"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing and colder today; tomorrow fair, continued cold.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,874. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HYLAN GOES TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR

Mayor-Elect May Retain Some Organization Republicans in Office.

SEEKS WORKING AGREEMENT

Judge Will Discuss with Whitman Investigation of the Fusion Fund.

MURPHY BRINGS HIS SLATE

Calls on Hylan to Talk Over the Names of Thirty Tammany Men Picked for Office.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan will go to Albany this morning to establish working relations with Governor Charles S. Whitman. There are many matters of a mutual political interest for the two men to discuss.

However, Judge Hylan caused some surprise last night when he said at his headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street that he would take up with the Governor a proposition for the establishment of a moratorium to prohibit for the duration of the war foreclosures of mortgages when the interest has been paid. While stating that he had not gone deeply enough into the matter to discuss the details of the proposed moratorium, he thought he and the Governor might evolve a plan after talking it over.

"It has been brought to my attention," said the Judge, "that a good many trust companies and other financial institutions have been foreclosing a good many mortgages lately, for reasons of their own, and will probably foreclose a great many more in the near future. It seems to me that in these stringent times mortgages ought not to be foreclosed if the interest is paid promptly. It results, in these times, in many small business men being wiped out, who would not be wiped out if the loan accommodations they have had were continued.

Mr. Hylan said that he would also talk to the Governor about the Board of Education. On the first of the year the present board of forty-six members is to be replaced by a board of seven. Judge Hylan said last night that he was inclined to believe, so far as he is personally concerned, that the change was all right, but he said he wanted to get the Governor's views on it. The Judge said that he would also discuss with Governor Whitman his plans for municipal ownership in New York City. To put into operation the plans Judge Hylan outlined in his campaign would require some legislation at Albany, and the Judge wishes to make sure that whatever plan he sends to the Legislature will have smooth sailing.

Judge Hylan, of course, has the appointment of men to fill a great many jobs in which the Governor is interested. There are certain instances in which he may retain present office holders, members of the Republican organization, especially in places calling for non-partisan boards or commissions. Governor Whitman also has the appointment of a successor to Judge Hylan on the County Court bench on Jan. 1.

That the Governor and the Mayor-elect would discuss investigation of the Fusion campaign funds was indicated by the action of Judge Hylan in making public last night a letter addressed to the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Protective Association, of Brooklyn, in which he said that the public had a right to know where the $1,200,000, spent by the Mitchel managers, came from and where it went to. In the letter he said there should be an investigation, and that a law should be passed in the Legislature restricting campaign contributions, especially with relation to corporations.

This is the letter, handed to reporters by the Judge last night:

Dec. 13, 1917.

Mr. Morris Adler, President, Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Protective Association, 1,028 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Adler: The members of your organization are undoubtedly interested in the honest election of public officials and in the proper use of campaign funds. In the last municipal election in which I was the successful candidate for Mayor, the campaign committees of one of my opponents spent more than $1,200,000 according to reports filed in Albany. I believe this sum exceeds that spent for the successful candidate in the Presidential election last year.

To my mind every citizen should know for what purposes this vast campaign fund was expended, what committees received larger sums and why the contributions were made. Organizations like yours exist for the common good and I know of no better way to fulfill your purpose than to cause the Legislature to inquire into the sources of this vast fund and into the purposes for which it was used. If the will of the people as expressed by the ballot was to be frustrated by debauching the electorate, the people of this city and of the country should know it.

An investigation should be made of this exorbitant campaign fund and other campaign funds used in the recent municipal election. The people will undoubtedly profit from such inquiry, the result of which will no doubt be restrictive legislation with reference to campaign contributions. The law now prohibits corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of candidates, but it does not prevent Directors of corporations from contributing as individuals.

I trust that your body will take this matter up and interest other civic organizations in this inquiry.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN.

Judge Hylan will leave New York on the Empire State Express this morning, reaching Albany shortly before noon. He will go to the Governor's Chamber in the Capitol, and later will be entertained at the Executive Mansion. He will return to New York tonight.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, spent more than two hours with Judge Hylan in the Mayor-elect's headquarters yesterday afternoon. It is understood that they reviewed a list of about thirty men who have been selected as possibilities from among which will be filled a number of more important municipal jobs. It is understood that no definite conclusions were reached, but that the list was further narrowed down by Judge Hylan's tentative approval of some of the names presented by the Tammany leader. These names were prepared at a confab held on Wednesday at Delmonico's.

When Mr. Murphy left the Judge's office, he was asked what they talked about. "Oh, the Judge will tell you," was the reply. When the Judge was asked, he said that they talked about "current events." Judge Hylan stated to friends yesterday that he would announce no appointments until he was in a position to make the appointments, and that that would not be before Jan. 1. However, some politicians do not believe that Jan. 1 will arrive without the Mayor-elect's having let it be known who the next Police Commissioner will be, as well as several other officials.

"SENTIMENT!—the most precious ingredient in the ideal——" See top of Page 7.—Advt.

McAdoo Defends Waste When It Means Haste in War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. — Secretary McAdoo defended the Government against charges of waste in the war in an address today before a conference of fraternal organizations called to plan for Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns.

"Of course, when war comes there is waste," said the Secretary. "But what do we care about waste if by wasting something we can hasten the end of something that costs human life? Our duty is to get the men fully equipped into the field. I don't care if it costs one hundred and fifty cents on the dollar; we must get them there and quickly destroy the Kaiser. Let us not carp about expenditures and give comfort to our enemies. Let us not think of the waste of dollars, but let us think what we can do to avoid wasting human lives."

WIRES GO DOWN UNDER WET SNOW

Sudden Storm Central Off Jersey Coast Floods New York Streets with Slush.

WIND REACHES 75 MILES

Shipping Endangered and Towns Near Coast Menaced by Terrific Sea.

A heavy snowstorm, coming suddenly along the Atlantic Coast, centred off New Jersey, covered New York with snow to a depth of four inches last night, delayed telegraph service by breaking wires at many points, endangered shipping, and whipped up such a sea off the New Jersey coast that some towns and villages were threatened with damage by the waves.

Because of the heavy snow on the ground, surface car traffic was suspended temporarily on the Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and crosstown street car lines.

In Jersey City, wires loaded with wet, sticky snow broke and fell in such numbers that telegraph and telephone communication was badly interrupted. After 10 o'clock the fire signaling apparatus was entirely out of service. Firemen and both shifts of the police were sent out to patrol the city and run to fire stations if they learned of fires.

The Long Branch weather station reported that a southeast wind there was blowing seventy-five miles an hour, accompanied by heavy rain. The storm was the same which had visited New York City, but a difference of a few degrees of temperature had turned the snow there to rain before it reached the ground.

At the Long Beach weather station it was reported that the wind had produced a raging ocean all along the coast. At Galilee and some other places on the edge of the ocean the waves had raced into the streets and threatened great property damage.

The danger to shipping was great because of the suddenness of the storm, which started yesterday evening with little warning.

In this city snow began to fall in big wet flakes shortly after 6 o'clock last night and before midnight the streets were covered with a layer four inches deep of slushy snow. The temperature hovered one or two degrees above freezing, so that the flakes were almost melting as they fell. If the temperature had been a degree or two higher it would have been a heavy rain.

When the snowstorm began, the flakes came almost straight down, but a southeast wind increased until before midnight it was blowing at thirty-five miles an hour and was driving the snow in flurries. Partly melting as it reached the ground, the snow soon had the streets and sidewalks covered with slush.

The Weather Bureau predicted that the weather would clear in this city today. At midnight the snowfall was lessening.

Five storm areas were reported by the Weather Bureau at Washington yesterday, one in the State of Washington, two in the Rocky Mountains, one in Ohio, which is moving this way, and the one rising suddenly off the New Jersey Coast, which grew so severe that storm warnings were issued at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Weather Bureau reported that the Ohio storm, which was then moderate, was moving eastward and increasing in intensity, so that New York may be visited by this storm from the Middle West after the one starting off the New Jersey Coast has passed on.

NO JAPANESE TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK YET

Our Consul, in Sending This Information, Suggests That Soldiers Ought to be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch reached the State Department today from John K. Caldwell, American Consul at Vladivostok, stating that there were no Japanese troops at Vladivostok. The Consul suggested that it might be well to have some troops there, on account of factional troubles among the Russians.

Another dispatch from Consul Caldwell, dated Dec. 12, mentioned the movements of a transport, and of the presence there of persons attached to the Stevens Railroad Commission, but made no mention of troops. Officials, however, declined to state whether Japanese troops were on the way to the Russian port, or whether the declaration of the need of forces there by Consul Caldwell forecast the early arrival of Japanese detachments.

Elihu Root, who headed the American mission to Russia, conferred with Secretary Lansing and First Assistant Secretary of State Phillips today on the Russian situation. Ambassador Bakhmeteff also was in conference with Counselor Polk regarding the financial question arising out of the new situation.

It is understood there will be no further expenditures of money advanced by this Government to the Russian authorities here until conditions in Russia again are satisfactory to the United States.

EL GRAFICO, First Spanish Magazine. Compren en puestos 15c. 1400 B'way.—Advt.

HOOVER APPEALS FOR PORKLESS DAY AND OTHER SAVING

Also Adds One Wheatless and One Meatless Meal Each Day to Schedule.

CUTS SUGAR ALLOWANCE

Asks Housewives to Limit It to Three Pounds to Each Person a Month.

"GOSPEL OF CLEAN PLATE"

America Must "Endure Greater Sacrifices to Avert Unparalleled Starvation" Abroad, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, sounded a warning today that the American people were to be called upon to sacrifice far more in order to feed the Allies and friendly neutral countries than was at first thought necessary. Unless there was a hearty response, he said, "starvation on an unparalleled scale" must ensue abroad.

The food situation in Europe, Mr. Hoover announced, was far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. Harvests in the allied countries had proved less than contemplated, he declared, and curtailment of shipping made it impossible to bring large supplies from points more distant than the United States.

To the wheatless and meatless days Mr. Hoover asked that each household add a porkless day, and to each day of the week a wheatless and meatless meal. The consumer was urged also to use sugar on the basis of not more than three pounds per person per month.

"In this emergency only the simplest of living is patriotic," Mr. Hoover said. "It is a matter for the conscientious consideration of every individual that he or she should eat only that which is necessary to maintain bodily health and strength, and unselfishly to select those foodstuffs the use of which relieves international necessities. In this Winter of 1918 lies the period when there will be tested in this great free country of ours the question as to whether or not our people are capable of voluntary individual self-sacrifice to save the world."

New Food Instructions.

The new instructions follow:

"One wheatless day each week and one wheatless meal each day; the wheatless day to be Wednesday. By wheatless we mean to eat no wheat products.

"One meatless day each week, which shall be Tuesday, and one meatless meal each day. By meatless we mean to eat no red meat—beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb; no preserved meat—beef, bacon, ham, or lard.

"One porkless day each week in addition to Tuesday, which shall be Saturday. By porkless we mean no fresh or salted pork, bacon, lard, or ham.

"Sugar.—You can materially conserve sugar by reducing the use of candy and sweet drinks. We will make every endeavor to see that the country is provided with a supply of household sugar on the basis of three pounds of sugar for each person per month. Do not consume more.

"Human foodstuffs comprise three principal elements:

"Protein—Mainly present in meat, beans, fish, poultry, milk, and to some extent in grains.

"Fats—That is, butter, cream, lard, bacon, margarine, cooking fats, beans, cottonseed oil, and other vegetable oils.

"Carbohydrates—Grains, sugar, potatoes, and other vegetables.

"As a nation we eat and waste 80 per cent. more protein than we require to maintain health. Therefore we can reduce the amount of meat we eat without harm.

Too Much Fat Used.

"We eat and waste 240 per cent. more fat than is necessary.

"Of the carbohydrates we can just as well consume corn, oats, and the other cereals as wheat, and we have abundant supplies of potatoes and vegetables.

"Do not limit your supplies of milk and table butter, but consume it all. Don't waste any.

"You can reduce the consumption of fats by reducing pastry and fried foods.

"Remember the gospel of the clean plate, the serving of small portions, the purchase of less supplies.

"Hoarding—Any person in the United States who buys more foodstuffs than he customarily keeps at home in peace times is defeating the Food Administration in its purpose to secure a just distribution of foods and in its great endeavors to reduce prices. The hoarding of food in households is not only unnecessary, as the Government is protecting the food supply of our people, but it is selfish and it is a cause of high prices.

"Such actions multiplied by thousands increase the demands upon our railroads for cars, and already, because of our military demands, it is with extreme difficulty we can now move the vitally necessary food to markets.

"There is much insidious propaganda in the country against conservation and increased production. All opposition to these services is direct assistance to the enemy."

Continued on Page Fifteen.

THRU PULLMAN SLEEPERS SOUTH via Seaboard Air Line Ry. now leaving N. Y. 9:15 A. M., 1.08 P. M., 3.34 P. M., commencing Dec. 18th, will start from Washington. Parlor Cars N. Y. to Washington. Advance reservations already made from N. Y. will be protected in cars from Wash. Tickets, information. 1184 Broadway, N. Y.—Advt.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "as good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

American Engineers Killed By Raiders with Air Bombs

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 13, 6 P. M., (Associated Press.)—A number of American railway engineers have been killed by German aerial bombs in a town behind the British front.

Details are not known at this hour.

It is now permitted to announce that a German bomb fell in a street in a town through which American troops were passing. Pieces of the bomb shattered the windows of a house in which there were officers, showering them with glass, but hurting no one.

Two American soldiers have died in the hospital from gunshot wounds.

COAL NEED GROWS ACUTE WITH STORM

Brooklyn Throngs Besiege Yards for Fuel, and Bronx Bins Are Empty.

GARFIELD WARNS GOV. COX

Asserts Seizure of Supplies Will Bring Confusion and Add to Difficulties of Situation.

The coal shortage in this city becomes more acute every day, and officials in charge of the fuel administration said yesterday that if the storm cripples harbor transportation and the railroads New York will experience the greatest hardship. The 40,000 tons that was at tidewater when the storm of last week came has been distributed without much effect in lessening the demand.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, said that there were now 30,000 tons off New Jersey ports, and the present work of the administration was to get that coal to the consumers. Great difficulty is being met because of the weather conditions and the shortage of labor, combined with the fact that the coal is frozen and, in some cases, has to be pried from the cars

While these measures are being taken the people clamor at the empty coal yards. In the Bronx there were distributed yesterday 1,000 tons, but still the borough is looking into a practically empty coal bin. Of the consignments that are here and waiting delivery the Bronx will get 5,000 tons. The average daily consumption of coal in the Bronx is 4,000 tons, and it has been getting about 1,000 tons "when it was lucky."

In Brooklyn it was necessary to call upon the police to keep out the crowd that came to the office of the Fuel Administrator. The crowd came from Brownsville, Williamsburg, and South Brooklyn. It was explained to the callers that the place to file their orders was with their dealers, as the coal arriving was being as equitably distributed as possible. It is said that Brooklyn has received about 8,000 tons during the last two days.

Ready to Fight for Coal.

Two coal barges came alongside a coal dock in Wallabout Canal at Kent Avenue and Taylor Street. The poor came in hundreds and carried away small lots. Police kept order at this place. The coal that reached one yard in Herkimer Street near Buffalo Avenue never reached the bins. It was sold in small lots. In Brownsville the crowds were even more clamorous, and during the rush on one yard windows were broken. The police from the Brownsville Station came, and the yard was closed. In Brownsville a score or more women went to the police station demanding coal. They had waited long at two big yards, and had been turned away, they said.

Through the efforts of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade a coal company has agreed to turn over its yard for the sole purpose of disposing of coal to those in need. This coal is put out in 100-pound bags, and it is checked out of the yard so that there will be no hoarding.

The story of events in Brooklyn was repeated in Manhattan, and especially on the east side, where many of the poor were in the lines at the coal yards. Some of the large firms have closed their offices two or three days a week because they are unable to fill orders.

Lawyer Calls for Action.

J. Herbert Watson, an attorney, of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has written this letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal situation in the Borough of Brooklyn is either not understood by those in authority whose duty it is to investigate it or else they are derelict in affording a remedy. One coal company which has been in business for forty years in this borough closed its gates today without a ton of coal in the yard. During the last two days lines of people have formed in front of some of the coalyards extending for one or two blocks. The retail coal dealers are not to blame; they are begging the wholesalers to send them coal. The condition that confronts the people of this borough is most alarming. Apartment houses as well as private residences must be heated, and it is no answer for the administrators to say: "There is plenty of coal, but it is not here." If there is not enough coal to supply everybody, then the supply should be apportioned to the various localities so that every section would have the same percentage of the total available supply. The facts as to supply and demand are easily ascertainable, and there is no excuse for the existence of coal administrators if they do not prepare to meet these conditions. An investigation by the press of this city is imperatively needed and would awaken the public to a realization of the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for better service on the part of public servants.

J. HERBERT WATSON.

Dec. 12, 1917.

Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, wrote a letter to President Dowling, of the Board of Aldermen, asking that the ordinance introduced by Alderman Haubert requiring that coal be sold by weight be passed. "I have learned from many sources," he wrote, "that advantage is being taken of the

Continued on Page Two.

DEWEY'S [illegible] GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES [illegible] 42 W. 8th St., Greenwich Village.—Advt.

RUSSIAN BATTLE IS STILL RAGING; RESULT IN DOUBT

One Version Has Gen. Korniloff Wounded and Surrounded, with His Capture Assured.

A VICTOR, ANOTHER SAYS

Bolsheviki Resorting to Wholesale Slaughter in Petrograd to Repress Opposition.

7,000 VICTIMS IN RIVERS

Leaders of Constitutional Democrats Arrested and Meeting of Constituent Assembly Prevented.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A battle has occurred near Bielgorod, in Southern Russia, between Bolshevist forces and troops under General Korniloff, but the outcome has not been established, and Petrograd advices are conflicting. The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing on Tuesday, reports that General Korniloff was defeated and wounded, and that his capture was to be expected. A dispatch from the representative of The Post, however, denies the reported Bolshevik victory, saying General Korniloff has routed his opponents and will soon join General Kaledine at Novo Tcherkask.

Fierce fighting was still in progress near Bielgorod on Wednesday, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports in a dispatch filed that day. Both sides were losing heavily, it was said. General Kaledine was besieging Rostov-on-the-Don, according to a wireless message sent from the city by way of Sebastopol, Reuter's correspondent also reports. Fighting was in progress near Nakhitchevan, in the vicinity of Rostov, where a river transport was firing on Cossack cavalry arriving from Novo Tcherkask. The Maximalists were also supported by guns of detachments from the Black Sea fleet.

The Daily Mail dispatch reports that General Korniloff's forces, consisting of six brigades of troops, were attacked by the Bolshevist supporters. The General was said to have been surrounded. General Kaledine, the Cossack chief, attempted to send troops to aid General Korniloff, but this project failed on account of the refusal of the railway employes to carry the reinforcements. General Kaledine's original idea of cutting off supplies from Moscow and Petrograd proved to be impossible of achievement, and the attempt of Cossacks to sever communications with Siberia likewise failed.

It is probable, the dispatch adds, that the extremists will capture Rostov-on-the-Don. All signs are that the Cossack rising will fail and that they will join the Bolsheviki.

The Post correspondent, who received his information from an unnamed source, sends a detailed description of the battle. He says General Korniloff had about 3,000 men, making up what is known as the "Wild Division" of Cavaliers of St. George, "battalions of death," and some artillery. When the Bolshevist troops were encountered General Korniloff divided his army and sent one part forward by train. This was soon followed up by the Bolsheviki, who promptly trumpeted a great victory.

General Korniloff, however, in the meantime manoeuvred his main force near the Bolsheviki and attacked with artillery. Some of the opponents fled and others surrendered or joined the Red Guard section of the Korniloff army. The remaining Bolsheviki were surrounded and dealt with very drastically.

"No military force in Russia has much sympathy for these mercenaries," the correspondent adds.

Half a dozen Generals who escaped with General Korniloff are said to have reached their destination in the Caucasus.

In a long review of the Russian situation the Petrograd correspondent of The Post says there is no prospect of a peaceful settlement and that henceforth force must decide everything. The secret of the successes throughout the country of the Bolsheviki, he writes, is that they represent the iron hand. What is behind them is as yet undisclosed, but among the influential members of their organization are men who were prominent in the secret political police of the empire, which once ruled Russia. These men, according to the correspondent, are introducing dissension everywhere. He continues:

"Although floods of indignation are being poured out daily upon the Bolsheviki, it is beyond question that they are gaining ground in Russia, simply because they use a strong hand, which is the only thing the Russians in general appreciate. Their methods might horrify the West, but would be understood perfectly east of Suez.

"For example, in the last three weeks there have been taken out of the rivers and canals of Petrograd 7,000 naked corpses of persons whose deaths were not caused by drowning. The injuries which caused death tell their own story. A suit of clothes nowadays in Russia is worth more than handfuls of paper money. The corpses of the women even had the hair cut off, because it represented marketable value."

Referring to Siberia's declaration of independence, the correspondent says the Siberian troops are being reorganized under General Pleskoff, one of their best known officers. It is reported that the Siberians have declared in favor of a monarchy.

The correspondent asserts that although the stories of the activities of

Continued on Page Four.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT PAYMENTS. 3 Months to pay. Illus. Catalog FREE. L. W. Sweet & Co., 170 Broadway, 9th floor.—Advt.

CROZIER BLAMES BAKER FOR THE DELAY IN SUPPLYING MACHINE GUNS TO ARMY; PRODUCTION OF RIFLES CUT IN HALF

Baker Says Country's Entire Available Capacity Is Being Used to Turn Out Machine Guns Now

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—When told of General Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today, Secretary Baker said the Senate committee was properly seeking all information as to what was being done by the War Department.

He declined to comment on the statement as to machine guns, further than to say that the Browning gun was a new weapon approved by the special board he appointed to consider the question of light machine guns for the troops.

"No doubt General Crozier will explain everything that the Senate committee is anxious to know about," said the Secretary. "Manifestly I cannot discuss any details of our ordnance program. That is one thing our adversary would like to learn about.

"It is quite proper for the Senate committee to be anxious to help develop our war plans. If there has been delay, the committee will naturally want to know why. When General Crozier is questioned by the committee, it is his duty to tell what he knows."

Secretary Baker went on to say that the whole capacity of every machine-gun establishment in the country is being utilized in turning out machine guns for the army.

President Wilson today reappointed General Crozier as Chief of Ordnance.

STEERSMAN HELD AS SPY AT HALIFAX

John Johansen of Relief Ship Imo Arrested When He Seeks to Flee from Hospital.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY ON

Captain of the Mont Blanc Puts Blame for Collision on Signals of the Imo.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—John Johansen, helmsman on the Norwegian steamer Imo, the Belgian relief ship which came into collision with the ammunition steamer Mont Blanc, causing the disaster of last Thursday, was detained as a German spy suspect today. He was turned over to the military authorities by officials of the Massachusetts Relief Hospital, where he has been under treatment.

One of the nurses at the hospital, a young woman from New York, whose name was not revealed, is said to have called the attention of the hospital staff to Johansen yesterday. She had noticed that the patient was acting queerly and that he did not seem to be wounded. Her report on the case led to a second examination of the man by the physicians, and they decided that he was shamming illness.

A watch was set over him, and later it was said that Johansen was making desperate efforts to leave the hospital. Surgeons reported that he had offered a nurse $50 if she would go out and buy a newspaper for him, the assumption being that he had in mind an attempt to escape in her absence. After the incident, a military guard was placed on duty by his bed, and later when the incident was called to the attention of Captain Henry G. Lapham of the Massachusetts State Guard, the provost guard was sent for and Johansen was locked up.

In connection with the arrest the liveliest lot of spy rumors heard here since the war began was spread broadcast. These culminated in a report that eight Germans had been shot at sunrise. Military and naval authorities, while acknowledging that the Johansen case was being thoroughly investigated, declared that the shooting story was absurd.

Another persistent story was that a secret code in German had been found in Johansen's possession, and that a wireless station had been unearthed in the district destroyed by fire after the explosion.

J. C. Burchall, counsel for the Imo in the Admiralty hearing on the collision of the vessels, said tonight that the secret code story, as far as it concerned Johansen, was absolutely without foundation. Johansen, Mr. Burchall said, had been living in the United States ten years, and as he was anxious to return to his old home in Norway he shipped on the Imo. It is Mr. Burchall's theory that Johansen, who is to testify at the inquiry, was still dazed from the effects of the explosion, and was making efforts to escape from the hospital, fearing that he might be put in jail because of the collision.

French Captain Testifies.

The Canadian Government began an official inquiry today to determine, if possible, responsibility for the ship collision. Justice Drysdale, Judge in Admiralty, presided.

Attorneys present represented the Canadian and Nova Scotian Governments, owners of the two colliding vessels, the French munitions ship Mont Blanc and the Norwegian Belgian relief ship Imo; the City of Halifax, and the Halifax Pilotage Commission. Citizens of Halifax were still so occupied today with the rehabilitation of their city that there was no public attendance when hearing began.

Among the first witnesses to be called were Pilot MacKay and Captain Lamodec of the Mont Blanc and Alexander Johansen, steward of the Imo.

Captain Lamodec, examined by W. A. Henry, counsel for the Government, said that the Mont Blanc was loaded at Gravesend Bay, New York, with a cargo of TNT, gun cotton, and dry picric acid, and a deck load of benzol for the French Government. He described the distribution of the explosives in the hold and said the TNT was segregated from the acid by special wooden partitions. The acid was in wooden kegs and cases. At New York all the necessary precautions were taken against accident. The partitions to the holds were of wooden construction protected by tar cloth. The cargo was her-

Continued on Page Four.

RAILWAY WORKERS WILL BACK WILSON

Garretson, Conductors' Chief, Indicates That They Will Help Plan He Adopts.

SCHEME TO SETTLE WAGES

Board of Survey Proposed—President May Address Congress Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—All the developments here today indicated that President Wilson was determined to get rid of all obstacles to what he believes to be the most efficacious program for using the railroads under Government direction, and that the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, as well as the railroad executives, had reached the conclusion that their only course was to "pitch in and help."

The executives yesterday pledged their support to the President, and today A. B. Garretson, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, called at the White House. He did not see the President personally, but talked with Secretary Tumulty, and, it is understood, sent word to the President that the published reports that the brotherhoods were opposing Government direction of the railroads were unfounded.

Mr. Garretson stated that he had no authority to speak for the heads of the other brotherhoods; but that he did not believe there would be any serious opposition to the President's plans when made known.

"There is no more patriotic group of citizens than the members of the railroad brotherhoods," Mr. Garretson said later. "For years I have believed in private ownership of railroads; but I'm beyond that now."

Mr. Garretson left for Cedar Rapids, Mich., tonight. It is understood that the heads of the other brotherhoods will be here next week and ask an appointment with the President before he appears before Congress to outline the legislation which he deems necessary.

May Go to Congress Next Week.

The labor question in relation to the railroads has been occupying much of the time of President Wilson, but it is now believed that the possibility of trouble in connection with the request of the brotherhoods for a general increase of wages will be avoided. A plan to investigate living costs and the wages of brotherhood members has been laid before the President. It provides for a board that would meet every three months and survey the situation to make proper adjustments.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, told the committee today that no work on proposed legislation would be taken up until the President had outlined his plans. It is the general belief that Mr. Wilson will go before Congress next week.

It was estimated today if the plan was added of guaranteeing to the railroads profits on the basis of the figures of 1916, as suggested in some quarters, the Government would probably have to make up a deficit of $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

The railroads' operating income for the first nine months of this year was about $50,000,000 less than in 1916, due to increased operating costs. The gross earnings were $12,849 a mile in 1917, as compared with $11,500 a mile in 1916. The gross expenses, however, were $9,008 a mile in 1917, as compared with $7,391 in 1916.

On this basis, the loss in operating income for the full year of 1917, as compared with 1916, would probably be about $70,000,000. Increases in wages also must be taken into consideration if the request of the brotherhoods for an advance is granted.

The railroad executives, composing the Railroads' War Board, held an all-day session today, but refused to discuss their deliberations on the ground that the whole question was in the hands of the President. One official said that the railroads would do anything the President asked and co-operate with him to the fullest extent.

Talk of Hadley for Administrator

There was much speculation about the man who would be selected as Government administrator of the railroads if the plan as outlined in THE TIMES was put through by the President. The name of Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, a former director of the New Haven lines and a student of railroad economics, was heard for the first time. Other names mentioned were those of Secretary Lane and Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fé and now head of the transportation department of the Federal Food Administration. It was said that the appointment of any of these would be received favorably by the railroad executives.

EL GRAFICO, First Spanish Magazine. Buy it on stands 15c. 1400 B'way.—Advt.

DALLIED ON MACHINE GUNS

Finally Adopted Browning Type, but Not Until Last June.

DIFFICULTY OVER RIFLES

Had to Change from Springfield to Enfield, and Meanwhile Factories Ran Down.

LACK OF WEAPONS IN CAMPS

Using Krag-Jorgensens, but Cartridges Are Too Old to be Fired Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Blame for prolonged delay in equipping the American Army with machine guns and other fighting material was put upon Secretary of War Baker today by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Not only has the Government failed to equip its men in training camps with enough machine guns and rifles, but, General Crozier said, it has not sent one machine gun from this country to its army in France.

The Chief of Ordnance revealed that, although Congress, on Aug. 29, last year, appropriated $100,000,000 for putting the army on a war basis, no step was taken actually to turn out machine guns until last June. Meanwhile the War Department allowed the American factories to make munitions for the Allies.

Through failure to quickly organize the nation's ordnance-making industries, General Crozier said, the War Department allowed time to lapse. More delay occurred in adopting a type of machine gun, the Government eventually deciding upon the Browning light model, the invention of an American. But, although this gun was adopted last May, there has not been one turned out by the Government.

Not until next Spring, said General Crozier, will the Browning light machine gun, the type of light gun with which the entire American fighting force in France is to be equipped, be turned out. The fault for this delay, he did not hesitate to say, was clearly up to the Secretary of War.

Crozier Dissatisfied Also.

General Crozier did not put the responsibility upon the Secretary of War for the delay in equipping the American forces until members of the Senate Committee, amazed at the disclosures he was making, insisted on knowing exactly the reason for the delay.

"I am not at all satisfied with this long delay in getting our army ready," remarked Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, impatiently. "I don't understand it."

"And I was not satisfied myself," asserted General Crozier.

"Who was to blame for it?" demanded the Oregon Senator.

"The Secretary of War," was the reply.

General Crozier's evidence produced a profound effect. He gave his evidence unhesitatingly; he did not avoid the searching questions aimed at him, nor did he try to make excuses for the delay in getting the American Army ready. He explained what occasioned the delay, and let the committee draw its own deductions, finally placing the blame on Secretary Baker for the delay in getting machine guns.

General Crozier revealed to the committee that, while 17,000 rifles are needed to equip the men in training at each of the sixteen army cantonments, only 10,000 rifles had been supplied each camp. While factories were turning out 10,000 rifles a day before the United States went into the war against Germany, that number was cut down to 5,000 a day, he said, even while the necessity for stimulated production was more pressing.

Failure of the War Department to see that all available plants were kept running at top speed after the rush of work for the Allies slackened, General Crozier said, was responsible for the failure to get enough rifles for the army in training at home. He disclosed what appeared to the committee to be a lack of co-ordination in mobilizing the nation's ordnance industry.

General Crozier was on the witness stand three hours. At the end of the hearing, Chairman Chamberlain announced that the committee, tomorrow, would go into secret session with the General. There he will have an opportunity to reveal matters which, he said today, ought not be made public just now.

Beginning of the Preparations.

"We declared war early in April," suggested Senator Hitchcock at the opening of the inquiry; "when did work actually begin to equip the army for that war?"

"The work began before war was declared, in that we were then engaged in getting the equipment for the first increment of the army which had been authorized in the act of June 3, 1916," replied General Crozier. "The effect of the declaration of war was to [illegible] our preparations and, as I say, [illegible]."

the work of equipping the army, to prepare estimates of the funds we would need for that purpose. That commenced immediately upon the declaration of war. We immediately commenced to get together by the quickest process we could a statement of the funds we thought would be necessary."

"You say the National Defense act, passed in June, 1916, provided for raising this army in five increments, taking five years to organize the whole army," put in Senator Chamberlain. "Didn't you commence to make your estimates for the first increment immediately after the passage of the act of Aug. 29, 1916?"

General Crozier—Yes, Sir.

Senator Chamberlain—Why should it have taken any length of time after the declaration of war to make estimates? If you had the estimate for the first increment, you would have known what the estimates would be for the next four increments?

General Crozier—Yes, Sir.

Senator Chamberlain—Why did it take so long, then, up to the 6th of April, 1917, to make the estimates?

General Crozier—What we did immediately—and that still required some little time—was to compress the estimate for the whole five increments into one estimate and send that to Congress.

Senator Chamberlain—I rather thought that in your statement of yesterday you were disposed to place responsibility for delay on Congress and on the labor situation. As a matter of fact, the appropriation was made for the first increment for your department as long ago as June, 1916. Was that money expended?

General Crozier—It was expended or contracted for. The whole appropriation, however, was not estimated in the act of 1916. The appropriation, as I remember it, in the Army bill, in accordance with the scheme of the Act of June, 1916, was approved Aug. 29, 1916.

Senator Chamberlain—Is it not a fact that most of that appropriation made for your department in the latter part of 1916 was still unexpended when war was declared?

General Crozier—Yes, Sir; most of it was unexpended, but a great deal was contracted for. It takes some time to secure deliveries resulting from expenditures.

No Intention to Blame Congress.

General Crozier thought, he said, that the Senator had misunderstood him in his idea that the General had put the responsibility for the delay upon Congress.

"I did not intend to do anything of the kind, and I did not intend to criticise anybody or any agency," said the General. "I think there was good will and industry everywhere displayed, but I will say this, that the delay was necessarily an accompaniment of our forms and methods of government, which require a great deal of checking of one agency by another, and a joint responsibility preceding action."

Senator Chamberlain: "I am not finding fault with you, General. I think if Congress is subject to criticism it should be criticised."

The Oregon Senator repeated his question as to what the War Department had done, after the original appropriation in June, 1916, to put the army on a war basis. General Crozier explained that it had been "placing orders for ordnance manufacture under the government establishment and private establishments out of the funds already appropriated."

"It takes a long time to place $100,000,000 of orders, and a longer time to place $1,000,000,000 of orders," commented General Crozier.

"But why was not that $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress in June, 1916, used at once?" demanded Senator Hitchcock. "Why didn't we go to work and begin to get the ordnance we needed at once? Why is it that, nine months after the beginning of the war, we find our men in the camps without clothing, and why do our men use the French artillery at this time?"

General Crozier—Senator, some of those questions are not such as I would care to answer. Clothing, for instance, does not come in my department. I presume the Quartermaster General will inform you as to that. But as to the supply of artillery and the necessity for our having a supply of the French artillery, I will say that no appropriation that could possibly have been made at the time of the outbreak of the war could have had any effect worth mentioning with regard to the situation as to artillery. I mean light cannon. Take the lightest one, for instance, the three-inch gun."

Senator Chamberlain interrupted to ask why, if the United States was manufacturing ordnance for the Allies at the time war was declared by the United States on Germany, this country could not have used the same machinery for manufacturing ordnance for itself.

Could Not Hamper Allies.

General Crozier—The same machinery was not available if we continued to manufacture for our allies, on the principle that we adopted that we would at least do as little as possible to interfere with manufacture for our allies. They were actually engaged in the war and in need of the material. We thought that it would be poor assistance in the war if we were to start in to deprive them of the fighting material in order to have it ready for American troops which would not reach the theatre of war in any considerable number. After starting in with appropriations in April for the procurement of artillery, one would start in with no hope of having artillery to amount to anything in quantity by December of the same year."

General Crozier explained that last August the War Department asked President Wilson for permission to use part of the $100,000,000 war emergency fund that was voted by Congress last June, and that $33,000,000 was allowed.

"I think the committee wants to know what was done in March, April, May, and June, when Congress was giving all the money out, and apparently no start was made," interpolated Senator Hitchcock. "What was done then?"

"Why, Senator, that is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that no start was made," insisted General Crozier. "There was a tremendous start, and a great many things were done."

Senator Hitchcock wanted to know how long it took to manufacture field artillery.

"It takes a long time," replied the Chief Ordnance Officer. "I have been told that, in ordinary times, from the time a new design of field artillery makes it appearance in Germany until that piece of artillery, if it is successful, if it gets through the designing stage, the testing stage, and passes through the different stages of modification, is accepted, and ready for production, is seven years. If you have designed even a field piece and can place an order for it, for one piece, you can manufacture a gun and a carriage in much less time than that, but when you consider all the delays necessary to develop capacity, to take care of tool preparation with regard to the new things, and you experiment with it to see if it is all right, and to get the troublesome things out of it, the time consumed is tremendous."

Senator Hitchcock—In view of the tremendous emergency, could not that time have been lessened by taking up the designs that had already proved acceptable and going on with the manufacture?

General Crozier—We did that and saved months of time.

General Crozier alluded to delay caused by changing the rifle for army use after the declaration of war.

Had 700,000 Springfield Rifles.

"At the outbreak of the war we had in existence in the United States and in various possessions of the United States—the Philippines, in the Panama Canal Zone, in the hands of the army, and in the hands of the National Guard, in the armories and storehouses—something like 700,000 rifles of the United States standard pattern of the model of 1903—the Springfield rifle," said General Crozier. "I do not believe that it is claimed by anybody of any prominence that it has its superior in the world, even today. Now, of course, these 700,000 rifles were not available for the troops in this country. A great many of them were overseas. I think we can say in the neighborhood of half a million were available here. The year before the war the two national armories—several years before that—the two national armories were working at greatly reduced capacity, and one of them had been closed for some time. The other was worked at not one-quarter of its capacity."

Senator Wadsworth—Why was that?

General Crozier—Because of lack of appropriations.

Senator Wadsworth—Was the appropriation decreased to such an extent as to cause one of the arsenals to stop manufacturing?

General Crozier—Yes, indeed; yes, sir. Along about 1906 or 1905, along there for several years, the appropriations for the manufacture of small arms, rifles, pistols and swords ran about $1,000,000 a year. It had gotten down, before 1916, to something like $200,000 a year, I think.

Going back to the output of rifles per day now, as against a production of 10,000 last March. The private factories, he said, were at fault for this situation. They had allowed their plants to run down, after their work for the British, at the time the United States went into the war.

"They are doing a little better than five thousand a day now," he went on. "The factories tapered off in their manufacture and allowed their organization to get separated—the men to leave them, to a certain extent. They have had to get them back by a process which has been more or less gradual. There have been questions in regard to the supply of material, shortage of steel, and shortages of material for gun stocks, which we have gotten over."

Senator Weeks: "Has there not been gross neglect on the part of some, in that those organizations should have been allowed to dissolve, or taper off, as you expressed it? They knew we were in a state of war. Was it not the business of those factories to keep their organizations intact, so that they could at least manufacture as expeditiously for us as they did for foreign governments?"

General Crozier: "That would have necessitated keeping a very considerable number of men on the payrolls, with nothing to do, and would have required some one to pay out money for it. We did that to a certain extent, and we have been very severely criticised for it."

The British Government, General Crozier said, had had machine guns and automatic rifles made in this country, but this Government could not use the machine guns that our factories were making for Great Britain.

"We had to alter those machine guns, that is to say, in process of manufacture; no old guns were taken and altered," said General Crozier.

Senator Wadsworth: "Did that involve the delay in the supply of machine guns to our army?"

General Crozier: "Yes, it made some delay."

Senator Wadsworth asked what was the output of machine guns ready to use American ammunition when the United States entered the war.

"We had very few machine guns on hand at the outbreak of the war," said General Crozier. "We never had accumulated any great supply of machine guns. Nobody had ever thought that the number of machine guns used by the armies would become what it has become in this war."

The Row Over Machine Guns.

Senator Chamberlain—Was not some of that delay in the production of machine guns due to the quarrel in the War Department about the type of gun which ought to be adopted—the Lewis gun and the Vickers, and other guns that were under discussion?

General Crozier—That was the occasion of some delay, yes, but there was also the fact that the gun which has been finally adopted for service, as being the best gun in existence—the Browning gun—is a different gun from either one. We are engaged now in manufacturing that gun in two kinds, a heavy gun and a light gun, both using the same ammunition. That gun was adopted last July.

Senator Chamberlain—So that up to June there had practically been a cessation of manufacture of machine guns?

General Crozier—No, that is not exactly the case. The manufacture of Vickers guns at the Colt factory had been going on for some time, and was still proceeding. They had not reached the point of delivery to the United States as yet. Their manufacture was advanced, however, and they commenced deliveries in the late Summer.

Senator Wadsworth again wanted to know what was the output of machine guns using American ammunition in the Government and private factories at the time the United States went into the war. The committee gasped when General Crozier replied:

"The output of machine guns using our ammunition at the time we went into the war, the actual current output, was nothing."

Senator Weeks—What was the capacity?

General Crozier—One factory making the Vickers gun had a capacity which went, early in the Autumn, up to 500 a month. Another, making the Lewis gun, had an output that was expected to reach 800 a month.

Senator McKellar—Had there been an appropriation for machine guns the year previous to the war?

General Crozier—There was one appropriation, a considerable one; I think it was the first considerable appropriation. That was made in the act of Aug. 29, 1916

Senator McKellar—And no part of that appropriation had been utilized for guns—in the way of the actual securing of the machine guns, up until April, after war was declared?

General Crozier—Part of it had been allotted to the manufacture of the Vickers gun at the Colt factory.

Senator McKellar—But no guns had been secured?

General Crozier—No guns had been secured.

Senator McKellar—Within that eight months?

General Crozier—No, none had been secured within that eight months.

Senator McKellar—What had the War Department done toward securing these guns within those eight months previous to the war? What steps had they taken?

General Crozier—The principal step taken was to set a time for a competitive test of machine guns for the purpose of determining a definite production of a model. This time was set for May, 1917, and that is when the type was made.

Senator McKellar—That was after the war had begun?

General Crozier—It turned out to be after the time it had begun. But the project of the test was formed in the previous Fall.

Adoption of the Browning Gun.

General Crozier went into an explanation of the different machine guns used by the French and British Armies. The French Benet-Mercier gun was tried out here, along with the Chauchat and the British model of the Lewis gun. The Vickers, he said, was eventually recommended for the United States Army after a tryout in Texas. This was several years ago. The Lewis gun makers wanted another test of their gun, but before it could be made the war broke out.

Senator McKellar interrogated General Crozier as to why the War Department took until last Spring to have its test for magazine guns.

"Why not have had the examination, or test, in September or October? Why put it off until the following May?" demanded the Senator.

General Crozier—That was to give an opportunity to some of those who wanted their guns tested to get them ready to present them. I am not doing anything more than stating the facts, Senator; it was not my recommendation. As a result of that test, held in May, the Browning gun was declared to be the gun that we ought to use.

Senator Wadsworth—Has there ever been a test in the field of the Browning gun?

General Crozier—Never. There never have been enough of them in existence for that purpose.

The Chairman—Was anything done at all to get machine guns ready for use between the declaration of war and the adoption of the Browning gun in June?

General Crozier—The only guns that were under manufacture between the declaration of war and the time the Browning gun was adopted were the Vickers guns, being made at the Colt factory, but not being completed.

Senator Chamberlain — How many ought to have been delivered shortly after the 6th day of April?

General Crozier—There were not any due for delivery until, as I remember, the summer of 1917, so all along during the spring of 1917 we were not getting any machine guns.

Senator Chamberlain—That was not because of lack of appropriations, General?

General Crozier—No, sir; at that stage it was not on account of lack of appropriations.

Senator Chamberlain insisted on getting a more definite explanation as to the reason for the delay in making guns after the declaration of war.

"I am asking this not to be hypercritical, General, but you have left the impression in my mind, and probably in the minds of the public that the delays in the construction of ordnance have been due to lack of appropriations or labor troubles, or something else," he pursued. "I want to ascertain if there has not been delay in the Ordnance Department when they have had money to expend for these purposes."

General Crozier—The delay in the supply of machine guns has not been due, at least during the past year or more, to lack of appropriations. It has been due to something else. And it has not been due to labor troubles.

Senator Chamberlain still was not satisfied.

"Now, General, let me ask you this," he went on, "I still do not understand this delay. The necessity of a machine gun was recognized in the Mexican trouble; we were practically unprovided, were we not?"

General Crozier—Yes, sir; we had to buy 350 of these guns, and use them with British ammunition, down on the border.

Senator Chamberlain—And then we did not have as many as the Mexicans?

General Crozier—Yes; we had a good many more than the Mexicans had.

Senator Chamberlain—The Ordnance Department then realized the importance and the necessity of the machine guns?

General Crozier—Yes, Sir.

Senator Chamberlain—Because they were being utilized generally along the French and German front?

General Crozier—Yes, Sir.

Senator Chamberlain—And yet, between the appropriations of 1916 and June, 1917, practically nothing was done toward construction. I still am not satisfied with the explanation you have made about the delay.

General Crozier did not hesitate a moment to reply.

"Senator, what I shall have to say to you, then, is that I am not satisfied either, and I was not satisfied at the time," he said decisively.

"Who was responsible?" demanded Senator Chamberlain.

"The Secretary of War," came the quick reply.

Senator Chamberlain—Somebody is responsible, and I wanted to find out who.

General Crozier—The Secretary of War has to be responsible. That is to say, the program of treatment of the subject of machine guns, coming finally to the test of May, 1917, was a program which was adopted by the War Department; it was prescribed by the Secretary of War, who took a personal interest in the subject, and was not the program of the Ordnance Department.

The inquiry branched off, then, from the Secretary of War to the different kinds of machine guns used by France and Great Britain.

"Would it not have been a great deal better, on the day we went to war with Germany, to have ordered all the different kinds of machine guns possible that were made in the United States?" asked Senator Hitchcock. "Did we not spend too much time in trying to select one on some refinement, which might be better, without actually knowing it, even then?"

General Crozier—It would not have made much difference if we had ordered them; we could not have got them, because the factories making them were engaged in making them for the Allies.

Senator Hitchcock—But you seem to have stated that we have not, practically, acquired any effective number since we went into the war, although the appropriation was made a year ago.

General Crozier—Senator, it would not have been possible to acquire any considerable number in nine months. It is too short a time. When the money was appropriated for these things, we were still a long way from the things. It is not realized, Senator, how long it takes to get these things.

No Light Guns Before Spring.

After describing the heavy and light Browning machine guns which the American forces are to use, General Crozier admitted that none of the light ones could be delivered to the army until next Spring.

"When our troops went abroad, we made, and were fortunately able to make, the same kind of arrangement with the French Government with reference to the machine guns that we had made with reference to artillery, and we are getting from them quite a sufficient number of guns to arm our troops over there, of the Hotchkiss type for the heavy gun, and of the Chauchat type for the light gun," said General Crozier.

Senator Wadsworth—Do they use our ammunition?

General Crozier—No; they do not.

Senator Wadsworth—They use the French ammunition?

General Crozier—We have to use the French ammunition, and we are getting that from the French Government. We are also manufacturing the same kind of ammunition over here, and the disadvantage with reference to it is that it has to be looked out for with particularity, to be sure that those guns, whatever they are, shall have a supply of the kind of ammunition which they are intended to use.

"Now, these guns will hereafter be manufactured by the French for us to use our own ammunition, and the use of those using French ammunition will pass out. Some of these guns have been sent over here. The Chauchat guns have been sent over here—they are in this country now; we are making ammunition for them, and they are in the hands of our troops for training. The Government arsenals are making Vickers guns for delivery in France, to be used either on French or American airplanes. Also the Lewis gun is being turned out.

Senator Hitchcock—It is the opinion of the department that the Browning gun is superior to all these other machine guns?

General Crozier—Yes, Sir.

Senator Wadsworth—Yet it has had no field test?

General Crozier—It has had no field test.

Senator Wadsworth—Do you not think, even following the opinion of the board which conducted an artillery test, you are taking quite a chance in adopting a gun on such a very large program without any field test?

General Crozier—The proceedings of the board were quite extensive; the test was quite extensive. They fired a great many rounds. It is a little difficult to say just what would be developed by a field test that could not be developed by an artillery test.

Senator Chamberlain—Do all the guns we are making use the same ammunition?

General Crozier—All use the same ammunition, except those guns which we are getting from the French, and they after a while will be made to use the same ammunition also.

Senator Hitchcock—For an army of a million men, how many machine guns would be the natural supply under modern ideas?

General Crozier—About 70,000 or 80,000.

Senator Wadsworth—I have it calculated that, with the American army now consisting of 45 divisions, we will need 34,000 of the light guns to equip the infantry troops.

General Crozier—Yes.

Senator Wadsworth—And, as I understand it, none of them has yet been delivered—of the light Browning?

French Guns to Tide Us Over.

General Crozier—None of the light Browning has been delivered. What we are relying on at present to tide us over the period until our own manufacture of the light gun will commence to flow in is the French Chauchat. We are getting enough for our troops as fast as we are getting troops in the war, and are getting some besides, that are brought over here to train troops with.

Senator Wadsworth—But with different ammunition?

General Crozier—Yes, that's true.

Senator Wadsworth—When do you expect the light Browning to be in production so that the issue of it to the infantry in the divisions may commence?

General Crozier—The first ones are slated for delivery in April. From now to April we will rely on the French Chauchat guns and on the Lewis gun, which is not so light.

General Crozier explained that France could deliver these Chauchat guns in a considerable quantity because of the extensive equipment put out after the war began.

"That arises from the fact that when the French greatly increased their armies in the early part of the war they stimulated manufacture for the initial equipment, and it ready against the time for its use," he went on. "Now that manufacturing capacity is very much more than is necessary to make good the wastage after the initial equipment is completed, so they have it available for our service now. The same applies to England."

Senator Chamberlain — Do you know how long it took France and England to get ready to supply the initial equipment for the war?

General Crozier—I think last Summer is the first time that they have had a fair manufacturing capacity. They started in the Summer of 1914; they had nothing, neither an army nor its equipment; in 1915 they had an army without equipment; in 1916 they had an army only fairly well equipped, and it was not until last Spring that they have had full equipment. That was true of the French also.

The Germans started out fully equipped. They had more than anybody else, but they also increased both the number of machine guns and the amount of artillery, and particularly the amount of artillery ammunition.

All the nations ran short of artillery ammunition the first Autumn of the war. The French and English ran shorter than the Germans, and the English very much shorter than the French. The Germans had manufacturing organized, so that they were able to make up the artillery shortage very much better in the Winter of 1914-1915 than the others did. They all underestimated the amount of artillery and artillery ammunition to be used in the war.

RUSSIAN BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

Continued from Page One.

the Cossacks in the southeast vary, it is certain they are standing for law and order. He predicts that eventually the Russians will again present a front against the Germans, adding that nothing whatsoever within the range of human thought that happens in Russia need now occasion any surprise.

"Among the highly important facts," the correspondent continues, "is the recovery by the Russian Church of its full independence and self-government. It has again established the Patriarchate, and is preparing to take an important part in the present struggle."

The Jews of Russia, he predicts, will have an important influence. The capture of Jerusalem by the British, he says, will be a weighty factor in the situation. He also reports that former Emperor Nicholas and his family are enjoying much greater freedom of movement at Tobolsk, and that there is talk of bringing them back to European Russia.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10, (Delayed.)—According to the Novala Zhizn, the Central Army Committee, in the absence of a generally recognized democratic authority, refuses to recognize Ensign Krylenko as Commander in Chief. The committee, the newspaper adds, declares that Krylenko's arrival at headquarters will be superfluous, unless it is made in a private capacity.

The committee also protests against the attempt of Alexander F. Kerensky to come to headquarters with an escort and by so doing to threaten civil war.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETING A FIZZLE

Only 50 Members Show Up, and the Bolsheviki Arrest Some of These.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—Today is a festival. That is to say, the shops and factories are closed, bunting is waving and processions are marching all over the town, and, for a wonder, in this gray and gloomy month sunshine is glittering on the snow.

Around the Taurida Palace the scene was like that of the first days of the revolution. There were crowds of workmen, soldiers, and bankers, and speeches and cheering, but I listened to a crowd singing the revolutionary funeral hymn and watched a procession of old men who had spent years of exile in Siberia, and could not rid myself of the impression of a complete somersault. The shadow of tyranny was very near, and it was quite possible that guns might go off at any moment, and the crowds would go scattering down the street. There was nervousness in the air, plaintive insistence on liberties that are slipping away, and it was from old comrades of the exiles that the menace came, and the crowd that was shouting for liberty and acclaiming the Constituent Assembly were contemptuously branded as counter-revolutionary by those very powers that be who a month ago were crying that the Constituent Assembly must be convened at the appointed date. Is the wheel coming the full circle, and so soon?

Two workmen walked off from a group of noisy disputants near the Palace. One said: "It is like the time just after the flood. Some say God created us and others say we created God, and you don't know what to believe. My head is dizzy with arguments."

I heard today the everlasting arguments of the soldiers about peace, the bandying of words between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a strange mixture of cynicism, sentimentalism, naïveté, and hard sense that one hears in all the whirling eddies of street talk.

When I came up to the Taurida Palace a procession had just arrived from the Obukhoff Works with banners and the crowd was cheering a speaker who bitterly attacked the Bolsheviki. While they were cheering up came a procession of Tartar soldiers with green banners and inscriptions in gold Arabic letters, and Thalikoff, President of the Mohammedan Central Committee, mounted the fence and talked of brotherhood, and peace from civil war, and the loyalty of the Mohammedans to the Russian State. Mullah Bikieff, a Tartar Luther, stood beside him in big spectacles and smiled blandly, but made no speeches, as his Russian is weak.

Meantime a meeting was going on inside the rails and I jumped over the fence into the snow and listened to a poem by a young Siberian and to the speech of a Social Revolutionary peasant, who raised a howl of indignation by suggesting re-elections if the Constituent Assembly proved unsatisfactory. The crowd was very jealous, pathetically jealous, of the honor and dignity of the Constituent Assembly and would hear of no Bolshevist heresies. All the time on the swirling outskirts the unceasing argument went on.

I tried to reach a door. I found myself held up, with some Russian and two or three foreign journalists, before obdurate sentinels. No papers, no persuasion, availed. Finally a Russian journalist from inside managed to lead us on to the next sentry, but here the soldier rudely pushed the foremost of the party and shouted "Back! Back!" and put his hand to his revolver. Whereupon the Russian journalist shouted back and told the soldier he had never had such treatment in the time of the autocracy, and there was a hubbub and violent altercation, which ended in the youthful commandant stammering lame explanations and the crestfallen soldier handing in his resignation.

After long waiting and much argument, as always in Russia, we go inside to find the palace clean and spick and span with new paint and plaster, and in the hall of the sitting a new and not very pleasant scheme of decorations in red and brown, with depressing faces in medallions and festoons in yellow on the ceiling, once seemly and effectively white. But the Assembly, where was it?

We saw a little group of men gathered at the foot of the Speaker's tribune, and after a time they went to the seats and appeared as about fifty out of all the 600 for whom the preparation had been made. Four cadets, Rodschefu, Nevgoredtseff, Astrofu, and Kutler, sat on the right in the seats once occupied by Markoff and Purishkevich, and in the centre sat forty or so social revolutionaries, of whom the only prominent figures were Schreiber, Mayor of Petrograd, and Rudneff, Mayor of Moscow. I saw one Menshevik, the former Minister Skobeleff, while the left, where the Bolsheviki should have sat, was empty.

Then there was a quiet little meeting, the voices sounding like whispers in the empty hall. The end of it was that it was decided, as there was no quorum, to meet every day at 1 o'clock till there was one. Mayor Schreiber announced that during the night three members, the Cadets Shingareff, Kokoshkin, and Prince Teolgorukoff, had been arrested, and some one made a speech and protest or demand. Then the little assembly melted quietly away. "We are all waiting for our turn," said one member with a bitter smile as we walked out.

Countess Panin, Shingareff, and Kokoshkin were arrested last night. Shingareff had just returned from his election campaign at Voronej and Kekoshkin had come to attend the assembly as a member for Moscow. Countess Panin, a member and former Assistant Minister of Education, was arrested as a member of the Provisional Government.

So passed the day to which generations of revolutionaries have looked forward with longing.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—Yesterday's pathetic fiasco, notwithstanding the Constituent Assembly, remains the centre of popular excitement. Today's session was even more saddening than Tuesday's. About forty members were present, and they decided, as before, to adjourn till tomorrow.

The key to the whole situation is the prevalent belief that tonight or tomorrow may see an anti-Bolshevist insurrection in Petrograd. Already in the south and east, the Don and Urals, an organized armed movement is proceeding. Its force is difficult to estimate owing to the absence of any reliable information from the provinces.

Civil war is no longer a probability but a fact. Petrograd is the citadel of the Bolsheviki, hence the absolute necessity from the point of view of the Lenine Government to prevent the spread of rebellion. Drastic measures are, therefore, being taken to secure the failure of any serious movement.

This morning the Bolshevist Government published an order to arrest all the Cadet leaders. I am told that already several have been arrested in addition to those imprisoned yesterday, who were today formally charged with supporting General Korniloff. Evidence as yet is not forthcoming.

It is understood that there are differences of opinion among the Bolsheviki as to the wisdom of arresting the democratically elected delegates. Trotsky is reported to have declared that the arrest of the cadets was the only possible means of saving them from lynching.

May Barter With Romanoffs.

The bare possibility exists of a bargain between the Bolsheviki and the Romanoffs on terms favorable to both. It appears that the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, while recently spending four days at Smolny, was treated with the utmost respect by everybody from Lenine downward. It is certain that the Bolsheviki, and especially Kameneff, are generally believed to favor a constitutional monarchy.

A few shots were fired yesterday, and today machine guns are guarding the entrance to the Constituent Assembly. Smolny is bristling with artillery. There are a few warships on the Neva, and thousands of red guards and armed sailors are parading the streets, but of actual disorder there has been none.

The bourgeoisie, the scapegoat of the Bolsheviki, is too nervous actively to protest. Its meetings are being dispersed and its papers suppressed. Only a widespread conspiracy, commanding actual force, is now capable of removing the incubus, and opinions as to the existence of such a conspiracy differ widely.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.—A number of prominent Constitutional Democrats, whose party was denounced bitterly by the Bolsheviki in their recent appeal for suppoit, have been arrested. Among them are Vladimir Nabukoff, Max Vinaver, Nikolai Kuttler, and the Countess Panin, the first woman in Russia to be a Cabinet Minister, having held the portfolio of Public Instruction. Feodor Rodzitcheff, also a Constitutional Democrat, who formerly was Governor General of Finland, was arrested at the Tauride Palace.

The Bolsheviki today issued a long proclamation declaring the Constitutional Democratic Party to be a "rebellious counter-revolutionary organization, and the party of the enemies of the people." The proclamation says that the civil war in progress was declared on the initiative and by the direction of the Constitutional Democrats, under the aegis of the Constituent Assembly, which therefore will not be opened until 400 members have assembled.

The proclamation says further that the Constitutional Democrats are continually sending reinforcements southward to Generals Kaledine and Korniloff and eastward to General Dutoff, and that the least weakness on the part of the people might bring about the fall of the Workmen's and Soldiers' régime, the defeat of peace, the collapse of land reforms, and a new autocracy of landed proprietors and capitalists.

"In the event of a majority of the Constituent Assembly not being in favor of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils," a statement issued by the official news bureau says, "it is proposed to exclude the Constitutional Democrats, who are frankly counter-revolutionary, and who should not meddle with the work of organization, and to hold re-elections in view of the suborning of electoral committees in many places by the Constitutional Democrats. In any case the masses will only support a Constituent Assembly whose members guarantee them land, peace, and liberty. The Commissaries will not hand over power which has been intrusted to them by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to an assembly which will overrule the will of the people.

"The demonstration with the watchword, 'All Power to the Constituent Assembly,' organized by the Constitutional Democrats, Minimalists, and Social Revolutionists will in no way alter the situation. All power remains in the hands of the soldiers and peasants and those who defend their interests."

ARMISTICE PARLEY ON.

Denial That German Peace Terms Have Been Given to Russians.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Negotiations for an armistice to replace the existing truce on the Russian front will begin today at the headquarters of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the German General Staff announced today.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—No German peace conditions have been submitted to the Russian delegates, according to an official telegram received here from Berlin. Up to this time nothing has been discussed except the armistice.

The World's Largest Banks

The last consolidated statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States showed total deposits of $1,809,265,000. According to statistics given by a London banking publication, the largest deposit accounts in the world at the end of 1916 were held by the following banks:

Russian State Bank	$1,426,665,000
German Reichsbank	1,166,775,000
Bank of England	894,325,000
Deutsche Bank	875,845,000

The foregoing indicates that we now have in our own country the largest banking organization in the world. Its total resources are over three billion dollars.

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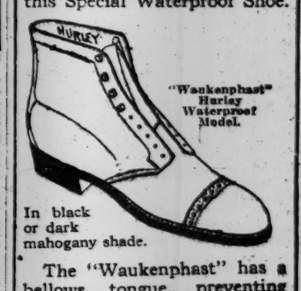

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FOUGHT TILL DEATH TO DELAY AUSTRIANS

Bersaglieri and Alpini in the Mountains Made Futile von Hoetzendorf's Plans.

A MAESTRO IN GUN MUSIC

Austrian Artillery Artist Played a Marvelous Tune, but Failed to Shake Foes.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE PLATEAU OF THE SEVEN COMMUNES, Dec. 12.—Few foreign eyes have seen these desolate uplands, and few are those to whom the names of their mountains and profound valleys are familiar.

The glory of dead regiments and of brigades, willingly sacrificed to meet a moment's emergency, renders sacred forever many a stone-strewn slope, many a river-haunted valley, deep between abrupt and overweening mountains, whose name hitherto has been no more than a strange word on the map, but whose name henceforth is hallowed by supreme sacrifice, by the ultimate union of the God of right and of many thousands of humble patriots.

It was upon the uplands of Sette Communi that the great hope of Germany in Italy, of the anti-Christ in the Holy Land of civilization, has been frustrated by something more than heroism.

A wind drove into the faces of the Italians, the iron Bersaglieri, the glorious infantry, the red hot Alpini, all the men who have glared unawed into the Jaws of Death and bitten back at him, and they saw beyond the slope in the moving mists that inhabit these unchanging lands the mass of their foe, a preponderant force of Austrians—the Austrian, ancient tyrant and enslaver of Italians, enemy of Italy and of mankind.

Nothing but that vision and that memory of Italy's subjection and humiliation could have done it, could have furnished and nourished that feverish fire of battle which has raged over the plateau of the seven communes during four days and halted General Conrad von Hötzendorf in sight of the goal of his life's ambition, the core of his career, the purpose of his existence—a final crushing, triumphant descent from the desert of mountains, from the agony and excessive labor and lavish death of a nightmare campaign among the peaks, an ultimate descent to the cities of the Venetian and Lombardian plains where civilization and the arts of life nest perpetually like returning swallows.

Conrad von Hötzendorf has based his life on that tradition, which in Austria expresses itself to the public eye in gorgeous uniforms, which used to brighten the Ringplats at Vienna upon soldiership, which wins wars with the crash of frontal attacks and the varied music of the gun orchestra.

A Contest of Personalities.

He was shelved last year in favor of Grand Duke Eugene and the grand dural plan of cutting off the army of Friuli by breaking through from the Trentino and shortening the line by the taking of Venice. And he was shelved again this year in favor of General Mackensen, who is a German specialist at rushing attacks at racing speed and stopping suddenly, as in Galicia.

Now he has got his chance, and to give him his due he is working hard to save what remains of credit and reputation. So the last ugly struggle presents itself as almost something personal, a duel contest of characters and personalities between the war hypnotized Austrian ex-Chief of Staff, and the strong, exalted death-seeking heroism of a man who began life as a lifesaver, a doctor, and accomplished his life's purpose as a soldier General, commanding a division.

It is he who has held up and defeated the whole purpose of the Austrian command for twenty-four days. He was sent to the Sette Communi Plateau to begin with in the hope that he might manage to hold it for five days.

The detail of that fighting which has now terminated as it was meant to terminate in the sale of untenable ground at a ghastly price and the Italian retirement to a line upon which lately they have worked so feverishly to make formidable is difficult to convey unless the reader has an idea of the ground covered by the fighting.

Only the great war maps will identify all the positions, but I stood lately on a height when I saw all the line of the position bent like a strung bow toward the enemy with mountain peaks, strung along it like beads on a string. It was a land drear as a Doré landscape, an inferno of bare rock, leprous with patches of snow and pine woods, crawling on it like black scabs of plague. Men fought for life in an environment in which death was a native, in which active life was an intruder and a foreigner.

A Three-Day Combat.

The third phase of that battle, the first two phases of which I described in my last dispatch, began on Dec. 3 and died to its futile finish on the 6th.

It was von Holzendorf's first real effort to pour down into the plain, to its splendor, its wealth, and its opportunities for enslavement, cruelty, and wrong, and he organized his attack upon the grandest scale, setting in line the flower and power of the Austrian Army against the Italians.

The Austrians have played the game of war with these men before, and they began with an attempt upon their nerves. But for the fact that it cost good lives, one could laugh at the simplicity of it.

Upon Dec. 3 they gave them two hours of bombardment, and at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of the 4th there went to work their supreme bandmaster of artillery music, an artist in the difficult and few variations of gunnery.

The gun is an instrument with small and narrow gamut. It plays few and monotonous tunes, but somewhere upon the Austrian staff was a maestro virtuoso, who stretched the capacity of the instrument, even as a master might enlarge the scope of a violin.

Sitting in his office far behind the perils of the front he composed upon the keys of battle a frightful sonata, a roaring fortissimo of high explosive, which he blended to the minor of whistling shells and then shrill to the screaming banshee treble of machine guns.

An hour of shelling, twenty minutes of machine guns, then a downpour of invisible gas, then shells again. It began at 5:30, in the dark of the morning, and continued through the mists of dawn till stark daylight, or about 10 o'clock. By that time the gun artist judged that the nerves of the old Bersaglieri Ironsides, the Alpini and the infantry had been sufficiently strained, and advanced his infantry to learn how wrong he was. Hötzendorf by all evidence made no real mistake about his adversary, for he organized the infantry attack as if he had a couple of army corps to break through.

It was gunnery and nothing else which carried the Austrians round Badenecche on the south to the Pit of Vorlara and across its northern saddle between its main height and that of Tondere car upon the evening of the 5th. After a day of grim fighting the Bersaglieri thus baptized with their blood, stopped dead attack after attack and saw a barricade of Austrian corpses build itself in front of their machine-gun positions.

To realize what was then happening you need a vision of death striding those misty valleys like a proprietor walking in his own fields. The hill of the Bersaglieri was held by front men who had fought since the offensive in August on the Bainsizza Plateau. They fought till fighting availed no longer and then fell back, fighting still and attacking at every opportunity with the bayonet.

Deeds of the Bersaglieri.

Those who fight with the Bersaglieri must be in love with death and court it like a lover, and upon the western slopes of their own hill there were to be seen their still bodies, one out of two locked with an Austrian and some with a quiet circle of Austrians around them, for it costs something to kill the Bersaglieri nowadays.

Eighteen of them, who wandered back along the valley, came up Monte Fior in the morning. By that time the Austrians had spread through the valleys in the rear of the first line barrier of great mountains and occupied this peak. The Bersaglieri knew nothing of what was happening. They only saw Austrians, and there was no officer to call them off. Therefore, true to their tradition, they attacked.

There was not even a corporal to lead them, but then one is not of the Bersaglieri merely for the look of the thing, and by some miracle of their own valor and faith and Austrian terror of their prowess they actually captured the mountain before the enemy knew that they had only a handful to deal with and they held it for twenty minutes before the enemy found out his mistake and came back in his hundreds to kill them all. But one (he was wounded and overlooked among the rocks) has made his way back to the Italian lines and testifies as an eyewitness to that crazy heroic feat of arms.

Italy's memory will conserve what Italy's allies should never forget. Battalions of the Alpini who held the linked mountains of Monte Castelgomberto and Monte Fior against attack crossed the saddle between Badenecche and Tondereccar in the rear of these heights. The Alpini did not retire. They counterattacked Tondereccar and retook it. But the forward flow of the enemy forced them to fall back again on their own positions. Then the enemy surged up about them.

Alpini Died Where They Stood.

Ere yet they were fully enveloped and while there yet remained a last channel of communication with the living world there came through a message from their commander. "The enemy is pressing on the south," it said. "I am attacking him with two battalions."

From that moment he was cut off. Those who listened could hear the stammer of his machine guns and the spatter of his rifle fire, a salvo of salute to fate by those who wear green color badges and eagle feathers.

Prisoners spoke of them as they were twenty-four hours later, diminishing in numbers, hard pressed, refusing all overtures of surrender and still fighting and dying in the ancient Alpini manner.

Attempts were made to steal through to them by individual officers, who eagerly volunteered for service, but all those who were not discovered were killed. Then the final silence closed down on them. The Austrian fire opened from Monte Fior, and we knew that the Alpini had left us by their own road, a lofty and glorious road, which has always been theirs.

That left with the enemy moving in columns behind his first line of mountain barrier and his men exhausted and reduced by long days of intermittent fighting, the General gave the order for retirement to the line of Mont Spil, Monte Miela, and Asiago village. His staff was at a village near by. When urged upon the morning of the 5th to retire he replied that he would wait till bullets hit the building.

"Then I shall take my staff away in my car," he added.

By night the enemy had spread across the new front and was threatening Spil and Miela before dark, had cut a road between Foza and the headquarters, and his machine gun bullets were beginning to patter on the roof of Borlach's house. A Major of Alpini gathered the stragglers and ascended a hill behind the headquarters and opened fire on the enemy at 500 yards.

While the General and his staff and luggage were placed in cars and departed along the fire-racked road to Val Frenzela, the enemy was pouring south. The Austrian army, under General Schouschenatuel, reached a barricade in the Brenta Valley at La Grotella, and an Italian division there killed most of them. Another General improvised a command for himself out of 3,000 men and blocked Val Vecchia, which is the main road down to Valstagna. There were no failures, no weaknesses—Italy is still herself.

Austrians Are Stopped.

When next morning General von Hotzendorf turned up before the final line, he was stopped dead. The great battle was over. It has been a strange business at ghastly cost which none but the Austrians who paid it can reckon fully. The sum is told in the mounds and litters of dead among the snow patches of the mountain desolations. General Von Hotzendorf's hope of Austria has penetrated our front for four kilometers on a width of twelve milometers and he is no nearer his dream than ever. What the fullness of his intention was it is difficult to divine.

The captured bring a terrible story from the occupied regions. The division which occupied the beautiful town of Belluno, a jewel of ancient architecture, a living grace of gentle life set in a frame of superb scenery, have made of it a hell of lust and robbery. They stole, they murdered. They worthily upheld the name of Germans gluttony. A number of them even ate up the stock of a chemist and managed philanthropically to poison themselves.

All metals are looted from the inhabitants, agricultural instruments, live stock, foodstuffs, fodder, woolen materials, all kinds, bedding, and clothing. All the people capable of work are enslaved without pay.

Belgium has her fellow-martyrs in the occupied districts of Italy, and the German is still German, man's enemy and God's failure.

ITALIANS FIGHT FOE TO A STANDSTILL

Losses Force Austro-Germans to Abandon Attacks East of the Brenta.

ROME, Dec. 13.—Attacks in force were renewed yesterday by the enemy upon the Italian lines east of the Brenta, the War Office announced today. The attacks continued the entire afternoon, but because of his heavy losses the enemy at night abandoned his effort.

The text of the communication follows:

At dawn yesterday, between the Brenta and Piave Rivers the artillery struggle was renewed with great violence. In the morning in the Col Della Bretta region we regained during one of our counterattacks possession of a great part of the trenches which we had been unable to reoccupy the day before and captured one officer and 58 men.

In the Calcino Valley two violent hostile attacks were sanguinarily repulsed.

About midday the enemy renewed his attacks in force to the east of the Brenta. The action continued fiercely the whole of the afternoon in the valleys which, from the slopes north of Col Capril, Col Della Beretta, and Monte Asalone descend toward the Brenta. At night, owing to heavy losses, the enemy gave up the attack. A few prisoners remained in our hands.

About 3 P. M. in the Caldipo Papeyex (?) a new and more powerful attack broke down against our defenses.

On Monte Tomba and along the Piave to the south of Ponte Della Priula the artillery activity was desultory. In this region an enemy patrol was captured.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via London).—"There was very little fighting owing to the snow and mist," says today's army headquarters' statement regarding the Italian front operations.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—General von Below's German troops have joined the Austrians and Bohemians under Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf in a series of heavy assaults during the last two days between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, just north of Monte Grappa. The fighting has been severe, and has been attended with large losses, but in the main the Italian line has been sustained with one slight indentation at Monte Spinoncia, where the enemy secured a temporary foothold which is still being contested bitterly.

Artillery preparation early yesterday was followed by infantry rushes, with the Austrians on the right and the Germans on the left. The 4th Austrian Division, on the right, had a number of Bohemian regiments in the front line. These were fresh from the Russo-Galician front.

A desperate struggle went on around Col Beretta, where the Austrians were aided by enfiladed fire from batteries on the west bank of the Brenta River in positions established when the lines were re-formed last week. For some time the Beretta positions were in the hands of the enemy, but a brilliant counter attack has restored nearly all the Italian possessions.

German reserve forces were engaged for the first time since they were used on the big Isonzo offensive. The fighting was bloody around Monte Spinoncia and Col Orso—"Bear Hill"—with the enemy gaining a foothold.

The result of the two days' fighting has not advanced tactically the enemy's positions leading toward the Venetian plains, which is his real aim.

TWO BATTLESHIPS HIT IN TRIESTE HARBOR

Details of Raid by Italian Torpedo Craft in Which the Wien Was Sunk.

Captain Lamberto Vannutelli, Italian Naval Attaché at Washington, has received the following communique from the Ministry of Marine at Rome:

"On the night of Dec. 9-10 certain of our torpedo craft, after successfully penetrating the enemy's mine obstructions and mine fields, entered the Harbor of Trieste, where they discharged four torpedoes against two Austrian warships of the Monarch class. All the torpedoes reached their targets and detonated.

"Although the most intense artillery fire was concentrated against the attacking torpedo craft, and although even torpedoes were sent against them, all of our units returned safely and with no injuries to officers or men, to their home bases."

The warships of the Monarch class consist of three pre-dreadnoughts, the Monarch, the Wien, and the Budapest. They were all built in 1893, and each has a displacement of 5,600 tons and is armed with four 9.4-inch guns, six six-inch guns, and two torpedo tubes.

A London dispatch received Wednesday quoted a Vienna official statement as saying the Wien was sunk on Sunday night, the date mentioned in the foregoing communication. Most of the crew was saved, the London message stated. The waters in which the attack occurred were not named.

BERLIN COAL FAMINE MENACES CATASTROPHE

Vorwaerts, Depicting Misery of the Poor, Appeals for Action Before Something Happens.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—An extraordinary picture of the coal crisis in Berlin is given in a long article in the Vorwärts. It may be accepted that the description applies to the whole country.

As regards the supply for the civilian population the article says that the whole business is simply chaos, and that the resultant misery in the city, and especially in the poorer quarters, is beyond words. It says:

"Crowds of people have to wait outside the coal merchants' offices often six or seven hours. They have to wait in the Winter's cold, rain, snow, and mud, and then in a large majority of cases they go away empty-handed, wet through and frozen, to their cold homes.

"Countless bitter and despairing letters to us tell of people who for weeks and months have been totally unable to obtain even a handful of fuel of any sort. For months they have been unable to obtain heat for cooking and washing. They have been forced to go cold, hungry, and filthy."

Berlin municipal enterprises are in an almost equally bad position. The Berlin gas and electricity works and the city overhead and underground railways are so scantily furnished with coal that they "live from hand to mouth." A slight interference with the present slender supplies, such as any frosty day may bring, must, it adds, "compel partial, if not total, stoppage, and the catastrophic result of such a happening in a gigantic organization such as Berlin can easily be imagined."

"What are the authorities doing?" the Vorwärts asks, and it answers in one word: "Nothing." They are letting things drift, it adds, till the dawn of catastrophe is there, and then the press will again receive the order to use its influence to restrain the public from acts of despair.

The paper suggests means by which the danger can be avoided. It remarks:

"The misery, despair and bitterness increase from day to day and all the authorities seem capable of doing is to preach economy. They evidently have no notion of the conditions in the workers' quarters in Berlin, but we have, and we, to whom the poor and poorest turn with their woes, appeal today in the last hour to those responsible. We appeal to them in the name of humanity and political wisdom to do their duty, to do away with a situation which may any day bring about a catastrophe that will have results beyond the bounds of imagination."

BRITISH RENEW BULLECOURT FIGHT

Take a Few Prisoners at Point Where Germans Carried a Salient on Wednesday.

FRENCH FRONT UNDER FIRE

Guns Especially Busy on Both Sides of Meuse—Juvincourt Attack Repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—More fighting has been taking place today on the British front east of Bullecourt in the Cambrai sector, where the Germans yesterday by mass attacks won part of a trench. The encounters are apparently local in character, Field Marshal Haig announcing that a few more prisoners have been taken at that point.

According to the official accounts of the German drive of yesterday three attacks was made by Crown Prince Rupprecht's forces in the region near Bellecourt, but the only one that succeeded was one that attacked a salient in the British lines south of Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt.

German guns have been busy today northeast of Ypres and also at several points south of the Scarpe River in the Arras-Cambrai region.

From Paris come reports of artillery activity of a moderate character along the whole of the German front. The firing is especially severe near Verdun.

Haig's Reports of Operations.

The official report from Field Marshal Haig's Headquarters in France tonight says:

A hostile post south of Villers-Gauslain was successfully attacked by us this morning. Its garrison were killed or taken prisoners.

East of Bullecourt bomb fighting has taken place this afternoon in a portion of the trench into which the enemy penetrated yesterday. A few additional prisoners were taken by us.

The enemy artillery has shown some activity at different points south of the Scarpe and also northeast of Ypres.

The day report of the War Office says:

Accounts of the fighting yesterday in the vicinity of Bullecourt show that two attacks were made by the Germans at dawn, after a heavy preparatory bombardment. The first was delivered from the north against our positions in the Hindenburg line, immediately east of Bullecourt, and the other on a wider front from the northeast and east against the angle formed by our trench lines south of Riencourt-les-Cagnicourt. Both were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Shortly afterward another attack was made on the latter front, and parties of the enemy penetrated our obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle in our lines. A few Germans who reached our trenches at other points were killed or taken prisoners. Local fighting continued all day and until late in the evening in the small portion of a trench in which the enemy had obtained a footing, but without change in the situation.

A dispatch from the Canadian Army Headquarters in France, says:

"The past few days have been marked by increased activity along the Canadian front, culminating in German raids in some strength on a section where we hold a trench the enemy parties unsuccessfully endeavored to penetrate Canadian trenches.

"While the enemy indulges in occasional raids, Canadian patrols dominate No Man's Land, penetrating the enemy's lines frequently into his trenches. One trench penetrated by Canadian patrols was found to be occupied by nothing more than seventy dummies."

The night report from Paris of operations on the French front reads:

There was intermittent artillery activity at some points along the front, more spirited on both banks of the Meuse.

A German attack south of Juvincourt failed.

From December 10 to 13 nine German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. In the same period our aviators carried out various effective bombing operations, in which projectiles weighing 10,000 kilograms (22,000 pounds), were thrown down, especially on the aviation grounds at Colmar and Schlieemaldt warehouses at Logelbach, factories at Rombach, in the region of Waville and at Chambley and Thiaucourt, and on railway stations at Warmeriville, Juniville nd Amagne-Lucquy. Good results were observed.

Took 90 Prisoners, Berlin's Claim.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Several British shelters and ninety prisoners were taken by German troops yesterday on the Cambrai front east of Bullecourt, Army Headquarters announced today. The bulletin reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: From Dixmude to the Lys and south of the Scarpe the artillery activity increased at times.

East of Bullecourt we wrested from the British several shelters and took six officers and 84 men prisoner.

Front of the German Crown Prince: In isolated sectors the artillery firing increased for the support of reconnaissances.

TRIED TO ISOLATE SALIENT.

Germans Hoped to Cut Off Supporting Troops at Bullecourt.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 12.—The enemy made an attack this morning on a front of about a quarter of a mile, just east of Bullecourt.

It seems that the attack was intended to be forced through on a limited front by troops, attacking in depth, the idea being, perhaps, to straighten the German line by biting off a bit of ground which juts out into its area of assault. The points, chosen by the enemy is a quadrilateral position nosing out beyond the British line of frontage in the old system of German trenches, opposite the Village of Riencourt, in the neighborhood of earthworks, captured on Nov. 20 at the same time as an Irish brigade took the Hindenburg tunnel trench, that is 2,000 yards of it, on the left of Bullecourt.

The enemy's effort to bite off this nose of ground became evident this morning at an early hour, when he opened bombardment on a much wider front on each side of it and then boxed in the quadrilateral and attacked it with a fierce and continued barrage with the evident intention of isolating it from the lines adjoining and cutting off the supporting troops.

The German assault battalions belonged to the 16th Bavarian Division, old and familiar enemies of the British in the early days of Flanders fighting this year, when they suffered heavily. But they have pulled themselves together again with fresh drafts and led the way this morning, though from the prisoners the British took when they entered the British trenches it appears that they had the Saxons behind them ready to pass through and beyond the first waves of assault as soon as the first objective had been gained.

There, according to their orders, the Bavarians were to sit tight while the Saxons came further forward into the British position.

PARIS APPLAUDS ACTION ON CAILLAUX

Public Opinion Is Strong for Investigation of the Ex-Premier's Doings.

NOT SURE AS TO TREASON

But Believes He Has Acted Against Nation's Wish—Deputies' Committee Named.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—"It is splendid news."

"Now we shall have real justice."

In phrases such as these the people of Paris expressed their opinion of the announcement that the Government intended to take proceedings against Joseph Caillaux. On the boulevards, in the street cars, and in the subways the popular verdict was unanimous. Caillaux is without question the most unpopular man in Paris today, and is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as the head and front of what Lloyd George called Bolo-ism.

Among the well-informed classes of the population there are few prepared to assert that Caillaux deliberately betrayed his country. The general impression is rather that, despite the war, he deliberately pursued the policy of rapprochement with Germany that had been his dream before the outbreak of hostilities, in face of the fact that overtures of friendship to an enemy in time of war might be classed as treason.

No one questions the fact that from the viewpoint of pure reasoning a good case could have been made out, previous to August, 1914, for a Franco-German combination that might dominate the Old World; but pure reasoning does not always take into account human factors, and nine Frenchmen out of ten are convinced that friendship between Germany and France would be a compact of the wolf and the lamb, with certain ruin and destruction for the latter.

If sincere, Caillaux essayed the impossible task of swinging the whole nation against its innate and hereditary instincts. That he persevered in his attempt even when events seemed to render his endeavor hopeless, is the measure of his strength and boldness, but it is also the measure of his error in gauging France's temper. Viewing his attitude in the most favorable light he has been a pigmy trying by devious means to stem the national current.

"Boss" of the Radical Socialists.

It is difficult for Americans to realize the power of Caillaux not only before but since the war. Like Croker in Tammany, he was absolute master of his organization, the Rue de Valois, that is, the Radical Socialist Party, comprising nearly two hundred members in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is the rule of French politics that groups or parties shall vote solidly, and although occasionally members break away, it can be taken for granted that a party chief, if his control is unfaltering, can swing the group in whatever direction he wishes.

It was in this domination of those with whom he came in contact that Caillaux's power lay, and although his control was facilitated by the French electoral system, it was by the force of his personality and intelligence that he held sway.

An example of this was seen during the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Calmette when, as it was said in Paris, it was really Caillaux instead of the blackrobed woman that stood at the prisoner's bar.

The newspaper men and witnesses were huddled together in the back of the courtroom just behind a gangway that led from the main entrance. The newspaper men had been inconvenienced by one of the minor ushers, who was standing in the passage and hindered their view. This man refused to budge, despite several requests.

Fled from Caillaux's Presence.

Then Caillaux entered, short, squat, and powerful, his massive head, with its lofty forehead, thrown proudly back as if he was ready to challenge the world. He sat down in a chair immediately before that of THE TIMES correspondent and a moment had not passed before he also found the usher an inconvenience. With a quick gesture he snapped his fingers and whispered, "Move aside!" As before, the usher gave no sign. Caillaux repeated the gesture, snapping more loudly.

The usher gave a scornful glance over his shoulder and then realized with whom he had to deal. With a bound he was at the doorway, through which he dived out of sight. Although the newspaper men were most hostile to the ex-Premier, a murmur of applause and laughter greeted the incident. Caillaux sat unmoved. To him the proceeding was habitual. It was a matter of course that the usher should act hus in respect to him.

All through this trial one felt that Caillaux had the situation fully in hand. By a nod here and a wave of his hand there he seemed to be arbiter and thus in respect to him.

Secret of His Control.

It was thus by his personality that he controlled Radical Socialists. Under his guidance it had come to be the accepted thing that the Rue de Valois organization gave its support to any new ministry only on the understanding that a member of the party should be Minister of the Interior. This minister by his power of appointing prefects and local officials throughout France was said in French phrase "to make the elections" and hence it followed that Caillaux as the virtual appointee of the Minister of the Interior had in his hands, as it were, the power to make or mar deputies' careers. Moreover he had earned the reputation of never forgetting a friend or an enemy. Never has a leader had subordinates more devoted or opponents more chary of incurring his enmity and it is this that explains the influence that he has been able to wield even during the war when nominally he was nothing but a simple deputy.

In point of fact it is generally understood that Malvy, who remained as Minister of the Interior through several changes in the Cabinet, was there as a Caillaux man, his pawn to move at will.

It must not be supposed that Caillaux's power was based solely on political reasons or the personal interests of those in political life.

Before the war he had a great following in the country, allured by his program of peace and internal and social reorganization. His fight to establish an income tax in France, a method of taxation obviously unused here, despite its success in England, won him hosts of supporters among the mass of the population, who almost until yesterday regarded the charges of pro-Germanism, aimed at him ever since Agadir as calumnies emanating from capitalists who thought their money bags were imperiled.

At the time when Caillaux might have been hooted on the Paris boulevards for selling the Congo to Germany, his popularity in the country was never greater because of the general feeling that he had averted war. To that object of averting war with Germany his whole policy was directed and it was a logical consequence that when the present war broke out despite him he should devote himself to the endeavor to make it end as soon as possible.

For Peace at Any Cost.

From that aim to trying deliberately to end the war at any cost, even that of France's honor toward her allies, was in the opinion of many here all too short a step. Caillaux's old preference for Germany rather than England as France's ally contributed to the course he followed. Nor can one ignore his connection with banking interests, which had succeeded in the years preceding the war in diverting a large part of French savings into German industrial enterprises.

The suggestion that he was influenced by the prospect of financial loss if Germany was defeated has been one of the strongest charges made against Caillaux's attitude during the war.

His personal character is also to be taken into account. Dominating and ambitious to the verge of megalomania, he found it repugnant to be outside the Government in the greatest crisis in France's history. But he was too deeply committed to his own foreign policy to assume the reins of power save on the condition of a change in the alignment of European nations. While France, as a member of the Entente Alliance, fought Germany, Caillaux must remain out of office. He could return to power only as a protagonist of peace. That was his dream, and to realize it he apparently shrank from nothing. That is where he laid himself open to the present charges.

Whatever may have been Caillaux's patriotism and however sincere his conviction that peace, even a shameful peace, was better for France than war, the fact remains that in time of war he worked and used his influence in a direction contrary to the national policy.

Every one has long known that he was in the background behind Almereyda and Bolo, Leymarie and Duval. With many it has been the opinion that if not a traitor himself he encouraged and protected traitors. On that basis he will be judged.

Deputies' Committee Divided.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies today appointed a committee of eleven to report to the House concerning the demand of General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, for the suspension of the immunity of M. Caillaux. Four of the members of the committee favor the suspension of the Deputy's immunity, five favor the suspension in principle, desiring fuller information on General Dubail's letter, while two oppose suspension unless clearer proofs are produced than are contained in the letter.

The debate on the Caillaux case, which the former Premier has given to understand will sweep away a pack of unfounded gossip, is not likely to come before Tuesday. The Committee of Eleven, before reaching conclusions, is entitled to hear M. Caillaux and Deputy Loustalot, also under charges, members of the Government, or even General Dubail. It may not summon witnesses nor does it have to concern itself with the question of jurisdiction. Its role is exclusively to decide whether sufficient cause has been shown to justify the raising of parliamentary inviolability.

The Dubail letter meets with a mixed reception from the press.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS HUGE.

Immense Material Gathered in Rhine Towns to Aid Western Offensive.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—Swiss travelers crossing the frontier from Germany tell of immense preparations going on for an offensive on the western front.

Ammunition, provisions, and materials of every kind are being concentrated in upper Rhine towns, through which military trains pass frequently bound west.

Ordinary freight traffic has been suspended for ten days.

Get him a box of

Interwoven

TOE AND HEEL

Socks

SILK - LISLE - WOOL

NO EQUAL FOR WEAR

Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Warren Davey, Engineer

"Turner for Concrete"

Good intentions are worthless unless backed by ability to carry out.

Turner's ability is a matter of record — 633 contracts without a penalty for delayed delivery.

TURNER Construction Co

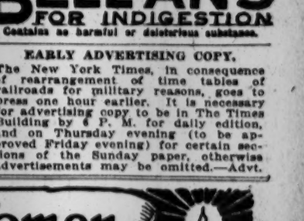
ULSTERS!
The Cuddly Touch Of Oriental Rugs

IN the midst of War, England hasn't lost its cunning at Weaving. Here are wonderful—no other word fits—British woolens, tailored by Stein-Bloch into *Strapping Ulsters*, so fleecy and cuddly, that they remind one of the yielding, velvety pile of an Oriental Rug.

Grays, Greens, Browns, and Indeterminate Plaids. Half or Full Belts. Silk-Lined Shoulders and Sleeves. The *ultimate ultra* in a Greatcoat of millionairish sumptuousness, which defies compliment or comparison.

$45, $50, $55; values incontestable; style inimitable; patterns irresistible.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

EARLY ADVERTISING COPY.

The New York Times, in consequence of rearrangement of time tables of railroads for military reasons, goes to press one hour earlier. It is necessary for advertising copy to be in The Times Building by 5 P. M. for daily editions, and on Thursday evening (to be approved Friday evening) for certain sections of the Sunday paper, otherwise advertisements may be omitted.—Advt.

The Stores Where Women Can Buy Gifts That Men Will Value

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct Special Attention to Their Annual

Christmas Neckwear Sale

Now in Progress at All Eleven Stores

Consisting of Their Entire Regular Stocks of Fancy Silk Scarfs and Large Holiday Purchases from their Regular Manufacturers

$1.00 and $1.50 Large Beautiful Silk Scarfs — 79c.

$1.50 and $2.00 Full Shaped Exquisite Scarfs — $1.15

$2.50 and $3.00 Unusually Rich Silk Scarfs — $1.65

$3.00 and $4.00 Big Luxurious Silk Scarfs — $2.35

Also Super-Luxurious Silk Scarfs at $3.35
Regular Sold at $4.50

Weber and Heilbroner 55-cent Scarfs

Including Former 65c and 75c Qualities

These wonderful 55 cent values have been largely instrumental in spreading the continent wide reputation of these eleven stores. *They represent all that can possibly be put into neckwear to sell at this price.*

Included in this selection at 55 cents is the entire stock of 65 cent and 75 cent fancy neckwear.

Special Holiday Boxes Without Extra Charge

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

VALUE is a word that some merchants seem to have re-discovered.
Here, Value needs no dusting off and furbishing up, for it has been kept bright, through daily practice, since this business was founded.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

MUST AID HALIFAX ALL THIS WINTER

Acting Mayor Dowling and Heads of City Organizations Send Out an Appeal.

TELLS OF SUFFERERS' NEED

Chairman of Committee Says Want Will Be Long-Continued Owing to Numbers of Destitute.

Impressed with the belief that the Halifax sufferers will continue to be in need throughout the Winter, Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, and Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, issued appeals yesterday to stimulate the public to contribute toward the relief of the victims in the stricken city.

"It is to be hoped that the citizens of New York will not forget the serious situation which exists in Halifax," said Mr. Dowling, "and which is likely to exist throughout the Winter. New York City can be depended on to respond generously to the appeal on behalf of the stricken city which I made several days ago."

That the needs of the sufferers will continue all Winter is evidenced by the following telegram received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES from R. T. Macllreith, Chairman of the Relief Committe in Halifax:

"The needs of sufferers will continue all Winter owing to the large number of people who are homeless and destitute. The present requirements of food, clothing, and building materials are filled, or rather are more than can be taken care of by local transportation, railway, and storage facilities. Further immediate shipment will only make further congestion. So much will be required later that we respectfully suggest that subscriptions should be asked for money which will be available later, either for purchase of supplies to be shipped when local congestion is straightened out, or which will be available for expenses entailed in reconstruction, &c."

Contributions may be sent to either the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 380 Fifth Avenue, or to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, New York County Chapter, 52 William Street.

The New York Evening Post, which has started a fund for the relief of sufferers from the Halifax disaster, acknowledged yesterday contributions amounting to $2,629. The money received by The Post has, at the suggestion of Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, been sent to the agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia at 52 Wall Street, which is acting as treasurer of the Halifax Relief Fund.

Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, said:

"Every one must be profoundly moved by the terrible disaster at Halifax, N. S., and should contribute as liberally as he can to the relief fund, which, by the proclamation of Acting Mayor Dowling, is to be raised as a testimonial from this city, of the sympathy of its citizens toward the people of Halifax."

The following contributions, received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, have been turned over to the Red Cross:

Mrs. P. C. Tiernann	$5.00
The Rev. H. E. Clute	1.50
Anonymous	5.00
Total	$11.50

Will Discuss World's Democracy.

Patriotic exercises in connection with the New York Section of Council of Jewish Women will be held at the Temple Rodeph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18. "Making the World Safe for Democracy" will be discussed by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Congressman Julius Kahn, Captain R. Hodder Williams, M. C., Canadian Light Infantry, and Marcel Knecht, delegate of the French National Committee to America.

STEERSMAN HELD AS SPY AT HALIFAX

Continued from Page One.

metically sealed and nobody on board was allowed to smoke.

Captain Lamodec testified his ship had not carried munitions before. He said the ship came to Halifax to receive orders where to join their convoy. He received his orders from the British pilot, MacKay, who came on board at Halifax, the evening of December 5. MacKay was "absolutely sober," said the witness. No liquor was on the Mont Blanc as it had been forbidden by the French Government.

The morning of the collision was quite clear. Proceeding up to Bedford Basin his ship sighted the Imo at 8:30 A. M., the Captain said. He had just passed a war vessel on the eastern side about 100 feet distant. He was then 120 feet from the Dartmouth shore. The Imo was heading to sea on the west side, but was taking a direction across his course. The starboard side of the Imo was visible. She was two points on his port bow. He gave one short blast on his whistle to indicate he had seen the Imo and to show the Mont Blanc was going to the right. The Mont Blanc's engines were ordered to go slow. The Imo replied by two short blasts. He thought the Imo changed her course, though it was difficult to determine this as she was against the land.

He was at this time going to starboard, and the Imo to port. He noticed later that the Imo came a little more to the left. He had in the meantime stopped his engines. The Imo gave two short blasts when the ships were about 150 feet apart. The collision was inevitable at this point. The Imo, judging by the force of the collision, seemed to have great speed.

Mont Blanc Turned to Left.

The Captain said he turned his ship to the left and gave two short blasts. The ships then had each other on the right side and were fifty feet apart.

Mr. Henry asked if the vessels would not have passed at a distance of fifty feet if no other change was made.

The witness said this was so, as the Imo was traveling obliquely up the harbor. The Imo then signaled she was "going astern at full speed."

Captain Lamodec said he saw the Imo's propeller was going astern, but she kept ahead. He then signaled his engines astern, and put the helm to starboard, so that the Imo would not strike the hold where the picric acid was, as he knew the impact would set it on fire. He was not successful.

Captain Lamodec admitted that this was the first time he had ever been in Halifax harbor.

Cross-examined by C. J. Burchell, counsel for the owners of the Imo, the witness testified the Mont Blanc was not carrying a red flag or anything to indicate that the ship had explosives on board. He said the international navigation rules did not call for the flying of a red flag on a ship except when it was loading or handling munitions. He was the last man, he asserted, to leave the ship after the collision. He wanted to remain, he said, but the first officer led him to the ladder. Asked if he understood what the Imo's two blasts meant, Captain Lamodec said he thought she was signalling wrong, but as he had signalled his course first he had no right to change it except in case of collision.

Captain Lamodec said the Imo was half a mile away when he first saw her, that there was a perceptible interval between the blowing of the whistles, and that the collision took place immediately after the Imo signaled she was going astern. The ship's full speed at the time was seven and one-half knots.

HAILS WILSON AS LEADER.

London Publication Says Lloyd George Has Resigned His Rank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—New Europe says in its current issue:

"A restatement of the allied aims has become imperative. Any doubt that may have persisted has been dispelled by President Wilson's latest battle cry and by the courageous logic of his action in declaring war upon Austria-Hungary. The outstanding feature of his great speech is its clear grasp of the fundamental conditions of the future peace of Europe.

"It is the speech of a man who for nearly three years watched as a deeply interested spectator the course of the world struggle, saw it in the truer perspective that geographical distance sometimes gives, and has now, eight months after his own decision to enter the lists, stated with compelling force and lucidity the objects of the war—objects at once ideal and practical. He sees, as many European statesmen, soldiers, and politicians alike do not see, that the only chance of securing the peace and prosperity of the world in the future lies in waging war wholesouledly until the enemy shall be constrained to accept in practice the same ideals.

"Lloyd George has repeatedly shown, and never more clearly than in his Paris speech, that he possesses those gifts of intuition and imagination which are so essential to the equipment of a national leader in times of crisis, and yet, for reasons which in the main lie outside our province, his performance has not yet fulfilled the promise implied in his incisive periods. Those who gave him nine months ago the title of Prime Minister of Europe would today be the first to admit that he has resigned that rank in favor of one who is not a European.

"Political leadership has been transferred, at least for the moment, from London to Washington. This fact, which narrow national pride might tempt us to regret, should, in reality, be welcomed as a further sign of that growing spiritual community between the two branches of the English-speaking world whose frank co-operation is essential both to their own welfare and to a lasting peace."

SCHEIDEMANN AGAIN OFF ON PEACE MISSION

'Working for What 99 Per Cent. of the German People Want,' Says Vorwaerts.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German Socialists, either is at Stockholm or on his way there, and the Pan German newspapers ask what he is going there for, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

In reply, Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, says that Herr Scheidemann is working for what "99 per cent. of the German people want, namely, peace."

"Anniped"

"Anniped" Shoes — exclusive with De Pinna — were designed primarily to meet a demand for footwear in keeping with the character of De Pinna clothing.

Hence, the lasts are of the most approved types, the materials are of the finest quality obtainable, and in the case of the shoes for the boys and girls, careful attention has been given to the securing of extreme comfort.

The quality standard of "Anniped" Shoes as it existed before the outbreak of the war, has been maintained without interruption.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Saks' Suits and Overcoats at $23

SUITS and overcoats at $23 are to be had in other good shops, but the fact that we are both tailors *and* retailers enables us to eliminate the middleman and give you more value per dollar than would otherwise be possible.

¶ We depend upon no other source in the selection of our woolens—*we buy them ourselves.* They must not only be *different,* but thoroughly distinctive in every particular. They are selected because they are a good deal better than their price usually affords.

¶ We are more proud of our suits and overcoats to-day at $23 than at any previous time, for never has it been so difficult as now to produce something much above average in a suit or overcoat at $23.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Directs your attention to their Holiday Collection of Imported Vanities

Discs and *Lavalliers*—of genuine White Jade—Lapis—Canilla—Beige-crystal and Galalith, in superb colorings. *Strings of Sea-Garden Pearls—Beads of Crystal, Amber* and *Whitby Jet—Solid Gold Lip Sticks* and *Eyebrow Pencils*—fine *Pompeiian Gold Mesh Bags—Velvet Bags* with Galalith frames in beige or tete de negre and ivory inlaid with jet—*Smart Suede Bags* with the new wooden mountings—*Studded Mocha and Cut-Steel Bead Bags—Knitting Bags* in unusual effects—also a *Wonderful Collection of Beaded Bags* in Oriental, Indian and Tapestry designs with frames of tortoise shell or Galalith.

Ostrich Fans with frames of amber, jet, shell and inlaid pearl.

"*Spanish*" *hair ornaments,* going back to the days of Old Spain—"*Senorita*" *Combs* of crystal studded with moonstone and ebony with cut jet—also many other beautiful novelties that are exclusive with the "House of Gidding."

Franklin Simon

OVERCOATS

FOR BIG BOYS AND LITTLE BOYS

No reduction in variety
No increase in prices

KEEPING variety *up* and prices *down* is a rare thing these days, but we have done it. The range of fabrics in our overcoats for boys this season is at the high water mark of variety, and the prices are exceptionally low for merchandise in which the standard of workmanship is so uniformly good.

Big Boys' Overcoats
$12.75

Belted, military, and plain slip-on models, made of fine quality tweeds and velours, in a variety of pleasing colors, and warmly worsted lined. 8 to 18 years.

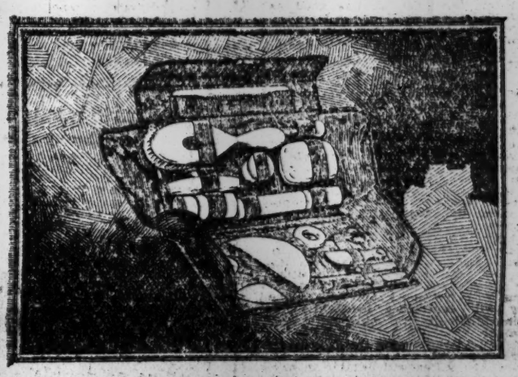
Small Boys' Overcoats
$9.75

Splendid trench and belted models for the little fellows, made of tweeds and cheviots, in a great range of colors, and with self or velvet collar. 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets



THIS Ladies' Dressing Case is of dull finished Seal, of critically chosen long grain. It is skillfully designed to close with the fewest possible movements.

The all-Seal handle folds flat, for easy packing in bag or suit case.

The lining and loops are of rich silk, the loops gaining added strength by reinforcements of leather.

The toilet articles are of heavy artificial ivory—and the case catch, or fastener, is gold plated.

For those who prefer it, we have made a duplicate in goat skin Morocco.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839

TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street

Six Minute Pudding

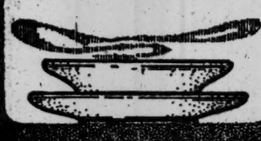
Here's a new one—a most delicious desert that can be made in a hurry.

To one and one-half cups of milk add one cup of

Grape-Nuts

and one level tablespoonful of sugar, boil six minutes, cool and serve with milk or cream. Add raisins if desired.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer and try this pleasing recipe.



No one can have too many pairs of

"Onyx" Silk Hosiery

Give "Onyx" at Christmas for its beauty and usefulness. At good shops everywhere.

This trademark identifies them.

Emery-Beers Company, Inc.
Wholesale Distributor

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Macy's

Herald Square

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

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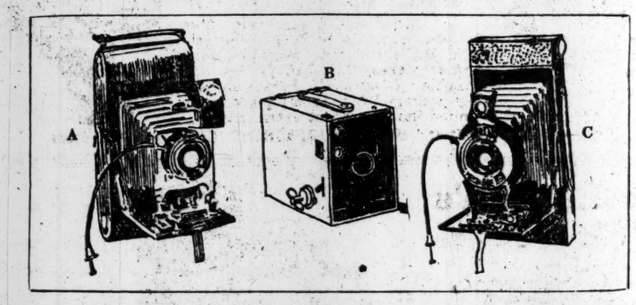
This Special Purchase Continues to Offer Holiday Savings in

Kodaks and Other Cameras

Hundreds of people are saving money in the purchase of Kodaks and other Cameras for gift purposes. These were obtained from the Eastman Kodak Company at unusually low prices because they had changed two of the models and discontinued a third. The changes in every case were slight and in no way affected the efficiency of the instruments.

The Savings Range from One-Third to One-Half



No. 1-A Autographic Kodak Special, $13.49

We were fortunate in securing these kodaks in which are the highest types of materials and workmanship used in kodak making. Fitted with rapid rectilinear lenses, ball-bearing shutters operated with cable releases. Uses Eastman roll film, size 2½x4¼ in., the most popular size to-day. Fitted with autographic back and covered with genuine Persian Morocco leather, selected black bellows and nickeled fittings, also rack and pinion for fine focusing. When fitted with Tessar Anastigmat Lens and Optimo Shutter this camera sells at $65.00. Fitted with the present equipment, $25.00 would be a low price indeed. *Illustration* A.

We have a limited number of these Kodaks fitted with F-6.3 Meteor Anastigmat Lenses and Optimo Shutters, working up to *1-300* of a second. Our Sale Price, *$32.75.* New model with Tessar lens, same speed, *$65.00.*

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49

New Model $2.50

Excellent for children—easy to load and unload—no complicated focusing attachments.

A complete, compact box style camera, identical in form, material and workmanship with the present No. 2 Brownie Camera, which is now listed at $2.50. It takes pictures size 2¼x3¼ inches and uses Eastman Roll Films. *Illustration* B

No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie Camera, $6.74

New Model $11.00

Takes pictures 2⅛x4⅛ in., uses Eastman Roll Films. Made of metal throughout. Has autographic back and kodak ball-bearing shutter with cable release; three speeds. New model identical except the box, which has round corners.

Some with double or rapid rectilinear lenses; new model, $13.00. Our Sale Price, $8.24. *Illustration* C.

Carrying Cases for No. 2-C Folding Brownie Cameras, 74c. Regularly $1.00

Every Instrument Perfect—Packed in the Original Box Complete with Instruction Book.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Everybody Happy In the Home That Owns a

Victrola

The one altogether Satisfying Gift

The children will never forget Christmas, 1917, if it marks the entry into their lives of Victrola music and Victrola entertainment. It's the one gift that lives forever and for all—the gift incomparable.

Buy Yours at Gimbels—Where Service and Easy Terms are Chief Attractions.

Style.	Price.	Amt. Records Allowed.	Down Payment.	Monthly Payment.
IV.	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
VI.	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
IX.	57.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
X.	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XI.	110.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XIV.	165.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
XVI.	215.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
XVII.	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

The above terms to embrace also Special Combination Offers on Styles IV., VI. and IX.; that is, a Cabinet to fit the foregoing styles with $5.00 worth of records on the same terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALONS—Eighth Floor

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat, a smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap.

All made of fine gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit $18.50
Overcoat .. $28.00
Cap $2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00

Fur-Lined Coats Specially Priced

Muskrat Lined with Persian Lamb or Beaver Collars—$78.00.
Muskrat Lined Black Kersey with Persian Lamb Collar—$65.00.
Muskrat Lined with Persian Lamb Collars—$48.50.
$22, $25 and $28 Motor Lap Robes—Special at $19.50.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

ALLIES HOLDING EVEN IN SUBMARINE WAR

Sir Eric Geddes Says Menace Is Not Yet Mastered, but Indicates It Soon Will Be.

ATTACKS IN FORCE FAILING

Sinkings of U-Boats in Measurable Distance of Germany's Capacity to Turn Them Out.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—"The submarine menace, in my opinion, is held but not yet mastered," said Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today. "Our shipbuilding is not yet replacing our losses. Since Nov. 1, when I made my last statement, the downward trend of mercantile marine losses has continued satisfactorily. The upward curve and merchant shipbuilding and the upward curve of destruction of enemy submarines has been equally satisfactory. I have no reason to doubt that all three will continue satisfactory."

The First Lord said that if the country would economize so as to restrict the use of tonnage and set ships free for more urgent uses, if the English would follow the tradition of their race and put forth all their power, relaxing no effort to defeat the submarine, then the war could end only in victory.

"We must have ships, more ships, still more ships, and now I want the men to build them," he added. He said the plans were made and the steel had been obtained, and that unless he mistook the spirit of the country there would be an adequate response to the appeal for men.

The First Lord said that since June there had been only three torpedoed ships in home waters, the salvage of which had been abandoned, and only one ship which it had been decided not to repair for the present. In June 27 per cent. of the total salved tonnage on hand was under repair, while today 80 per cent. was undergoing the repairing process. Since August the output of ships repaired in drydock has increased 48 per cent. and repairs afloat by 45 per cent.

The First Lord described three new national shipyards which are being built on the River Severn. The first keels, he said, would be laid there during the early part of the year of the more highly standardized ship than had heretofore been undertaken. A great deal of the steel work will be done in bridge yards and a considerable part of the labor will be performed by prisoners of war and unskilled help.

These yards will provide thirty-four shipbuilding berths. They were located on the Severn because of the facilities there for the more comfortable and healthier housing of the workmen. The cost of the new yards, he said, would be £8,887,000 ($19,435,000).

In the year 1913, he declared, Great Britain launched 2,282,000 tons of ships, of which 1,920,000 was merchant tonnage. That, said the First Lord, was the highest output ever reached. If the output for December was as good as that in November, the tonnage launched this year, he stated, would be equivalent to that of 1913. The rate reached during November and thus far in December was 18 per cent. higher than in 1913.

More Submarines at Work.

When The Associated Press inquired of a high naval authority today "if the anti-submarine war was going well and what was the reason for the high rate of sinkings in the past three weeks," the answer was:

"The enemy has had more submarines at work. He has actually been attempting a submarine offensive of the greatest possible magnitude in an effort to reinforce his offensive on land. He is trying to bring off a coup which will incline us to peace. He has failed signally on sea as on land, and he has had to pay a heavy price. Our counter-measures are meeting with increased success, and the enemy will experience constantly increasing difficulty in maintaining his campaign.

"If the shipbuilding efforts can be properly spurred on in England and America, the Allies will be able to say, within a measurable time, that tonnage is being launched at a rate exceeding the sinkings; and also, if the naval measures continue to improve as it is reasonable to expect, that U-boats are being sunk faster than the Germans are able to build them and that the German U-boat fleet is steadily dwindling away.

"Much still depends on American shipbuilding, but as encouragement to those who are putting their efforts into that work it may be said with confidence that the allied navies are able to handle the U-boat."

Despite the fairly large number of sinkings reported this week there is no decrease in optimism among those who know the submarine war situation, who see no reason for modifying or altering Premier Lloyd George's statement of Nov. 20 that there is no longer any fear of the submarine proving a decisive factor in the war.

Events since Nov. 20, in fact, have tended to increase rather than decrease the confidence with which the Premier spoke. The month of November was a red letter month in the anti-U-Boat war for three reasons. First, the loss of tonnage during the month was the lowest since the unrestricted submarine campaign began. Second, the sinkings of German submarines were the greatest ever recorded in a single month. Third, the launchings of new merchantmen from British yards came "within measurable distance" of equaling the loss of tonnage by submarine attack.

The phrase, "within measurable distance," is that used by the Government spokesman in the House of Commons and the slender margin indicated by that phrase is one of the chief reasons for prevailing optimism. The margin between the sinkings and launchings was so slight that if the Germans had sunk one or two less ships there would actually have been more tonnage launched than sunk.

War on U-Boats Grows.

As to the number of submarines destroyed during the same period, it is not permitted to give the actual figures, but this much may be said: The sinkings of submarines during November were "within measurable distance" of the largest number the German U-boat yards were capable of turning out in the same period.

This destruction of submarines was by no means due to any spasmodic run of luck, but to the development of a detailed, comprehensive campaign involving many devices and embracing many phases—a campaign which will grow more efficient rather than less so as time goes on, according to expert opinion. The first ten days of December have maintained the good record of November, as far as the U-boat sinkings are concerned. Moreover, it is considered inevitable that the British-American success in this direction will find a reflection in the morale of the submarine crews, making them less confident and less efficient at the same time that the British and American naval men are becoming more confident and more efficient.

The convoy system of protection for shipping which the Allies have adopted and perfected has forced the submarine campaigners to alter some of their plans. It is no longer possible for the submarines to lie inwait for unprotected merchantmen and pot them in leisurely fashion. The U-boat shows its periscope nowadays at great peril when within torpedoing distance of a merchantman, for the latter is only one of a considerable number in the neighborhood, and if any one of the scores of skilled lookouts sights that periscope, the submarine's chances of escape from the convoying destroyers are slim.

The German reply to the convoy system is to send submarines out in groups which attack the convoy simultaneously, in the hope that in the resulting confusion considerable damage can be done and an easy escape then effected. This system of group attack, while occasionally effective, is very costly when it fails, for it spells the doom not merely of one U-boat, but of perhaps three or four.

When the story of the submarine war can be written fully, there will be some thrilling tales of the wonderful accomplishments of one or two destroyers against whole squadrons of submarines.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the week ended Dec. 8 only one French steamship of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by German submarines. None under that tonnage was lost. Three French vessels were attacked, but none of them was destroyed. No fishing vessels were sunk.

SPAIN TO SEND A PROTEST.

Premier Says Germany Will Be Asked to Explain Attack on Steamer.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 12—(Delayed.)—Premier Alhucemas announced today that the Spanish Government was preparing an energetic protest to Germany regarding the bombardment of the Spanish steamer Claudio by a German submarine.

The Spanish steamship Claudio, Premier Alhucemas announced Monday, was attacked by a German submarine, which fired upon the steamer, killing eight sailors and wounding others. The Claudio was able to make port under her own steam.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Ulsters and Great Coats For Men

$30.00 to $75.00

Sensible, practical Coats for all kinds of weather and appropriate for either business or dress wear.

Made of fine imported and domestic fabrics in browns, greys and heather mixtures; also warmth-without-weight materials.

"Georgian" Country Clothes and Burberry Coats direct from London, $40.00 to $75.00.

Dress Overcoats With Velvet Collars

$25.00 to $65.00

Single or double breasted form fitting styles and the conservative Chesterfield models.

Fourth Floor.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)

To-day and Saturday

A Great Sale of Men's and Young Men's Suits at $28.50

Our regular $32.50 to 40.00 Suits

IN this important event—our first sale of the season—we include every $32.50, $35.00 and $40.00 suit in our stocks. . . . Fabrics the very finest obtainable—finished and unfinished worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. . . . Single and double-breasted styles for men and young men. . . . Many garments full silk lined, others skeleton silk lined. . . . For men who appreciate fine tailoring, this is a most remarkable opportunity, one that present woolen market conditions make it impossible to duplicate.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

The Store of a Million Gifts

Now for a Tremendous

Blanket & Robe Event

Putting forward a $200,000 stock of Blankets, Auto Robes, Comfortables, &c. to Demonstrate the Supremacy of Gimbel Buying-Power.

The tireless work of months, the buying ingenuity of three big GIMBEL stores, and a far-sightedness worthy of seers, have combined to bring together what we are told is the largest and best collection of fine Bed Coverings and Auto Robes in New York.

The collection is so big and varied that about every quality, size, style, coloring or weight made is included. And the prices, based on 3-store purchasing months ago, are a challenge to stores that make a fetish of "Bargain Sales."

Here are fine blankets at regular prices based on the old market conditions, which, quality for quality, are lower than those of so-called "special purchases" which are absolutely impossible today except at severely high prices. These are indeed days for careful comparison, and the closest comparison is invited for this event.

Where Else Such Values in Blankets?

White Woolen Blankets, $5.75 Pair
Wool and cotton mixed. Size 72x90 inches.

White Winter Weight Blankets, $6.75 Pair
Our special family favorite. Plenty of width and length.

Heavy White Woolen Blankets, $8.50 Pair
Wool filling on a fine cotton warp. Size 72x90 inches. Pink, blue or gold borders.

California Woolen Blankets, $10.00 Pair
In white only. Extra fine white woolen stock, on a spool cotton warp. Size 72x90 inches.

White Woolen Blankets, $15.00, $16.50, $20.00 Pair
Fine California wool stock. ¾ and full bed sizes.

All-Wool Plaid Blankets, $11.50 and $15 Pair

Plaid Woolen Blankets

Size 68x80 inches,	$5.75
Size 72x80 inches,	$7.50
Size 72x84 inches,	$8.50
Size 72x90 inches,	$10.00

Navajo Indian Blankets, $6.75 to $18.50 Each
Wool and cotton and all wool.

Beacon Bathrobe Blankets, $3.95 and $4.95 Each
With cord and tassel to match. A large showing of colors and designs. All cotton.

Army and Navy Blankets, $5.50 to $12.00 Each
Part wool and all wool. Gray and Olive Drab.

Camel's Hair Blankets. Cotton and wool mixed.

Size 72x90 inches,	$13.50 Pair
Size 80x90 inches,	$15.00 Pair

Auto Robes $5.50 to $100

Auto Robes, serviceable, warm woolen weaves. Heavy, warm wool mixed.

Auto Robes, $5.50 Each
Fringed or hemmed ends. Various colorings in reversible plaid effects. Size 58x72 inches.

All-Wool Steamer Auto Robes
The popular reversible Scotch plaid effects. Warm and durable. Fringed or hemmed ends. Size 58x84 inches. $7.50 each

Heavy All Wool Fringed Robes
Variety of plaid effects, plain back. Size 58x84 inches, $10.00 each

Heavy Double Plush Robes
Size 60 inches, in navy, green and taupe, $5.50 each

Double Plush Robes
Very warm and serviceable. Navy, blue and taupe.

Size 72 inches,	$8.00 each
Size 84 inches,	$9.00 each

Fine Mohair Plush Robes
Very warm, yet not too heavy. Excellent quality for either on open or closed car. In navy, wine and green.

72 inches,	$13.50 each
84 inches,	$15.00 each

Mottled Mohair Plush Robes
In two weights, suitable for either limousine or open car. Navy, green, black, golden brown and wine colorings.

Size 72 inches,	$22.00 each
Size 84 inches,	$24.00 each

Other Fine Silk Robes up to $100.00.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

Scarf and Cap Skating Sets

For Women and Children

$1.50

Values $1.75 to $2.25

$1.50

Cosy, soft wool scarfs and caps in the most attractive shades and color combinations. The smart little caps are striped to match the scarf ends and are finished at the sides with plump wool rosettes.

Any of these sets will be attractively boxed for holiday giving.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$5 Combination Electric Stove and Toasters, $2.50

$2.50

A lucky Xmas purchase, to sell at half price. Reg. $5.00—now $2.50. Boils, toasts and fries. This large factory output to be sold exclusively at GIMBELS stores. Big purchasing power makes this half-price-selling possible. Illustrated. Packed in holiday package. Mailed any place in the United States without extra charge.

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor.

Gentlemen's Chesterfield Winter Overcoats

Full Satin Lined

$30

Dark Oxford greys and plain blacks with velvet collars. The coat for men who do not affect the swagger styles, but who are inclined toward the more staid, though quite dressy, models. A typical idea of GIMBEL Three-Store Buying.

U. S. A. Officers' Winter Overcoat, $28.50
Good all wool 30 oz. Melton Cloth, full lined, full skirt, well tailored.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Coat Comforts That Add To Pleasures of Home

After dinner, when the entire family spend a few moments together—dad will be glad to slip into one of these easy-fitting, rest-giving house coats. Why not surprise him with one this Christmas?

House Coats For Men

Tailored of double faced fabrics, in Oxford, blue, brown, Cambridge, green or maroon, with shawl collars. Edges of collar and jacket finished with cord edge braid, at $6.95

House coats of fine kersey in fancy plaid effects with shawl or peaked collars in dark Oxford, blue, brown or maroon, at $11.75

Black Velvet and fancy colored silk House Coats, silk lined throughout, with shawl or peaked collars. $19.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Golf Equipment For Those Who Go South

Don't wait until the last minute—look over your golf equipment now and restock here, where you may be sure of getting dependable goods for less than elsewhere.

Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.75; Irons, $2.59

Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, and Horn's Irons, 98c and $1.49

Canvas Golf Bags, $1.19 to $10.49

Leather Golf Bags, $17.74

Spalding's, Wright and Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Blanket Robes for Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Books Always Prove Fine Gifts

And in a department as complete as ours you will find plenty of them—for folks of all ages and all interests. If the particular book you want is not here—we will order it for you.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

HIGH DRAFT OFFICIAL OUSTED BY WHITMAN

Governor Removes Dr. Herman T. Radin as Member of District Board of Appeals.

CHARGES NOT MADE PUBLIC

Bronx County Physician Says He Was Exonerated by Committee Headed by Edgar M. Cullen.

Dr. Herman T. Radin of 654 East 165th Street, one of the best known physicians in the Bronx, and for several months one of the members of the District Board of Appeals of the Selective Draft for Manhattan and the Bronx, was summarily removed from office by Governor Whitman yesterday afternoon. The announcement of the drastic action taken by Governor Whitman was made by Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill. General Sherrill did not state the reasons for the action taken by the Governor, and it was subsequently stated by Philip J. McCook, Director of the Draft for New York City, that for the present at least the details could not be made public.

Dr. Radin is the first member of a Draft Appeals Board to be removed in New York State, and it was said at the office of Mr. McCook that so far as is known there it is the first case of the kind in the United States, since the President signed the Selective Draft law. Dr. Radin was appointed a member of the New York Board, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman, last Summer, the appointment being made by the President on the recommendation of Governor Whitman.

Dr. Radin is one of the County Physicians of the Bronx, and is also the Chief Medical Adviser of the Children's Society in that borough.

Doctor Issues Statement.

Dr. Radin was asked last night if any such charge as this had been filed with Governor Whitman. He refused to discuss the case in any way, and said that such a charge if filed would, in his opinion, constitute a libel.

"Has Governor Whitman made public the details in this case?" Dr. Radin asked.

He was told that the Governor had confined himself to the announcement that Dr. Radin had been summarily removed.

"Well, if Governor Whitman has said nothing more than that, why I won't talk, either," Dr. Radin said.

"I have no comment to make at all, and that is all that I care to say now," he added.

"Won't you take some action in the matter in order to clear yourself of the charges filed against you?" he was asked.

"Yes, I probably will take action," he replied.

Late last night Dr. Radin gave out a statement, which he dictated in the presence of his lawyer, in which he said that he had been exonerated by a committee of the District Board, which was appointed by Judge Hughes to examine into charges against him. This statement is as follows:

"I have certainly done nothing which would interfere in any way with the operation of the selective draft law. A committee from the District Board, consisting of Judge Edgar M. Cullen, George L. Ingraham, Louis Marshall, and George W. Wickersham, examined into the charges and questioned me on Monday, and came to the conclusion as expressed in the minutes of the meeting that I had done nothing which reflected in any way on my honor or integrity."

The head of the Medical Advisory Board of the Draft in New York City is Dr. Victor C. Pedersen of St. Mark's Hospital, who refused to discuss the case in any way last night, explaining that any information on the matter would have to come from the Governor or Draft Director McCook.

Mr. McCook, when seen, said that if anything was given out in regard to the case it would have to come from Governor Whitman or Adjutant General Sherrill.

Whole Local Board Was Removed.

This is the second time since the draft law became effective that Governor Whitman has removed officials appointed by the President for the administration of the draft in this city. The other occasion was when the entire membership of Local Board 99, on the east side, was removed, and two of its members subsequently sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for accepting bribes to exempt men brought before them for physical examination.

Draft Director McCook gave out last night a statement by Adjutant General Sherrill in warning members of all district and local boards to be on the alert for men who seek to escape service through fraudulent claims as to physical disability. An instance is cited in the statement of a scheme which was brought to the attention of the draft authorities by an enlisted man of the Army Medical Corps.

This soldier was in the lobby of a hotel on Columbus Avenue when he overheard a physician talking to a man of draft age. The doctor told the draft registrant that an operation could be performed which would deceive the physicians into exempting a man because of apparent Bright's disease, and that in twenty-four hours after the registrant was examined and exempted he would be all right again. The soldier carried the information to an officer of the Medical Corps, who submitted a report, following an investigation of the matter, that such an operation could be performed, and that the result would be as indicated by the physician who had suggested it to the registrant.

"Every possible precaution will be taken to frustrate the efforts of all men who seek to gain exemption by fraudulent means," General Sherrill said.

Martin O. Bowen, who gives his address as 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was turned over to the army authorities on Governors Island yesterday and locked up in Fort Jay, charged with failure to respond when called to the colors by Board 23 of Brooklyn. He was ordered to entrain for Yaphank on Nov. 26. When asked his failure to obey the law he said that he was a "conscientious objector."

The members of the legal advisory boards, which under the direction of a central board of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman, will aid the War Department in the classification of the 540,000 uncalled registrants in New York City, met in the Bar Association Building, in West Forty-fourth Street, last night. Mr. Taft presided and explained in detail the great importance of the duties which the lawyers who have been assigned to Government service will have to perform beginning next Monday. These services will last for several months, perhaps, and will call for practically the entire time of those who have been appointed by the Bar Association.

Under the new selective draft regulations, which will govern the selection of future draft armies, the legal advisory board becomes one of the principal cogs in the great American military machine. Mr. Taft pointed out that in no circumstances must any registrant or members of his family pay a penny for services rendered them by members of the advisory boards, or other persons, such as notaries or interpreters, whose services will be required in the filing out of the Government questionnaires.

REMOVED AFTER INQUIRY.

Brother of "Lefty Louis" Mentioned in Case Against Doctor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Dr. Herman D. Radin, a member of the New York District Exemption Board, was ordered to be removed from office today by Governor Whitman, it was announced tonight.

Action by the Governor came after investigation by members of the Adjutant General's office of a report that Dr. Radin had prescribed a medicine to a draft registrant which would produce a temporary heart action which, it was said, would cause the applicant's discharge. Investigation, it is said, disclosed two prescriptions which had been given by Dr. Radin.

The young man who, it is alleged, received the prescription, was named Rosenberg and was a brother of Lefty Louis, one of the gunmen who figured in the sensational Becker case a few years ago.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Greenhut Store Can Be Easily Reached in This Kind of Weather

There is a direct entrance to this store from the Sixth Avenue "L." Crosstown buses will convey you free of charge from the subway and surface cars—and if you travel from New Jersey it is well for you to remember that the Hudson Tunnel also has a station leading right into this store.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Men's Fur Coats

Fur lined and fur outside, for all occasions.

OFFICERS' COATS
AVIATION SUITS
FUR LINED BLANKETS
FOOT WARMERS
GLOVES AND CAPS
AUTOMOBILE ROBES

Wide Range of Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue. New York.

B. Altman & Co.

AN UNUSUAL SALE

to be held to-day and to-morrow, on the Sixth Floor, will offer

Men's Reversible Motor Coats

of tweed-and-leather

at the very special price of

$72.00

These Coats are made of imported mixed tweed on one side, and of fine, soft tan calfskin on the other. Both sides are carefully finished to the smallest detail, so that the coat may be worn either side out. No more satisfactory motor coat was ever made, being absolutely wind- and weather-proof.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Store Open Tomorrow (Saturday) Evening Until 7 o'Clock

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain" SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

The Sporting Goods Store

Is Filled With Holiday Gifts. Come in Today and See Our Fine Stocks.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, Knitted Helmets, Roller Skates, Ice Skates, Rugby Balls, Punching Bags, Thermos Bottles and Lunch Kits, Cameras, Etc., Etc.

Standard qualities are the only kinds you will find here—and in every instance we promise you a substantial saving of money.

SWEATERS

Men's and Boys' $1.25 and $1.50 Coat Sweaters—large shawl collar; two pockets; light or dark Oxfords; sale..... 98c

Men's $1.95 Shawl Collar Sweater—at..... $1.50

Men's $4.50 and $6 Sweaters—choice of V neck or shawl collars; heavy Jumbo stitch and Cardigan stitch; sale..... $3.95

Men's $2.95 Coat Sweaters—fit nicely under a coat; at..... $2.50

Men's $8.75 Sweaters—only two colors, Oxford crimson and navy; heavy Shaker knit; large shawl collars and two pockets; at..... $6

ROLLER SKATES

Boys' and Girls' Ball Bearing Roller Skates—of the famous Union Hardware make; can be adjusted to fit any size shoe; fine, simple running; fitted with rubber bumpers and shock absorbers; at..... $1.65

Boys' $2.55 Sweaters—good, serviceable sweaters; two pockets and large shawl collar; suitable for school wear; at..... $2.25

For the Boys in Camp and "Over There."

Army Khaki Wool Sweaters—slip-over kind; without sleeves; pure worsted; best made; at..... $4.50

Olive Drab Sweaters—in lighter weights; at..... $3.95

Army Regulation Sweaters—military collar and long sleeves; at..... $4.50

KNITTED HELMETS

Regulation Style Helmets—khaki color; regularly $1.95; special today..... $1.50

BALLS

"Rugby" Balls—made of excellent leather, well and strongly sewn; complete with pure gum bladder; at..... $1.50

Basket Balls—value $5.45; at..... $3.50

PUNCHING BAGS

Punching Bags—made of good leather, with rope-elastic and 2 hooks, so that it may be suspended between the casings of a door; regularly $2.75; sale $1.75; regularly $3.95; sale..... $2.50

BOXING GLOVES

Boxing Gloves—for men and boys; laced to the wrist; covered with best leather; heavily padded; boys' styles, at $1.50, $2.25 and..... $3.75

Men's Styles—at $1.50 to..... $9.75

Men's Styles—regularly $6.45; special at..... $3.50

ICE SKATING OUTFITS

$7.50 Skating Outfits—consisting of a pair of men's or women's "Elco" Calf Skating Shoes; the women's shoes have 6-in. uppers; a pair of Union Hardware Co. tempered steel runner hockey skates (attached to shoes); special..... $5.95

Skating Outfits—That would ordinarily cost you $12.50 to $13.95, consisting of tan or black Hockey Shoes for men or women (women's shoes with 7- and 10-in. uppers); the skates are of Union Hardware Co. make, highest quality; hockey or club flanged runners; all parts are nickel plated, special at $10.50

A Complete Stock of Ice Skates—from $1.25 to..... $14.25

Skating Shoes—From $4.50 to..... $15

Skating Outfits—Regularly $10.75 and $11.75; choice of tan or black shoes (the women's shoes have 7-inch uppers); the men's shoes are the regular height and in black only; the $4.75 hockey or club skates with flange runners are attached to the shoes, making it an ideal outfit; choice of hockey or figure skates sale, $8.50 and $10.50

Knitted Skating Scarfs—With cap to match; regularly $1.75; 95c

Sale of Tobacco in Glass Humidors

Of Which We have the Largest Stock in New York

Let our prices tell the tale, because it is a fact that men who love their pipes (and their number is legion) invariably come to Greenhut's to supply their needs.

Bagley's Seal in Glass Humidor—fitted to hold three pipes and safety matchholder; at..... 89c

Old Colony Tobacco—in glass humidor, which is fitted to hold three pipes and safety matchholder; at..... 89c

Red Belt Tobacco in Glass Humidor—fitted to hold three pipes and safety matchholder; at 89c

Serene Tobacco in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

Tuxedo Tobacco in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

Stag Tobacco in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

Prince Albert in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

Blue Boar Smoking Tobacco—in fancy porcelain humidor; at..... $2.24

Edgeworth Tobacco in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

Velvet Tobacco in Glass Humidor—at..... 94c

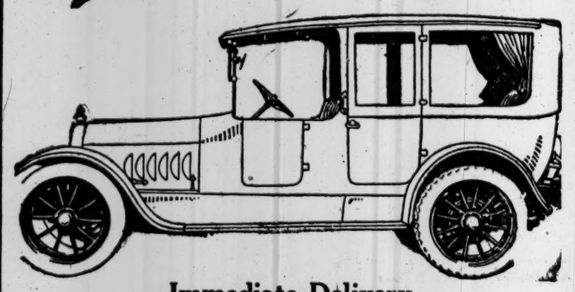
Lucky Strike Tobacco—at..... 99c

Imperial Cube Tobacco—in glass humidor: at..... $1.44

AND when it comes to Pipes, Smokers' Articles, Smokers' Stands and the thousand and one things to gladden the heart of the man, who is a lover of the weed, we have them in immense variety and at prices that cannot be beaten by any other store in New York. Come in Today. Our Cigar Store is just off the street, 18th Street entrance.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Peerless CLOSED CARS



Immediate Delivery

On account of Freight Embargo we have just received a large shipment of Limousines.

We can handle your car in exchange at extremely advantageous terms.

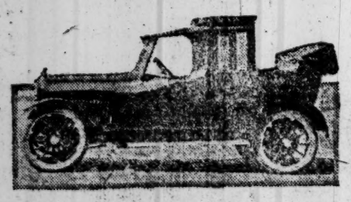
Time Payments Accepted.

Eight Body Styles To Meet Every Individual Requirement.

The Car With Two Power Ranges—
12-16 miles per gallon
10-12,000 miles per set of tires.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation
Broadway at 63rd Street
Phone 8763 Columbus

MY BRAND NEW PAIGE LANDAULET FOR SALE



BOUGHT RECENTLY NEVER RUN

I WILL SELL REASONABLE. MIGHT CONSIDER YOUR CAR IN TRADE IF IMMEDIATELY SALEABLE.

A BARGAIN

I expect to enter Government employ and must dispose of the car. It can be seen at the Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., 1886 B'way, who have full authority to negotiate its sale for me.

The Columbia Shop

Grafonolas and Records

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

© MISHKIN, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson Daughter of the President in the Columbia Shop

The Daughter of the President

Miss Wilson has inherited her father's sympathetic understanding of the people. She has chosen to devote her genuine artistic talent to the simple songs that everybody knows and loves. She makes records exclusively for Columbia.

ONE of the most interesting features of the interesting Columbia Shop is its popularity with the famous artists who sing exclusively for Columbia. They find it a pleasant place to call and hear their latest records. In the hospitable atmosphere of this beautiful Tudor interior, music lovers meet informally to hear the latest music.

Here you may play any Columbia record on any Grafonola. Here you will find all the standard Grafonola models as well as beautiful designs representing all artistic periods from Gothic and Elizabethan to Adam and Chippendale. These period designs are well worth a special visit. Come. The door opens with a welcome.

Convenient Terms

Arranged for either Standard Grafonolas from $18 to $250, or for period designs up to $2100; around $5 a month for standard models, about $10 a month for period designs. We can advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

Concerts held daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL THE NEW YEAR

Italian Gothic Grafonola

A design of exquisite grace and beauty that reproduces in miniature (19 in. square by 52 in. high) the characteristic features of this most artistic period. Only twenty-nine of these cabinets are available for Christmas delivery.

Books Books Books

—from baby bunting rhymes, some to be read by nurse, others by mother, and colored picture books to amuse the very little children, there are story books for little tots, game and riddle books, scientific books for boys, and cooking and Red Cross books for girls.

Every age is represented, and probably no better collection of boys' and girls' books, displayed for quicker selection, is to be found anywhere in New York.

They are on the First Floor, and competent young women, who can give advice when desired, are there to serve you.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th Street
New York

You Never Pay More at Best's

HUNGARIANS HERE TO OBEY WAR LAWS

Leaders in the New York Colony Will Co-operate with the Authorities to That End.

THEIR STATUS UNCHANGED

Postmaster General Says Their Property Will Not Be Taken by Enemy Alien Custodian.

The President's action in exempting from the operation of the enemy alien regulations all subjects of Austria-Hungary who obey the law was hailed by Federal officials in New York yesterday as a move which greatly simplified the enemy alien problem in New York. It was pointed out that instances in which Austro-Hungarian subjects had been concerned in Teutonic plots to destroy munition plants, ships, and other American or allied property in this country had been very rare, and that the Government records proved that fully 99 per cent of the subjects of Emperor Charles were law-abiding and that a majority of them were out-and-out enemies of the Central Powers in the present war.

It was said by Federal officials that, while Austro-Hungarians would receive every consideration due them so long as they abided by the war regulations of President Wilson, in the case of any who might become involved in plots or propaganda they would be dealt with as enemy aliens the same as Germans.

From all parts of the city government officials received assurances from Hungarians, Austrians, and other subjects of Austria-Hungary yesterday, in which those persons expressed their deep appreciation of the President's action and promised to do everything in their power to see to it that all of their fellow-countrymen resident in New York faithfully obeyed the war laws of the United States.

"We Are Grateful."

Under the caption "We Are Grateful," the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (The Hungarian Daily News) will print the following editorial today:

In the name of the Hungarians in America we express our grateful thanks to the American people, the Government of the United States and to the first citizen of the Republic, President Wilson.

We thank them for the confidence and good will shown toward the subjects of Hungary residing in this land and for that truly splendid magnanimity so clearly evidenced by the Presidential proclamation, defining and regulating the status of the subjects of the Dual Monarchy residing in America.

The Hungarians in the United States gave us no special authority to thus solemnly interpret their feelings, but knowing their heart and their mind, we are satisfied that we now speak and write in the name of every Hungarian residing in America.

These lines are not dictated by creeping and humiliating hypocrisy, but by open, frank and manly sincerity.

We are grateful to America.

We are grateful, because we have much reason to be.

A state of war exists between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the United States.

This situation gave the United States perfect right to treat the subjects of the monarchy in the manner consistent with the necessities of the occasion and according to the usages of other countries against alien enemies.

It was within their right to apprehend and incarcerate or intern all Hungarians who were not yet citizens. They could take them from their families, deprive them of their work, confine them under the strictest regulations; they could have directed them to report to the police for registration, and finally subject them to all the rules and regulations in all their severity, as sanctioned by international usage.

of this the American Government refrained from doing.

Instead of severity, they displayed gratifying consideration.

They show us not the fist, but reach out a friendly hand.

Every Hungarian in America should read carefully the proclamation of our President; he will thus hear the words of noble America and feel the warmth of noble America's heart.

The Hungarians in America may continue without interruption their everyday life and their peaceful occupations, without restraint and hindrance.

The proclamation does not deal with the Hungarians as is customary with alien enemies. President Wilson does not even call them "alien enemies," but simply as the subjects of the monarchy, the citizens of Hungary. The good-will and noble consideration of the President go even beyond that, because he calls upon the American citizens to display towards the aliens originating from the monarchy peaceful and even friendly treatment.

The President demands but one thing from the Hungarians: Respect for the law. Do not commit any offense against this country and do not give any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States by act or word.

America may rest assured; there will be no cause for complaint on that score.

The Hungarians understood their obligations at all times and will now more than ever appreciate all that they owe to America and to the Stars and Stripes.

The President's kind good-will towards Hungary and the Hungarian people was manifested even in his last message delivered to Congress; what was then suggested has been now emphasized by the proclamation.

The country which displays such generosity towards the alien enemies as has been shown towards the Hungarians wages no war against the Magyar people or the Magyar soil.

At this writing only we American citizens and residents of Hungarian origin can express our gratitude to the United States and to the illustrious President Wilson.

The time will yet come when Hungary and the Hungarian people will also be able to give testimony of their gratitude.

Army Takes Over Enemy Alien Work.

Capt. Fuller Potter, U. S. A., recently deputy police commissioner of New York, and now attached to the Army Intelligence Service, will direct the work of the police department in matters pertaining to enemy alien activities hereafter. Captain Potter established headquarters in the Police Headquarters Building yesterday and Commissioner Woods, in the course of the day, issued instructions to all precinct commanders to report enemy alien cases to Captain Fuller instead of to the Police Commissioner. The order placing the enemy alien work of the Police Department under army direction became effective last night.

Postmaster Patten, following the promulgation of the war proclamation against Austria-Hungary, issued the following statement last night from Postmaster General Burleson.

The declaration of war against Austria-Hungary will not change the status of citizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary resident in this country. Such persons were not included within the term "enemy" as employed in the Trading with the Enemy Act, and their property in this country will not be interfered with in any way.

Deposits in the Postal Savings Banks or the United States, and deposits in other banks and banking institutions, belonging to subjects or citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire resident in this country, are not liable to seizure by the Government, and will not be taken into possession by the enemy alien custodian. There is no reason whatever why such persons should be concerned about their property, real or personal, or their funds in bank, or securities, or other investments.

Under the Trading with the Enemy act the test of enemy character is one of residence and not nationality. The alien property custodian will take into his possession only the property in this country held for, or on account of, or for the benefit of, persons who are actually resident within the enemy territory.

The statement by the Postmaster General indicates that the enemy alien property custodian will take over the property of the wealthy American wives of many well known Austrian or Hungarian noblemen, among them the Countess Széchényi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and the Countess Sigray, who is a sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Attorney General Gregory notified all Department of Justice officials yesterday that Austro-Hungarians were to be treated in a friendly spirit and were not to be subjected to the rigid restrictions imposed upon Germans, but he added that "the public should not get the idea that these subjects of an enemy power will not be carefully watched and promptly dealt with if suspected of hostile activities."

Adolpho Bergos Gorocico, a Mexican, was arrested by the police of Poughkeepsie yesterday afternoon and brought to New York. It was said that he was suspected of being a German agent. He was taken to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in the Park Row Building, where Captain William M. Offley released him. Captain Offley said the man had explained everything satisfactorily and should not have been arrested.

GERMANS WELCOME JACOB JONES SINKING

One Paper Asserts Deed Is More Gratifying Because American Ships Have Evaded War Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette rejoices over the sinking of the United States Destroyer Jacob Jones, which, the paper says, undoubtedly was the deed of a German submarine. In pointing out that the success is all the more gratifying owing to the remarkable way in which American ships have kept out of the war zone, making it impossible for Germany to score successes, the paper sarcastically argued that America helps England with her destroyers in much the same way as Japan is helping the Allies in Europe, in spite of the much advertised, terrifying U-boat pest.

The paper asserts American destroyers so far have been used only for accompanying transports and that America only possesses a small fleet of moderate-sized destroyers, in fact half as many as Germany had before the war. As England has more than four times as many this loss must be all the more painful to America, the paper argues. It adds that the Jacob Jones belonged to the newest and largest type of destroyer of the American Navy and gives the minutest and most detailed description of type, tonnage, guns and dimensions, pointing out that the torpedo armaments were especially strong, consisting of four double tubes, two on each side of the destroyer, making in all eight torpedo tubes, whereas, the paper asserts, British destroyers of the newest type have at the most six tubes in all.

The paper further points out that the Jacob Jones had a speed of thirty knots, but that German destroyers attained a speed of thirty-four knots, even in the year 1916.

The writer adds that the machinery of the Jacob Jones and her five sister ships has a peculiar combination of turbine and piston and is operated by oil, owing to the fact that America is the land of oil. The Jacob Jones, it is said, carried 290 tons of oil, which would carry her as far as 400 tons of coal. The paper argues that oil has a disadvantage, being very inflammable, and says that the rapid sinking of the destroyer and the great loss of life may have been due to this fact.

REBUKE FOR KAISER IS PUBLICLY POSTED

'We Need You Now' the Inscription on a Wreath Put on Tomb of Frederick the Great.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—A curious incident in Berlin the other day has drawn from some newspapers comments hardly complimentary to the Kaiser. Two ladies deposited at the foot of the statue of Frederick the Great a wreath decorated with German colors and bearing the inscription, "we need you now."

The time was not very long ago when such an action would have been hailed with vigorous shouts of lèse majesté from the entire conservative press. One may recall what happened shortly before the war, when some wild young Socialists daubed this statue and others with red paint. These young men were tracked down and proceeded against legally.

Times have changed, and the four words of public and stinging condemnation of William II, find applause and no condemnation from the ultra conservative papers such as the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which declares the act of the ladies shows how great is the longing for "the strong hand," which would protect the Prussian State possessions and lead the country firmly toward an assured future.

That is additional proof that the conservatives who glorify themselves as the great support of the throne and crown have little use for their much-lauded monarch when they are not having their own way in government. The Vorwärts remarks sarcastically: "We have no objection to declaring the dead monarch would have been better suited to deal with the present situation than the ruler who now reigns. The incident contains bitter criticism of the monarch, but we must be permitted to indulge in such criticism.

"When one becomes discontented with the head of state obtained by the hereditary system and would choose another, then one is no longer monarchist but republican. If the conservative party is on the way to a revision of its monarchial ideas that would, at least, be such an interesting happening that we should await further declaration with impatience."

LESTER J. GILSON SAVED.

Wisconsin Sailor Among Rescued from Destroyer Jacob Jones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Vice Admiral Sims notified the Navy Department today that Lester Joseph Gilson, a seaman, previously listed among the missing of the destroyer Jacob Jones, had been found among the survivors.

Gilson's mother, Mrs. Alvina Gilson, lives at Green Bay, Wis.

U-BOAT BOMBARDS FUNCHAL

Several Killed and Buildings Damaged at Capital of Madeira.

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 13.—Funchal, capital of Madeira, has been bombarded by a German submarine. Forty shells were fired, killing or wounding a number of persons and damaging several buildings.

The submarine fled on being attacked by patrol boats.

Sentiment!—the most precious ingredient in the ideal Xmas gift—is all wrapped up and interlaced in a Live Xmas Tree—to be planted on the lawn after Xmas, in honor of some loved one. A phone message or note from you, and we attend to every detail. Trees from $5 up. Confide in us—let us do the rest. Send for booklet in colors—or see exhibit in Room 308

H. HICKS & SON
225 Fifth Ave.
WESTBURY Phone 68 L.I.

WATCHES DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AS CASH
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE AGENT CALLS
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
6 MAIDEN LANE

AN AUSTRIAN EXECUTION.

Striking picture of Dr. Cesare Battisti being led to execution, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

Give him an Ingersoll WATERBURY

AFTER all—particularly for soldiers and sailors—there's no gift like a watch—nothing used so constantly, referred to so often, carried so long.

Now increased factory production has given dealers enough of the three Ingersoll Waterbury models to make sure that you can get one. Plain dial $3.50; Radiolite $4.50; and Wrist $5.50.

Every Ingersoll Waterbury has four jewels at points of greatest friction. They are small-size watches—the size men and boys want now-a-days. They are sturdy and have the endurance a soldier's watch must have.

In the Waterbury Radiolite you get the night-and-day feature. The glow is guaranteed for the life of the watch without need of exposure to light. Real radium in the substance on the figures and hands does it.

The Waterbury Wrist watch is the Waterbury Radiolite in an unusually high-grade English pigskin strap. For soldiers and civilians.

Better see the dealer today. The number we have been able to supply him is limited—but enough so that you can get yours if you go promptly.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Montreal

$5.50

Illustration three-fifths actual size.

Price on the New Edison Goes Up January 1st

MATERIALS and labor entering into the manufacture of The New Edison have advanced so rapidly, that it is no longer possible to maintain the old prices. On January 1st new prices will be in effect, so buy now and save money. Until January 1st you can buy

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change *Plays All Makes of Records*

at present prices and, as an inducement for you to purchase right now, we make this

Special Holiday Offer

¶ The instrument of your choice and a selection of records will be delivered to you at once, by making a small payment now. Arrange to pay the balance in terms suitable to you—making your first regular payment in *February of next year.*

Concert Today and Tomorrow

¶ Hear this most wonderful of all musical instruments, "the phonograph with a soul." Hear music as it was originally created, true to life. Come—be a guest of The Edison Shop and enjoy a pleasant hour or two of real, genuine music. Concerts daily between the hours of 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

PROGRAM

11:30 A. M. TO 5:00 P. M.

In Addition to the Regular Program

Miss Koewing, Prominent Violinist

will demonstrate that Re-creations by Edison artists are so life-like and human that an instrumentalist can render a duet part with them in perfect harmony, and, at the same time, present the illusion of two living people performing. Miss Koewing appears at 2:30 and 4:00 P. M.

THE EDISON SHOP

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop.

473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

THE nine types of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings alone and in combination, have met every essential need in factory building. The guaranteed delivery date for three types is 30 working-days.

The Austin Company
217 Broadway, New York
Barclay 7755
Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit Indianapolis
Washington

GILBERT T. WASHBURN Co
Present in their Salon at CARTIER'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FITTED BAGS · UMBRELLAS
CANES · SOCIAL STATIONERY
PERSONAL GREETING CARDS
FIFTH AVE. AT 52ND ST.

FRIENDLY ALIENS.
Friendly alien prisoners shown at work near London in public improvements, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

WARNS CAFES TO OBEY EARLY-CLOSING LAW

Warrants Issued for Managers and Waiters Said to Have Violated the Order.

NO SPECIAL DRIVE MADE

No Convictions Yet, but Commissioner Woods Insists on Enforcement.

The police have begun a campaign to warn restaurant proprietors that they must live up to the 1 o'clock closing rule which provides that for the duration of the war serving of liquors or of food in rooms where liquor are sold must stop at that hour, with half an hour given to patrons already inside to consume what they have ordered. Within the last few days ten warrants and nine summonses have been issued against waiters and managers of restaurants which, it is said, have not been living up to the rule.

Commissioner Woods denied that the police were making any special drive against the restaurants, but referred to the conference which he had with restaurant proprietors shortly after the United States entered the war, in which they agreed to close at 1 o'clock after May 1. Recently, he said, word had come to the department that there had been violations of this agreement.

So far there have been no convictions. All of the cases, except one or two, which were postponed, have resulted in discharge of the defendants. Inspector John Daly of the Fourth Inspection District, under whose direction the evidence has been collected, refused to discuss the matter, but it is generally believed that the police are warning proprietors who may be inclined to violate the law that their movements are under observation.

Among the restaurants against which action has been begun are the Pekin, the Moulin Rouge, Bustanoby's at Fiftieth Street, Healy's, and Reisenweber's. The warrants and summonses were issued on evidence furnished by Detectives Kelly, Stephens, and Topinka of Inspector Daly's staff, who charged that they had purchased champagne in the various restaurants after the closing hour—in one case as late as 2:35 A. M. Attention was called also to the fact that a well-known theatrical man had incidentally made the remark in a recent public meeting that he had gone into one of the restaurants which is said to have been violating the regulation at 1:45 in the morning and found 400 persons dining there.

TWO MORE ENGINEERS WOUNDED IN ACTION

Einar Bryn and Isadore Kanner, Both of New York, Were Injured Last Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—General Pershing sent today the names of two engineers from New York who had been wounded Monday in France. They were:

BRYN, EINAR C., Private, Engineers, Dec. 10, severely wounded in action; father, Harold Bryn, 313 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KANNER, ISIDORE, Private, Engineers, Dec. 10, slightly wounded in action; father, Morris Kanner, 246 East Fourth Street, New York City.

General Pershing also reported the death from myocarditis and lobar pneumonia on Dec. 3 of Clyde A. Roblentz, private in the infantry, whose father lives at Long Bottom, Ohio.

Dr. Harold Bryn of 313 Union Street, Brooklyn, who is an attending physician at the Swedish Hospital, received word yesterday from Adjt. Gen. McCain telling him that his son had been seriously wounded in action. The boy's mother was prostrated at the news, but the father cabled at once to his son:

"Keep up courage. Fight to win. Mother and I pray for you."

Einar C. Bryn, who is 26 years, was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from the public schools. When war was declared he was employed with a firm of architects. In July he enlisted and was sent to France with the 11th Engineers. A brother, Carl Bryn, 25 years of age, is serving with another regiment of engineers in France.

In a letter received from Einar by his father, the young man wrote on Aug. 28:

"Some of the boys that are working up a few miles nearer the front than I am were fortunate enough to see an air battle. I hope I have the same chance soon, and no doubt will get it. I am well and fine, dad, and hope everything is well at home."

At 246 East Fourth Street, New York City, nothing was known of Isidore Kanner or his family.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

CAR WRECKED, 1 DIES ON PALISADE INCLINE

Brakes Fail to Hold Heavy Trolley Coming Down to West Shore Ferry.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED

Wheels Leave Rails and Car Turns Over at Curve—Rescuers Chop Away Roof.

One man was killed and twenty persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a trolley car jumped the track yesterday on a steep hill leading from the New Jersey Palisades to the West Shore Ferry in Weehawken, opposite Forty-second Street, New York.

There were fifty passengers in the car when it began to descend the Clifton Road hill. After running down most of the length of the hill the brakes apparently refused to hold and the car, gathering momentum, sped down the incline until within a hundred yards of the bottom, where there was a curve. It was at the curve that the car turned over on its side. The roof of the car had to be chopped away to release the injured passengers.

The dead man was Robert Smith, 58 years old, a pipe cutter, of 324 Union Street, Union Hill. James Talbot, 43, of 344 Sixth Street, West New York, is dying in the North Hudson Hospital, and Canito di Lacansa, 47, of 108 Eighth Street, Union Hill, and James Grannelli, 29, of 588 Twenty-first Street, West New York, were severely injured. Lacanza's jaw was broken, his face and scalp cut, and Grannelli's jaw and shoulders were fractured.

The motorman of the car was Samuel Harris of 112 Fourth Street, Union Hill, and the conductor was William Moran of 821 High Point Avenue, West Hoboken. They went home, where their injuries were dressed.

An investigation to determine the trouble with the brake was instituted shortly after the accident by the Public Service Corporation.

Within a short time after the accident four ambulances from the North Hudson Hospital were at the scene and removed the injured to the institution. Commuters on their way to the West Shore Ferry had to walk to the ferry house, because traffic was blocked for several hours before a wrecking crew succeeded in righting the overturned car.

HAIG THANKS PERSHING FOR ENGINEERS' WORK

Sends Letter Expressing Appreciation of Their 'Gallant Conduct' at Cambrai.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Haig, commander of the British forces in France, has expressed to General Pershing in a letter his thanks for the assistance given by American army engineers around Gouzeaucourt on Nov. 30. The Field Marshal's letter reads:

General Headquarters,
British Armies in France,
Dec. 6, 1917.

My dear General Pershing:

I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith for your information a copy of a report submitted to me by General Byng, commanding the Third British Army, on the gallant conduct of companies of railway engineers of the United States Army in and near Gouzeaucourt on the 30th of November.

I desire to express to you my thanks and those of the British forces engaged for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered, and I trust that you will be good enough to convey to these gallant men how much we all appreciate their prompt and soldierly readiness to assist in what was for a time a difficult situation.

I much regret the losses suffered by these companies.

Yours very truly,
D. HAIG.

CALLS WOOD-CHOPPING BEE

Bay State Fuel Chief Furnishes the Timber for Amateur Axemen.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The "Cut-a-Cord" movement which has been initiated by the State Fuel Administration will be officially launched by a chopping bee to be held next Saturday afternoon on the Lincoln estate of James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator. Mr. Storrow has a twenty-two-acre wood lot which he has turned over for the use of the "cut-a-cord" organization, composed of members of the Appalachian Club.

It is the expectation of the Fuel Administrator that the movement will extend to every locality where woods are available for choppers, and that it will assist in conserving the fuel supply as well as afford an excellent opportunity for vigorous outdoor exercise.

CHRISTMAS NEEDS AT SPARTANBURG

Fund So Far Only 7 Cents Per Man, and Liberal Contributions Are Required.

The committee of officers' wives of the 27th Division, comprising the bulk of the former New York National Guard, which is in charge of the Christmas celebration to be held by the division in its camp at Spartanburg, S. C., needs contributions from New Yorkers to bring Christmas cheer to their relatives and friends with the colors. Mrs. S. Longans, now in Spartanburg, who is in charge of the entertainment which will be held on Christmas Day, has announced the receipt of a considerable number of contributions, among the larger ones being $200 from Austin, Nichols & Co., $100 from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $100 from Miss Margaret Seligman, and $50 from Mrs. George Hamlin.

Despite the notable individual gifts, the total that has been received so far amounts to an average of only 7 cents per man for the entire division. It is the hope of the committee that New Yorkers who are unable to share in direct military service will contribute a sum that will insure an adequate Christmas celebration for the officers and men of the 27th Division.

BOMB ON THE BERGSDALLEN

Letter from Norwegian Ship Verifies Rumor Heard Before She Sailed.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 13.—The report that a bomb was found in the shaft alley of the Norwegian steamer Bergsdallen, which sailed from here last week for a foreign port, has been verified by a letter received today from the ship.

It stated that the infernal machine was discovered by the chief engineer. When it was timed to explode was not disclosed. The bomb was placed on the ship at this port.

H. C. Frick Dismantles Private Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Henry C. Frick, railroad Director and capitalist, has dismantled his beautiful private car, the Westmoreland, and will use the ordinary means of traffic during the period of war. The Railroads' War Board recently curtailed the use of private cars by executives, and many not connected officially with the railroads followed the example. Mr. Frick was one of the first.

TIME

It takes a long period of years to mar a building from an architectural point of view, but only a few months excess time beyond the completion date are required to mar it forever from an investment point of view.

You cannot prevent the *decaying* influences of time, but you can avoid the *delaying* influences of time by employing an efficient contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Brill Brothers
WAR TIME SALE
Offers You To-day and To-morrow Choice of
Every $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Overcoat and Suit in Stock
at $17.50

This is no special purchase for sale purposes, nor any season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left over stock, but one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business; offering Clothing of Known Merit at Remarkable Reductions. It has been arranged for the purpose of disposing, as quickly as possible, of large stocks of clothing purchased in anticipation of a rising market; which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed, because weather conditions have been highly unseasonable, and because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. We are "Getting from Under" and offer what we believe to be

One of the Greatest Clothing Sales New York Has Ever Known

Former Prices	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Trench Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	D. B. Melton Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	S. B. Form Fitting Overcoats	$17.50
$22.50	Black Dress Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Collar Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Gray Frieze Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Black Kersey Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Back Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Gray Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Plaid Back Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Black Melton Overcoats	$17.50

Former Prices	WARM ULSTERS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Plaid Ulsters	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Gray Mixture Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Touring Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Touring Coats	$17.50

Former Prices	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices
$30 00	Silk Mixture Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Blue Flannel Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Unfinished Worsted Suits	$17.50
$22.50	Fancy Cassimere Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Serge Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Black Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$30.00	Gray Cheviot Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Striped Worsted Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$25.00	Gray Flannel Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Worsted Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Black Thibet Suits	$17.50

Former Prices	DRESS CLOTHES At the 49th Street Store Only	Sale Prices
$25.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$25.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$25.00	Cutaway Coats with Vests	$17.50

Boys' Overcoats and Suits—Formerly $8.95, $9.95 and $10.95—Reduced to $6.95
Boys' Suits, Sizes 7 to 18 include Blue Serges and Fancy Mixtures—Overcoats, 3 to 9 include Chinchillas and TRENCH Models.
YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED!

Brill Brothers
44 East 14th St. Broadway at 49th St. 47 Cortlandt St. 2 Flatbush Avenue
279 Broadway 1456 B'way at 42d St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. Brooklyn
All Seven Brill Stores Open To-morrow Evening

The Pretext for National Prohibition

The plea for National Prohibition is made on the ground that the Prohibition States could not protect themselves against liquor shipments from "Wet" States.

This plausible reason no longer exists. The Webb-Kenyon Law, together with the Reed Amendment (generally known as the "Bone-Dry" Law), forbid any railroad or express company to transport liquor into States whose laws prohibit it, and *make it a crime for anyone to bring liquor into any Prohibition State.*

If a State wants to be "Bone-Dry," it can become so by adopting State Prohibition, with the assurance that the Federal Government will see to it that no liquor is shipped in.

The amended Webb-Kenyon Law was passed in recognition of the right of each State to adopt its own policy on liquor legislation free from outside interference. For the same reason those States which do not want Prohibition must have *the same right of protection* for their policy FREE FROM OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

It would be most unfair to coerce by Prohibition those States that long ago discovered Prohibition to be a fallacy and a failure.

The United States Brewers' Association.

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present.

The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample.

In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly.

Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

A Call for Christmas Cheer for Some of the City's Suffering Families

Men, Women, and Children, Who Are Either Sick, Destitute, or Crippled, Will Suffer Greatly This Year Unless Immediate Assistance Is Given to Supply Their Necessities.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations

Appeal of The Times Is Answered from a Wide Area.

SIXTEEN CASES CARED FOR

Charity Society Tells How Families Were Kept Together By Last Year's Gifts.

The campaign for the relief of New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases began to show signs of lagging yesterday. From the high figure of $8,000.65, which was received on Tuesday, yesterday's total dropped to $3,363.75. Wednesday's contributions amounted to $4,287.50.

The donations to the fund received yesterday brought the total donations from all sources to $19,179.90. In the same period of the campaign for contributions for the One Hundred Neediest Cases in 1916, only $14,200 was received. The difference between the campaign this year and last is that the returns in 1916 gained steadily from day to day in the first week, while this year, after starting at high figures, they are declining.

Big contributions so far are fewer this year. Checks of $500 and $1,000 have been far more numerous in preceding years. Those able and willing to give amounts of this size for charitable purposes have been subject to unprecedented demands in the last year. It is hoped, however, that the opportunities presented in the One Hundred Neediest Cases for keeping affectionate families from being scattered, for supporting babies, children, and mothers until the breadwinners can be restored to health, and for saving children from deformity of mind and body will not be entirely overlooked, in spite of the heavy calls upon previous liberal givers in the last few months.

Four new cases—Nos. 41, 68, 80, and 84—were closed yesterday, making a total of sixteen cases in which the entire amount necessary has been received. Case 41 was that in which $250 was needed for the support of an invalid mother and a daughter too young to work, under the State law. The daughter was so young that she was sent home after she found work. And she then tried to kill herself. The other cases for which full relief was obtained yesterday were as follows:

Case No. 68. The father and one daughter are blind. The mother, though gravely ill, earns money as a janitress. The 13-year-old boy does everything he can, but must wait a year before he can go to work. In the meantime this stricken family should have $360.

Case No. 80. Forty dollars a month is needed for a widow with six children, the eldest being 7 years. She has struggled to support them since the father died suddenly this year.

Case No. 84. This widow, who keeps her four children in a neat two-room tenement, has a small income from her own work and outside help, but she needs $18 a month more.

Gain in Individual Aid.

Except in regard to large contributions, the campaign to relieve some of the extreme and typical cases of suffering in the city has prospered more than ever before. The number of individual contributions has been far in excess of that of preceding years. To show the distance to which the One Hundred New York's neediest has carried, letters with contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Lieutenant D. C. Jones, Jr., 310th Infantry, Camp Lee, Virginia; Mrs. Bidwell, Deep River, Conn.; Ethel A. Gardiner, Sweet Briar, Va., and Mrs. J. T. Meehan, Citronella, Ala.

One of the letters received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES was as follows:

New Rochelle, Dec. 12.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past Summer a number of my neighbors planted and worked a patch of potatoes in order to help increase the food supply and to devote the proceeds to some worthy objects.

A portion of the proceeds have been given to local charities, and we desire to donate the balance—$15.75—to some of your 100 neediest cases. We will leave it to you to decide which case happens to be the most pressing at the moment.

C. E. DOBBIN.

A number of other cases are nearly closed. Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, suggested yesterday that if contributors sending money for a specific case would name a number of alternative cases for which the money might be used there would be less likelihood of delay in the immediate application of the funds.

"The generous response of the people of New York in these first days of THE TIMES 100 Neediest Cases campaign is most gratifying," said Mr. Burritt. "It confirms one's faith in the bigheartedness of the city. When once needs of this kind are brought to the attention of its citizens they are invariably met. That they are being met thus willingly this year of all years might well dispel the accusations that the big city is heartless."

One woman came into the offices of the A. I. C. P. today, and stated that she believed that generous contributors were going to see that all of the hundred neediest cases were provided for and that she and a few of her friends wanted to guarantee fifteen tons of coal a week for the next few weeks to families without resources to buy coal—provided, of course, that the A. I. C. P. could succeed in getting coal for them."

No Help for One Case.

The State Charities Aid Association reported yesterday that Case No. 56 had practically been covered, as arrangements were being made to take care of the two orphan Italian boys, one a musician, who figures in that case. Case No. 20 reported by this association has not received anything so far. Just why this case so far failed to attract notice is difficult to explain. This is the story of a woman who, while she was in more prosperous circumstances eight years ago, adopted two waifs of the city. She has brought them up as her children. The wheel took another circle, and the woman, her money lost, was forced to return to this city to work for a living. She is now unable to provide for herself and the children she adopted when she was better off. They need $120. The Charity Organization Society in a statement yesterday said:

"With the great increase in amounts needed, owing to the tremendous increase in prices of food and other necessities, the cases are not nearly so close to being covered as at the same time last year. Case 27 needs only a few dollars. Many others have been comparatively neglected. Case 81 has had only $40; No. 85, $27, and No. 90, $19. Other cases still needing large amounts are Nos. 16, 23, 29, 36, and 55."

The Charity Organization Society last year followed closely the results of the relief given through THE NEW YORK TIMES to the cases reported by that society in the One Hundred Neediest Cases and found that in a number of instances the relief thus given not only kept mothers, fathers, and children together in spite of poverty and sickness, but put them on their feet so well that they became independent and self-supporting.

Last Year Case Recalled.

One of the typical cases of misery, which was followed after relief had been provided by typical happy results, was Case No. 40 in THE NEW YORK TIMES list of One Hundred Neediest Cases in 1916. It was told to the public as follows:

"At 16, Fred has become the sole support of his widowed mother and four younger children. And Fred earns $6 a week. With her husband's death, Mrs. S. undertook to make both ends meet, working late at night that she might earn money for her children, denying herself food that the little ones might not want, determining with all her strength that their lives should not be blighted at the time when they needed so much. 'Malnutrition' is a very terrible thing for families like this, and the mother went on to meet it that her children might be spared. Then she collapsed; not only was her body devitalized and her nerves worn, but her eyesight had been almost ruined by the night work. And the burden of it all has fallen upon Fred. He is doing all that he can and doing it cheerfully and proudly. But help is needed for the sick mother whose health may be restored if some one aids her now; for the little girl and three younger boys and for Fred himself, who is in danger of disheartenment at the beginning of his working life. It is only a 'rough spot' for the family, if help comes in time; $150 will take them over it; but without that gift from strangers at this Christmas time their lot is desperate indeed."

The after history of this case was reported as follows:

"Just as malnutrition—or, in plain English, semi-starvation—had played havoc with the S. family, so plenty of good food has made possible improvement along many lines. Health was the first object, and medical care was at once provided. Mrs. S. speedily regained her strength, and her eyes, relieved of the strain of night work, quickly yielded to treatment, so that she is quite well again. Fred, who had struggled on a $6 a week job to support them all, was soon provided with employment paying him more than twice as much and his burden further lightened by help from the society. The second boy was placed in a vocational school to learn a trade. He is doing well, as are the younger children, who are in school. The feeling of crushed despair has disappeared, and it will not be long before the family is entirely self-supporting. Just now the visitor is planning a move into better and more roomy quarters. Great progress and encouraging prospects for Mrs. S. and her flock."

NEEDIEST FUND TOTAL SOARS TO $19,179.90

Contributions Yesterday to The Times for Relief of Poor Amount to $1,419.75.

Contributions received yesterday from all sources for New York's Hundred Neediest Cases totaled $3,363.75, as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,419.75; the Charity Organization Society, $768; the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $549; the State Charities Aid Association, $404; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $223. These amounts brought the total gifts so far in the campaign to $19,179.90

Contributions received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES were as follows:

M. L. M.	1.00
J. H. Hoban	10.00
W. J. Curtin	5.00
L. T. G.	1.00
J. H. Lutz	3.00
F. Edwell	5.00
Anonymous	20.00
L. De Wolf	10.00
H. Holt & Co.	5.00
A. O. Leonard	10.00
C. E. Dobbin	18.75
L. S. P.	1.00
Lt. D. C. Jones, Jr.	15.00
Mrs. P. McFudd	1.00
Mrs. Bidwell	1.00
Mrs. E. L. Kellogg	2.00
Ethel A. Gardiner	13.00
Mrs. T.W.Cauldwell	5.00
Mrs. L. C. Miller	5.00
R. Kelly	5.00
J. L. S.	5.00
W. E. Pennis	5.00
Mrs. Struthers	5.00
Mrs. E. B. Goldsmith	18.00
H. M. Le Vake	5.00
H. E. Chute	1.00
A. L. L.	2.00
Mrs. E. Chapin	2.00
"A Friend"	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
A. B. Ryan	1.00
Employes of Brill Brothers	2.10
Miss E. Gordon	3.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mme. C. Trotin	10.00
G. F. Dominick, Jr.	20.00
Capt. and Mrs. M. Movak	5.00
Anonymous	25.00
Mrs. H. W. Finney	5.00
Mrs. E. R. Anderson	10.00
W. Farrell	5.00
Mrs. W. H. Chesebrough	100.00
"Edward & Elizabeth"	5.00
Mabel W. Parmelee	5.00
Mrs. A. P. Brooks	55.00
J. A. Gay	15.00
Grace C. Townsend	10.00
B. Lasso	10.00
Alex M. Dacis	10.00
Anna M. Cole	5.00
Mrs. A. T. Knox	50.00
Anonymous	5.00
Ida L. Hammond	50.00
A. B. P.	20.00
Total	$1,419.75
Previously acknowledged	7,874.60
	$9,294.35

The following contributions were received by the Charity Organization Society:

"Just Some Girls"	$1
Cash	100
Mrs. F. Barker	20
W. V. H.	5
F. H. Jones	5
Mrs. F. Katz	25
E. L. Kellogg	10
H. B. Mendenhall	10
Mary M. Nicholls	25
Lena G. Norton	5
Anonymous	5
E. A. Rivette	5
Estelle Rosenberg	5
W. Schultz	5
Miss M.W. Stevens	10
Mrs. J. F. Tams	10
W. R. Tripp	10
Mrs. W. Wa Well	10
Mrs. H. B. Wilson	50
Paul Renn	1
A Widow's Mite	1
Total	$768

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received the following contributions yesterday:

Anonymous	$10
An Englishwoman	25
A Friend	5
Barker, Mrs. F.	40
Becker, Mrs. J. H.	50
Bershad, Leonia J.	2
Benedict, Miss L.F.	5
Bingham, Mrs. S.H.	5
"Christianity"	5
Coop, Eugene J.	10
Cox, H. L.	5
Crocker, Mrs. G.A.	100
Everett, Ella W.	5
Eastwick, Mrs. C.S.	25
Dexter, Miss M. A.	5
Gamble, Miss H. L.	5
Gamble, Miss L.	5
Total	$389

The following contributions were received yesterday by the State Charities Aid Association:

Mrs. F.A. MacNutt	$50
S. M. G.	25
Mrs. G. Wright	5
Cornell Doctor	5
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	20
Sydney Berlin	1
A. Louise Dean	2
K. L.	5
Miss Mary Taylor	10
Mrs. Paul Morton	50
Anonymous	5
Mrs. W. J. Brown	10
Miss Mary Sherer	1
Miss A. P. Slade	5
Frederica Bigelow	$2
Mrs. I. B. Randle	2
A. F. Drake	1
S. and H. Gales	10
S. and H. Stein	20
B. & J. Rosenberg	10
Mrs. M. L. Russell	20
Mrs. J. H. Becker	50
K. B.	1
Wm. C. Brunner	10
A. F. Meek	25
Mr. & Mrs. A. Terbell	10
Ann N. Weller	5
Mrs. F. Barker	2
Margaret J. Powers	15
Total	$404

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

"A Cheerful Giver"	$1.00
Anonymous	10.00
Bayliss, Mrs. E.	5.00
Becker, Mrs. J. H.	50.00
Blue & Gold Girls' High School	10.00
Griffen, Miss E. C.	20.00
Haymer, Miss C. E.	5.00
Total	$230.00
K. B.	$1.00
Lovell, Miss K.S.	6.00
Mack, A. F.	25.00
MacNutt, Mrs. F. A.	25.00
Moody, H. A.	30.00
Slocum, Miss L. A.	5.00
Vaupel, Miss A.	5.00
Woods, A.	5.00

In the midst of the Christmas prosperity of the metropolitan city, there are men, women, and children who are hungry, cold, sick, and crippled. There won't be much Christmas for them unless aid is given to supply their necessities. Following its annual custom in presenting the Christmas appeal for The One Hundred Neediest Cases, THE NEW YORK TIMES has published the details of each case is presents this year.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

16 CASES NOW CARED FOR.

Special Attention Is Now Called to Cases 69 to 78.

Contributions received have provided for sixteen cases. The remaining eighty-four cases are republished as a reminder of the need. Special attention is called today to the group of cases Nos. 69 to 78. The name of the organization which has the records of each is given below the number. These cases follow:

CASE 69.

Children in Danger of Tuberculosis.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street:

Mrs. A. earns $20 a month and supports four young children. Her daughter Annie, 11 years old, helps about the house and looks after the younger children, but the mother's wages do not keep the little family in comfort. The father died of consumption, and through lack of nourishing food there is grave danger of the children contracting the disease. The family ought to have help to the extent of $30 a month.

CASE 70.

$4.50 a Week for Six Persons.

Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Four-year-old Martha is a member of a family of five little children, one a month-old baby. The father died suddenly of pneumonia. The mother earns $3 a week and the church gives the family $1.50, so that their entire income is $4.50 a week. Martha had infantile paralysis a year and a half ago. She was not left a cripple, but is frail and needs the best of food and care. None of the five children has enough to eat any day, but $300 would provide for their needs for months to come.

CASE 71.

Little Donald Should Have a Chance.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Six-year-old Donald is a very nervous boy, due, probably, to his general physical weakness. Whooping cough lately has further depleted his strength. Donald does not talk very much, but at night he seems to be haunted with childish terrors, because he cries hysterically. The boy is alone, without a living soul to give him the loving care he needs. Donald ought to have a chance in a good boarding home, and $4 a week will give it to him.

CASE 72.

Children Anemic from Lack of Food.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. N.'s three children, two little girls of nine and five years and a boy of eight, are anemic for want of nourishing food. The mother, who is a delicate woman, earns at the most $5.00 a week. Her husband is very ill and needs medical care. One hundred dollars will enable the family to go through the winter.

CASE 73.

Four Girls in Need of Aid.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. B. has four little girls. The eldest is 12 and the next 10. She tried to make a living keeping boarders, crowding her own family into small quarters, but was unable to make both ends meet. Mrs. B. ought to take her girls away from the neighborhood where they live. It is not a good locality for girls to grow up in. Contributions of $50 a month will enable her to do so and care for the children for some time to come.

CASE 74.

Riveter's Family Must Have Help.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. A. and his wife have five children. An injury has made him incapable of working at his trade. He makes a little, however, as a watchman, and Mrs. A. takes in washing and does cleaning. Sometimes the family has $8 in a week. The eldest son is 15 and will soon be able to work. They need $100 to help them get necessities while the father is receiving medical care.

CASE 75.

Husband's Breakdown Brings Peril.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Two little girls of 3 and 2 years, in the family of Mr. M., should be saved from tuberculosis. Their father, in an advanced stage of the disease, is in a sanitarium. The mother is at present in good health but worries greatly over her husband and children, finding it difficult to provide food, clothing, and shelter for them. Their urgent necessities may be met by $40 a month.

CASE 76.

Help Little Girl Blind in One Eye.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Tillie James, 13 years old, is blind in one eye, but what she needs most is assistance in an effort to outgrow the degradation of an immoral mother's home. Deserted by the woman, Tillie has been handed from one neighbor to another and has grown up forlorn and troublesome. Tillie is now in a good home and has made splendid progress in the right direction, but she is sadly in need of clothing. The sum of $50 will provide what she needs.

CASE 77.

Three Little Children Need Food and Clothing.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Three children and their mother are trying to live on $2.50 a week, which the mother earns by sewing. They are hungry all the time. The father is a consumptive and is in the hospital. The doctors say he will get well if he can stay there for a year. The amount the mother earns is not enough to feed and dress the two girls of 7 and 3 and a boy of 5. Contributions of $40 a month will provide for their necessities.

CASE 78.

Three Children Depend on Sick Mother.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. N. has two little girls, 5 and 4 years of age, respectively. Her husband died in an insane asylum a few months ago. She manages to keep the wolf from the door by hard work, but a breakdown is inevitable unless she has better food and a little rest. While the mother is at work a friend takes care of the children, but worry, exhaustion, and lack of nourishing food have brought the mother to the point of collapse. Only $100 is needed in this case.

OTHERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

Particulars of Cases for Which Contributions Are Solicited.

Brief particulars of the other needy cases still on the list are given below. The initials following each case indicate the organization reporting the case.

98. With $150 this mother, threatened with tuberculosis, may pull through and continue to support herself and fou. children. The husband is an invalid. (B. B. C.)

97. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A.)

96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother until her death, since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding home. (C. C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and four children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convalescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $3 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

70. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $230 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

65. This office boy gets $25 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $39 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earns a small sum, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of seven children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

58. A homeless, emaciated seven-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

46. Olga, 8; Sonya, 6, pretty children, alone in the world, excluded from adoption because of their foreign look, can be kept together if $6 a week is paid for their food and shelter. (S. C. A. A.)

43. This old woman, who never knew poverty until her husband was stricken with paralysis, in 1909, is now alone in the world and destitute; $180 will meet her needs for the year, which will probably be her last. (C. O. S.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

38. Last month the father died suddenly, leaving the mother with five little children to feed. She needs $40 a month more than she is making. (A. I. C. P.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. This wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

28. After her mother's death this girl, now 9 years old, suffered terribly at the hands of a drunken father. She has now been adopted into a good but very poor foster family. They need $50 for her clothes and food. (S. C. A. A.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $100 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

23. During ten years of widowhood this woman has kept her two children by toiling day and night. Now, when the children are nearly old enough to be self-supporting, illness has put the family in a desperate plight. They need $150. (C. O. S.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from one to seven months to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $ needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 will restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four daughters, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $30 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The eldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A.)

Mother and Two Babies, Near Starvation, Now Assured of a Happy Christmas

Two little tow-headed children, so pinched and white a week ago that it was doubtful if they would live, both had a touch of color and a perceptible increase of flesh when they were seen yesterday, playing on the floor of a tiny flat, while their mother bent over a frame containing a piece of silk, on which she was, with the painful toil of a beginner, embroidering raised figures.

This is the family group which was described in Case 44, to which full relief has been contributed by readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The mother had improved as much as the children since she had learned that shelter and food for herself and her two babies had been assured for the coming year, at least.

Several days ago she was in a frantic state for fear that she and her children would die because of the lack of food. She is 26 years old, and looks like a mere girl. The look of despair, which weeks of worry for her babies had imprinted on her face, had almost disappeared.

"I was afraid that we would all starve," she said yesterday. "I could barely earn enough to pay for the rent. We have been living on almost nothing. Since the children's father was taken away I have seen the babies fade away and grow so thin that I could not look at them without crying. They are so much better already, and we are so thankful to the kind people who have helped us."

This woman and her two children were fairly well provided for by their father until five weeks ago, when his mind, which had been gradually clouded, suddenly failed completely, and he was taken to an asylum. The mother was left with only a few cents. Although she had never earned a penny before in her life and knew only how to do housework, she set about at once to find some way of earning money. She found an opportunity to do embroidery by the piece at home. The best she has been able to earn by working all day and late into the night was $5 a week. She is gradually becoming more skillful, and, with the touch of artistic talent which she possesses, will probably in the end be able to support herself, and her two children besides. For a year, anyway, this young mother and her two pretty children are sure of doing fairly well.

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MAGNATES OF TWO MAJOR LEAGUES MAY CONFER IN CHICAGO TODAY

NATIONAL OWNERS OFF FOR CHICAGO

President Tener, However, Will Not Attend Joint Session with American League.

NO ACTION YET ON HERZOG

Hempstead Puts Off Decision on Request for Transfer Until After Conferring with McGraw.

All the National League club owners left for Chicago yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and if their train is not held up along the way they may arrive in Chicago in time to hold the joint meeting with the American League some time this afternoon. President John K. Tener did not go with the other National League men and he stated yesterday that the only reason was that he wanted the club owners to decide about their business affairs for next season for themselves.

President Tener stated that the discussion in Chicago will simply be a question whether or not the club owners want to anticipate unfavorable conditions on account of the war and adopt stringent economical measures. He decided that this was a matter for them to decide for themselves and, therefore, did not go with them.

However, there seems to be another reason for President Tener's absence from the joint meeting in Chicago. He has not met President Ban Johnson of the American League since that executive gave out the interview some time ago intimating that both major leagues would ask for the exemption of baseball players from the draft. At that time President Tener gave out a statement repudiating Johnson's suggestion and in pretty plain language he stated that the National League never had or never would ask the Government for any favors at such a critical time.

This wasn't the first time that President Johnson had included the National League in his sweeping statements when he had authority to speak only for his own league. President Tener, it is known, does not approve of Johnson's methods of conducting baseball affairs and his refusal to go to the joint meeting is the first open indication of his disapproval of the Johnson policy.

No Friction Expected.

However, it is not believed that President Tener's absence will cause any friction between the two leagues. The National League men, nevertheless, left here with the determination that they would not be dictated to by the American League. The American League has tried to assume the upper hand for the last two or three seasons because of the success of the Johnson organization in the world's series of late years.

Before departing the National League owners had practically decided among themselves that no radical changes would be advisable at this time. It is known that at the joint meeting today the National Leaguers will advocate the usual 154-game schedule and will also disapprove of any change in the player limit. The policy of the National League will be to allow baseball to go along as usual, for the present at least.

If any changes are to be made in either the player limit or in the schedule they will not be made until the league holds its annual schedule meeting in this city in February. At that time the club owners will have a much clearer idea of just how the clubs are going to be affected by the draft. If the war conditions are so serious in February that a change in baseball policies is advisable, the changes will be made at that time.

During their meeting here the National League also discussed the advisability of curtailing the Spring training trips, but the general opinion was that it is too early to determine such a radical change at this time. So the club owners will plan the training trips as usual, but they will be cancelled next Spring if the conditions warrant such action.

Before leaving with the other club owners yesterday President Hempstead of the Giants said that he would take no action on Captain Charley Herzog's intimation that he would not play with New York next season until he had conferred with Manager McGraw after his return from Chicago. Since the close of the season Herzog has been in communication with President Hempstead concerning the salary which the club deducted during the term of his suspension.

Conferred Without Results.

Herzog came to New York from his home in Maryland a few weeks ago for a conference with President Hempstead and Manager McGraw concerning this matter, but when Herzog arrived here Manager McGraw did not attend the conference, so he went back to Maryland with the question unsettled. It is understood that the New York Club was willing to pay Herzog his salary, but that Manager McGraw opposed it because of Herzog's disobedience in leaving the club against McGraw's orders last Summer.

As a matter of discipline, McGraw has insisted that Herzog should be punished to the extent of his suspension and loss of salary. At the time of Herzog's desertion of the club several of the other players in the club were displeased and believed that they were just as deserving of a vacation as Herzog.

Herzog went to his home and announced to President Hempstead that he did not want his salary during the time of his absence. He stated then that his physician insisted that he should take a rest. It was only when President Hempstead suspended Herzog that he changed his mind and asked for his salary for the period.

The feeling between Manager McGraw and Herzog has never been very cordial, but both are smart enough baseball men to overlook their personal likes and dislikes for the good of the club. While Herzog wants to be traded or sold it is not likely that the club will consent to it as he is too valuable a member of the organization. Herzog's contract with the Giants has another year to run, and it is believed that this present controversy will be adjusted, as the many former difficulties between Herzog and McGraw have been patched up.

PANTHERS DROP BASEBALL.

Pitt Not to Have Nine, Owing to Interference with Military Work.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 13.—The University of Pittsburgh will not engage in intercollegiate baseball next Spring, it was announced by K. E. Davis, graduate manager of athletics. Interference of baseball with military drill and general lack of interest is given as the reason for the abandonment of the sport. Interclass baseball will be substituted.

The university wrestling team will not engage in intercollegiate competition this Winter for a similar reason, it was announced.

PRINTERS NAME CLEVELAND.

Union's Baseball League Selects Place for 1918 Tourney.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Joseph J. Dallas, Secretary of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, announced today that the 1918 tournament would be held at Cleveland at a date to be determined later. Plans are under way to make it a week of patriotic demonstrations. Boston, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis will be represented.

Buffalo Not to Bid for Meet.

It was announced yesterday at the local headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union that the First Field Artillery of Buffalo had applied for sanction to hold its annual indoor handicap track and field meet on Jan. 1. The national indoor junior championships of the A. A. U. were held at this armory last year, but they have not as yet been awarded for this year. The action of Buffalo Armory authorities means that they will not be among the bidders for this year's indoor junior title games.

AMATEURS IN SHORT BOUTS.

Sullivan Needs Only One Round to Triumph at City A. C.

Short bouts ruled last night in the finals for the prizes in the City Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament. Of the seventeen contests which were held in the five classes the majority ended before their scheduled three rounds, including two of the final bouts. One of the participants to win decisively was James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C., who holds the metropolitan championship at 135 pounds. In the 145-pound final he disposed of E. Muck, Bronxdale A. C., in one round.

Irving Jampol, the Bronxdale A. C. 118-pound boxer, made his first appearance of the season in this tournament and won the prize in this class by disposing of P. Blessing, West Harlem Catholic Club, on one round in the final bout.

The prize in the 108-pound class went to F. Seiger, Rutgers Gymnasium A. A., who received the judges' award over D. Kamins, Clark House A. A., after three interesting rounds. In the 125-pound final bout, A. Stolback, East Side House, defeated H. Klein, Bronxdale A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision, and a judges' decision in three rounds gave Sam Mosberg, unattached, the prize of the 135-pound class. He defeated Irving Riese, Union Settlement A. C.

BOXING CHARGES HELD OVER

Magistrate Corrigan Reserves Decision in New Polo A. C. Case.

The charges of violating Section 1,710 of the Penal law, which were made against the officials of the New Polo A. A. when that organization promoted a series of boxing exhibitions under the club membership plan two weeks ago, were aired yesterday in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Corrigan, who reserved decision in the case.

Seven of the New Polo A. A. officials were haled to court on summonses sworn out by detectives attached to Inspector Morris's staff, but after listening to testimony from both sides Magistrate Corrigan dismissed the summons against one of the defendants, William Moore, Vice President of the club, and instructed counsel for both sides to submit briefs, on which he will render a decision next Wednesday.

The dismissal of the summons against Moore followed the introduction of evidence showing that he was not at the club on the night the bouts in question were held. Throughout the examination yesterday counsel for the club officials maintained that the representatives of the Police Department had been admitted to the club legally after signing application blanks. This, the club counsel maintained, made the detectives of Inspector Morris's staff bona fide members, and, as such, it was claimed, they were entitled to witness the boxing exhibitions held by the club management.

MOTOR-PACE RACE TONIGHT.

Five Teams Will Start on 24-Hour Test at 10 o'Clock.

A twenty-four-hour motor-pace team championship race, with five teams of the foremost pace followers competing, will start in Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock tonight. This is the first time a race of this sort has been attempted indoors, and the fact that it will provide plenty of thrills should attract the speed lovers of the metropolitan district.

A number of other events will precede the start of the championship race tonight. Frank Kramer, the world's leading sprinter for twenty years, has been signed to meet Alfred Goullet in a special match at one mile. One heat will be contested tonight and the other two will be decided after the pace race tomorrow night.

A professional pursuit race is also on the program for this evening. Oscar Egg and Goullet will engage in this novel race, which requires speed and endurance. Goullet and Egg were the real heroes of the six-day race, the former winning the grind, while the latter furnished the feature by sprinting three full hours before dropping out on the last day. There will also be several amateur races, and "Daredevil" Schreyer will perform his sensational ride and dive this evening and tomorrow night.

The teams that will start in the pace championship are composed as follows: Oscar Egg and Frank Corry, Clarence Carmen and Fred Hill, George Wiley and Percy Lawrence, Victor Linart and Vincent Madonna, and Pete Drobach and Eddie Madden. The last named pair are alternate riders, as they may be called upon at any time to replace injured contestants so that four men may be on the track every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Five of the eight of the regular riders hold championship laurels. Carman is the world's long-distance motor-pace champion, while Wiley holds the title at the short distances. Madonna is the Italian titleholder, and Linart is the European champion behind the motor. Egg holds the world's unpaced hour record of 28.02 miles.

Carman, a Long Island boy, is a mile-a-minute performer behind the motor, and is favored with Fred Hill to carry off the big prize and world's twenty-four-hour championship. The team of Egg and Corry has many supporters, for both of these riders are noted for their endurance powers and gameness.

DATES FOR WILLIAMS FIVE.

Ten Games on Basket Ball Schedule, Which Opens Jan. 12.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Dec. 13.—Seven games at home and three out of town comprise the 1918 basketball schedule for Williams College, as prepared by Manager Booth and ratified by the Athletic Council. Several changes appear in the schedule, three opponents having been added to last year's list and the same number subtracted.

Twenty men reported to Coach Wachter for the first practice. Three of these candidates played on the Varsity last season and the rest are members of the class teams which just finished the Inter-class Series.

Following is the schedule of games: Jan. 12, New York State College, at Williamstown; 19, Colgate, at Williamstown; 23, Union, at Williamstown; Feb. 7, Syracuse, at Williamstown; 13, Union, at Schenectady; 16, Amherst, at Williamstown; 22, Wesleyan, at Middletown; March 2, Wesleyan, at Williamstown; 6, Amherst, at Amherst; 8, Dartmouth, at Williamstown.

Edward Cleveland Brown, 1919, of St. Paul, Minn., was chosen to captain the 1918 football team at a meeting of this season's team. The captain-elect has played end on the Varsity during the past two seasons and has proven himself unexcelled as a recipient of forward passes. At a meeting of the Athletic Council thirteen players and two managers were awarded their letters.

P. S. A. L. MEET TOMORROW.

Enlisted Men in Uniform to be Admitted Free to 22d Armory.

General George W. Wingate and Dr. C. Ward Crampton, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Public Schools Athletic League, issued invitations on behalf of the league yesterday to all enlisted men in the naval and military service to attend the fifteenth annual elementary schools indoor track and field championships, which will be decided tomorrow afternoon at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, beginning at 2 o'clock. The men will be admitted free of charge and without the formality of having admission tickets, their uniforms serving this purpose. A special section of the armory has been reserved for these soldiers and sailors.

A patriotic program, to precede the competitions, will include addresses to the schoolboys by prominent citizens, a parade of the youthful athletes, and the singing of patriotic songs. Seventeen events, divided into classes according to the capabilities of the contestants, have been arranged. John J. McHugh has been assigned the task of starting the embryo track stars in the events. McHugh expects to run the track events simultaneously with the field events, and in this way have something going on throughout the afternoon until the final event is run off.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MAKES NO CHANGES

Club Owners Adhere to 25-Player Limit and Usual Training Trip in Spring.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Retention of the twenty-five player limit and continuation of the usual Spring training trips were decided upon at the closing session of the American League meeting tonight. The club owners cleared up these points in preparation for the joint meeting with the National Leaguers here tomorrow.

Summarized, the important questions to be considered by the sixteen club owners of the two leagues are: The advisability of reducing the playing schedule to 140 games; the advisability of a 154-game schedule running only five and one-half months; devising a method to collect the Federal war tax; settlement of the financial obligations resulting from the Federal League war; suggestion of a new division of the world series receipts; inserting a war clause in the players' contracts to protect the club owner in the event the player is called into the national army.

President Johnson's announcement that the $110,000 fund agreed upon to reimburse backers of Federal League clubs still remained unpaid caused a surprise. He said that the American League was ready to pay its share, $55,000, at once, but that the entire issue would have to be settled by the club owners of the two leagues tomorrow. It was revealed that Edward Gwinner, who lost heavily in backing the Pittsburgh Club of the Federal League, is to receive $50,000 of the fund, and the balance is to be divided between Harry Sinclair, who financed the Newark Club, and the Ward estate of New York, which supported the Brooklyn Feds.

The suggestion advanced by the National League that a new division of the world's series receipts be made did not gain favor with the American League club owners. The National League proposes to limit the amount the players of the contending clubs receive and divide the remainder among the players of the four leading clubs in the two leagues. President Johnson said he believed this proposal probably would be voted down by the American Leaguers, who thought that the "spoils should go to the victors."

President Johnson favored a war clause inserted in contracts for the 1918 season. The clause will include all drafted or enlisted players to the extent of protecting the club owners. The latter would be absolved from all salary obligations in the event the player enlisted or is drafted. But if the player returns to the game after being discharged from military service he must consider himself still bound to the club with which he signed.

While it is regarded as practically certain that the two leagues will decide on a 154-game schedule for the next season, August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Nationals, and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, advised the American League executive over the long-distance telephone that the question of a schedule still was open with the National Leaguers. President Johnson favors a 140-game schedule and will make a fight for it, but probably will be obliged to accede to the wishes of the older organization as both leagues use the same park in New York.

After agreeing to retain the present player limit the American Leaguers decided to hold a "Red Cross and Navy Day" in every city in the league next June. Twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts will be donated to the fund for the purchase of baseball paraphernalia for American soldiers. President Johnson also announced that the league would raise a fund to buy baseball equipment for Canadian soldiers.

The Philadelphia clubs of the American and National Leagues will play an exhibition game early in the season to raise a fund for the widow of William G. Weart of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Baseball Writers' Association, who died recently. The suggestion for the benefit game was made by Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Americans.

The trading spirit struck some of the club owners and tonight the Cleveland and Washington Clubs, in addition to New York, are bidding for Second Baseman Pratt and Shortstop Lavan of St. Louis. Phil Ball, President of the St. Louis Club, declined an offer of six players made by Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees in return for Pratt, Lavan, and George Sisler, the St. Louis first baseman.

Ball declares that he desires to trade or sell Lavan and Pratt, who have sued him for $100,000. Ball is alleged to have accused these players of "laying down."

The price Charles Comiskey, owner of the championship Chicago Club, paid for Eddie Collins, star second baseman, was made public tonight by President Johnson. He said Comiskey paid the Philadelphia Club $50,000 for Collins's contract, gave Collins a $15,000 bonus for signing, and signed him to a five-year contract at a salary of $15,000 a year.

MOORE TAKES REVENGE.

Former Billiard Champion Defeats His old Rival, McCourt, 50 to 40.

George Moore, one-time holder of the world's three-cushion billiard championship, defeated another former title holder, Charles McCourt, in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match at Thum's Academy last night by a score of 50 to 40. Moore is the New York representative in the league, and McCourt is the entrant from Cleveland.

Moore made a high run of four, and McCourt's best effort netted him five. There was a high degree of satisfaction for Moore in the victory, for it was McCourt who wrested from him the three-cushion championship. Another match between these two contenders for the interstate honors will be played at Thum's tonight.

Membership Bouts Tonight.

The officials of the Grupp's Gymnasium A. A., in West 116th Street, will hold their first series of boxing exhibitions under the membership plan this evening. A program of two ten-round exhibitions, one six-round bout, and a wrestling match has been arranged. In the main ten-round bout Clay Turner, the Indian boxer, will oppose Jack London, the Harlem light-heavyweight. The other ten-round session will bring together Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Allie Nack, former amateur champion.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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OHIO ATHLETES GET AID.

Cleveland A. C. Spends $18,000 to Help Enlisted Soldiers.

That the Amateur Athletic Union and its affiliated clubs in the West have already gone seriously into the work of supplying the athletic wants of the soldiers of the United States is manifest in a communication received by Charles A. Dean, President of the A. A. U., from Charles A. Schneider, Secretary of the Cleveland Athletic Club. The letter was made public yesterday by President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, and in it Schneider gives an idea of the work his club is doing for the Ohio soldiers stationed at Camps Sheridan and Sherman.

According to the letter the Cleveland A. C. already has expended $18,000 at these camps supplying Ohioans with athletic paraphernalia. Nearly 35,000 soldiers from Ohio are stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and they have received athletic equipment costing $13,000. At Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., there are 10,000 Ohio soldiers, and to them was sent athletic supplies, at an expenditure of $5,000. This work is carried on in co-operation with the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the Cleveland A. C. officials intend to spend $20,000 more for the wants of the soldiers now in camp. An extract from Secretary Schneider's letter follows:

"With 35,000 Ohio soldiers at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and about 10,000 Ohio boys at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., our club felt that it was its duty to co-operate with the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the athletic directors of these two camps in carrying on in the most efficient and practical manner the work of getting these soldiers in the best possible physical condition. We realize that athletic competition and exercise generally will not only make these men more efficient soldiers, but that this is the best antidote for the inevitable monotony of training camp routine.

"This equipment includes football, baseball, volley ball, soccer, indoor baseball, boxing gloves, quoits, &c. We will probably spend $20,000 to provide for the soldiers now in camp, and we are already laying plans and arranging for a fund of an equal amount to take care of the men who will respond to the next draft. We have taken it upon ourselves to put on an occasional entertainment for the soldiers."

Other big clubs affiliated with the A. A. U. which have been making the camp life of the country's fighters less monotonous are the New York A. C. and the Illinois A. C. of Chicago. The New York A. C. has conducted various sporting competitions for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of nearby stations and camps. The effort which the Winged Foot officials usually put into track and field championship competitions has been directed to this work since the club's prohibition of titular events. Plans are now under way at the N. Y. A. C. for basketball and soccer football leagues for the soldiers and sailors stationed in the metropolitan district.

The Illinois A. C. at its annual election selected G. H. Porter for the office of President, and he has promised that athletics will be conducted by the club on a larger scale than heretofore. President Dean, of the A. A. U., who is on the club's athletic board, has induced the organization to take over and run the annual First Regiment handicap games in February. These track and field tests have been held by the regiment officials for the past twenty-five years, but with the regiment now in the service they had threatened to lapse this year, until the Illinois A. C. adopted President Dean's suggestion.

The A. A. U. head also expects to conduct the Central Association indoor championship games, with the proceeds going to an athletic equipment fund.

PATERSON TRAINS FOR COE.

Veteran Conditioner of Horses to Handle Big Stable Next Season.

Charles Paterson, one of the foremost trainers of thoroughbred race horses in this country, contracted to handle the stock of W. R. Coe next season at a meeting between the owner and trainer yesterday. Paterson is to be in full charge of the thirty or more racers now in the Coe stable, although Jerry Carroll, who had such success with the Coe jumpers last season, will be retained to care for horses of this specialty again.

Paterson is known for his training of Hamburg and Ornament, two of the greatest performers in turf history. He at one time trained for John Madden, and during his turf career has handled the horses of many leading owners. His most recent success was his purchase of Omar Khayyam in a sale in England for $1,500. Paterson then was commissioned by C. K. G. Billings, and was in charge of the stable being accumulated by the former harness horse enthusiast. Shortly after Paterson had rounded the Billings stable into form Mr. Billings decided to retire from racing, and sold his horses at auction last Spring at Belmont Park. In this sale Wilfrid Viau, the Canadian sportsman, purchased Omar Khayyam for $26,000, and since that time Omar Khayyam has raced himself into the lead of the American turf.

Mr. Coe has had a lot of poor racing luck with the horses he has acquired in his three years as a follower of the turf. He purchased White Eagle for $20,000, and after this animal had won one race it died. Mr. Coe also paid a big price for Hauberk, and the horse was entered in a selling race and bought by another owner. Mr. Coe bought several yearlings from English and French owners, but most of the imported stock failed to come up to expectations. Under the guidance of Paterson, Mr. Coe hopes to build up a formidable stable in a short time.

O'Shea Fordham Net Manager.

William T. O'Shea of New York City yesterday was elected manager of the Fordham University tennis team for next season. The manager is a junior. Several of last year's players, including Elliott Binzen, are still available, and an ambitious schedule will be mapped out.

HUSSANE TUMBLES HEVONPAA TO MAT

Peaceful Finn Is Grist to the Balkan Bone Crusher's Wrestling Mill.

Sula Hevonpaa, the peaceful Finn, gave his first exhibition "by request" in the International Wrestling Tournament at the Lexington Theatre last night. Sula automatically eliminated himself from ranking honors in the tournament through the falls he had sustained up to Wednesday night. Then, however, a thankful public came to the shouting Finn's rescue and voted him back into the tournament again by popular acclaim. This made Sula's appearance on the mat last night by request.

The Finn, as if to show his appreciation, designed to throw Yusiff Hussane, described on the program as "the Balkan Bone Crusher," in a finish match. Unfortunately for Hevonpaa, the Balkan had just a little better knowledge of the mat game and wasted no time in making this manifest, even to the rotund Sula. Hussane teased and coaxed until he aroused the Finn's ire and this was accomplished in 21 minutes and 50 seconds. So was Sula's downfall, but to achieve this Hussane had to use a half-Nelson and a toe hold.

The toe hold, with the punishing half-Nelson, was the bitterest part of the bout for Sula. He groaned and yelled, and writhed tortuously on the mat, trying as he never tried before to break the hold of Hussane, but the Balkan grappler held on to the bitter end, as if to get even with Hevonpaa for the latter's efforts earlier to mix Marquis of Queensbury rules with wrestling rules.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., grappler, was scheduled to appear in a finish bout with Pierre Le Belge of Belgium, but, as John Fleeson, the timekeeper, proclaimed, he was "snowbound in Virginia," and was therefore unable to appear. Lewis, with John Freberg of Sweden, went South to wrestle for a charity fund, and the "Strangler" and his partner were marooned in the storm on the way back. Wladek Zybszko, the Polish grappler, was then assigned to the task of throwing Le Belge, but failed in twenty minutes, and the match was called a draw.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle veteran, scored a victory over Charles Pospishil, Bohemian, with a finish match, with a crotch and half-Nelson hold in 14:56. Dr. Roller, in securing his victory, lifted Pospishil bodily from the mat and threw him down with such force that it was thought for a time that the Bohemian grappler was injured.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit.—First Bout—John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., threw Hans Assam, Cuba, in 8:30, with an inside arm and body hold. Second Bout—George Manich, Serbia, and Frank Leavitt, United States Army, wrestled to a draw. Third Bout—Wladek Zybszko, Poland, and Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Matches, Two and a Half Hours' Limit.—First Bout—Yusiff Hassane, Balkans, threw Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, in 21:50, with a half-nelson and toe hold. Second Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw Charles Pospishil, Bohemia, in 14:56, with a crotch and half nelson held. Third Bout—Ivan Linow, Russian, threw Fred Pilakoff, Finland, in 37:50, with a bar arm and half-Nelson hold.

The tournament management announced last night that Earl Caddock, one of the leading wrestlers of the country, is now on his way here from Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, to take part in the tournament. He is expected to arrive in New York this morning and will be seen in a finish mat bout this evening against the veteran grappler, Dr. B. F. Roller of Seattle, Wash.

Caddock comes to the East for the first time in his career, with an enviable reputation as a wrestler. Among his achievements is a victory over Joe Stecher, regarded as the most likely successor to the crown left vacant by the enforced retirement of Frank Gotch. In Dr. Roller, however, Caddock will be tackling an athlete worthy of his mettle, for, though rather old as compared with the other contestants in the tournament, the Seattle veteran is capable of giving Caddock an interesting time of it while they are on the mat.

The bouts arranged for tonight follow: Twenty-minute Limit Bouts—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Yusiff Hussane, Balkan; Harold Christensen, Dane, vs. George Manich, Serbian; John Freberg, Swede, vs. Tommy Draak, Holland.

Finish Bouts, (two and one-half hours' limit)—Joe Rogers, New York, vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finn; Ed (Strangler) Lewis vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium; Earl Caddock, Iowa, vs. Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash.

Miss Johnson Wins with Cue.

In an exhibition pocket billiard match, played for the benefit of the Billiard Ambulance Fund at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, Miss Mary Johnson defeated Miss Maud Flower by a score of 75 to 52. Miss Johnson made a high run of 8, and the best for Miss Flower was 6.

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PITT QUINTET AT WORK.

Coach Flint Forced to Replace Entire 'Varsity Squad of Last Year.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 13.—Roy Easterday has been selected for the basket ball captaincy at Pitt. Easterday hails from Lisbon, Ohio, and will graduate next year. Dr. George M. Flint, former Pennsylvania Captain, who has coached the basket ball 'Varsity for five years, will again be in charge. The team is already practicing. Hastings, Dehart, Lubic, Hammer and McNulty are missing from last year's five, the first four of them being in the nation's service. Hastings is in France, Dehart is with the aviation corps in Texas, Lubic is in the navy and Hammer is at Camp Lee. J. R. Baldridge of Latrobe, Penn., is the manager. Dr. N. C. Ochsenhirt, a former 'Varsity Captain, is again coach of the freshman five.

The basket ball schedule includes the following games:

Jan. 1—Yale University, at Pittsburgh; 10—West Virginia University, at Pittsburgh; 18—Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh; 19—Westinghouse Club, at Pittsburgh; 25—West Virginia University, at Morgantown, W. Va.; Feb. 1—Allegheny College, at Pittsburgh; 8—W. & J. College, at Pittsburgh; 14—Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn.; 15—United States Ambulance Service team, at Allentown, Penn.; 16—Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; 22—Lehigh University, at Pittsburgh; 23—Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Penn.; 28—Pennsylvania State College, at Pittsburgh; March 1—W. & J. College, at Washington, Penn.; 8—Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh.

PENN. CARRIES ON FOOTBALL

Coach Folwell Proposes Practice for Men Throughout December.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—An effort is being made at the University of Pennsylvania to continue football during the entire month of December on an intramural basis. The purpose of the plan, which was inaugurated by Coach Folwell, is to provide athletic training for a large number of men and to develop the football material which will be latent for next season. Major Pickering, head of the athletic organization, has approved of the proposal, which was made by Coach Folwell in the following letter to The Pennsylvanian:

"Now that the 'Varsity football season is over, I do not want it felt that football should end. For some years football was played by class and department teams at the university for some weeks after Thanksgiving, and a great many men received considerable advantage from the exercise. Why can't we have a revival of this sort of thing? Every army and navy training station in this country is keeping up its football, and certainly we could do the same. I cannot go around the campus and organize these teams, but if the student body is sufficiently interested I would ask that all men interested in organizing such teams report to me, and I will help them organize teams and will take charge of coaching them. We only have a very limited amount of equipment for the 'Varsity, freshman and scrub teams and this must now be cleaned and packed away, so that it will be necessary for every man to furnish his own equipment, but we will furnish footballs and anything else we can spare."

TROUSERS AS A HAZARD.

A Story of a Bad Lie in a Pinehurst Golf Tournament.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 13.—They are telling a new golf story at the Pinehurst Country Club. It seems that during the finals of a tournament of the Moore County Country Club, held at Pinehurst early in the Autumn, one of the finalists played his ball from a trap straight into the upturned cuff of an innocent bystander's trousers.

The referee took instant steps to prevent the bystander from dislodging either the ball or himself, and a general discussion ensued among the experts. The decision, of course, was that the ball was to be played from where it lay, or the player to concede an unplayable position and lose the hole. The player couldn't see the loss of the hole, and the gentleman in flannels firmly declined to have his ankle used as a tee for the next shot. He had played the game with the golfer in question, he said, and wasn't taking any chances on this occasion.

In the meantime somebody had brought along a barrel or a blanket, or something, into which Mr. Bystander retired for the time being, the trousers being handed over to the referee and suspended for the shot, at the original height from the ground. The finalist played a neat mashie niblick out of the upturned cuff, reached the green, and won the hole amid the plaudits of the spectators.

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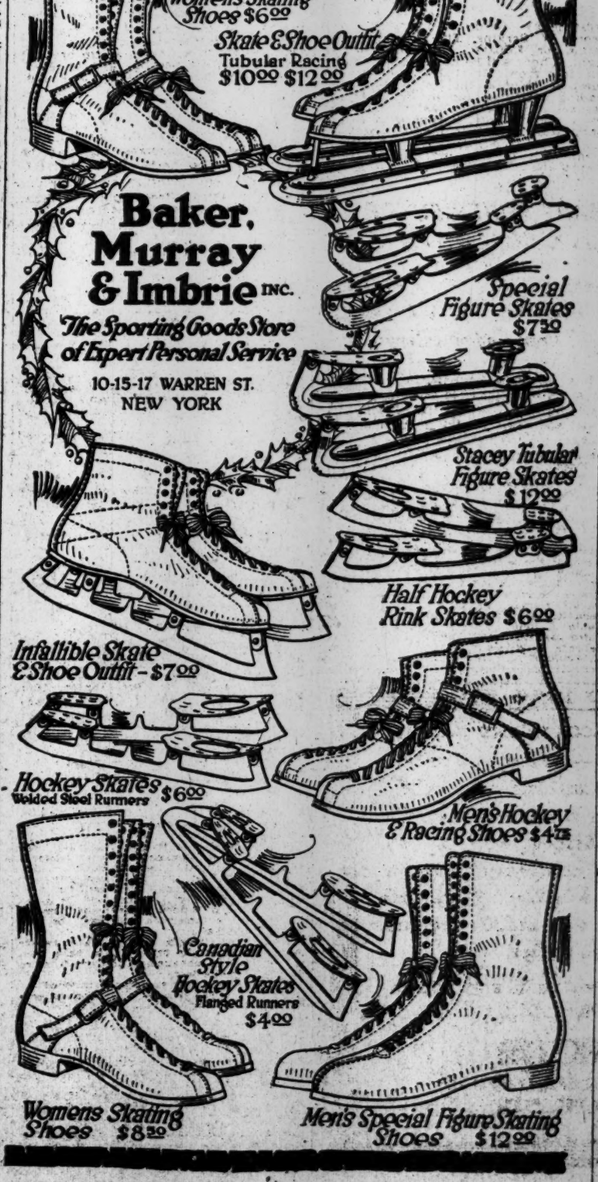
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THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.
Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

EAST SIDE WORKERS GIVE DAY TO CHARITY

Jewish Labor Unionists to Donate Washington's Birthday Pay to Relief Fund.

EXPECT TO RAISE $1,250,000

Campaign Managers Cheer News That Wage Earners Are Ready to Make Sacrifices.

The Jewish workingman of the east side was the hero of yesterday's meeting of captains and workers for the $3,000,000 fund which is being raised for Jewish war relief and for welfare work in the army and navy. The announcement of the successful conclusion of the movement to bring the Jewish labor unions to contribute one day's pay to the cause, a step which, according to leaders who have been in close contact with the work, will bring in $1,250,000, a quarter of the entire fund, was received with round after round of applause, and the meeting ended with the whole assembly, led by Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Jacob Wertheim, Cyrus L. Sulzberger and other directors of the campaign giving three cheers for the labor unions of the east side.

"The laboring man has been waiting long to come into his own," said Mr. Schiff, "and he has done it. He is every man's equal in this work, and over the top."

"This unsolicited free-will offering from the workingman," said Mr. Marshall, "shames many of us who are better off and puts the mark of disgrace on some people who have not given." And Charles S. Ward, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, co-operating with the Campaign Committee, who invented the whirlwind campaign and has been leading movements of this sort for twelve years, declared that it was "the finest contribution ever made in a campaign of this sort in all my experience, and the greatest act on the part of organized labor since the world began."

$550,000 to be Raised.

The collections reported by the teams yesterday totaled approximately $190,000, and the grand total reported or pledged from all sources is now roughly $4,450,000. This leaves $550,000 to be obtained before Saturday night.

Since the regular hours of meeting of the teams and captains tonight would fall within the Jewish Sabbath, there will be no meeting. But the campaign will be closed with a rush during the last twenty-four hours left for work, and on tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock the members and captains of the teams will meet for the last time at tea at 19 West Forty-fourth Street to hear the final reports of the campaign. In addition to concluding the work in New York City this conference will also see the final report of Jacob Billikopf of Kansas City, who has been conducting the national campaign for $10,000,000, of which the final rush in New York was a part, and it is expected that Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who had promised to give $100,000 on every million raised in the rest of the country, will also be on hand to see the end of the campaign.

The contribution of the workingmen and women, who include the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the United Hebrew Trades, with a considerable number of smaller bodies, has the greater force because the day the pay of which they will contribute is the holiday which they won after prolonged efforts and which they have always guarded most jealously—Washington's Birthday. This is particularly true of the Ladies Garment Workers, who have in years past steadfastly refused to work on that day, which comes in the height of the season, even when they were offered not only the regular time and a half for holiday work, but even double wages.

Give Up Prized Holiday.

The resolutions which were passed last Monday night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ladies Garment Workers—a meeting which Mr. Marshall, who with Mr. Schiff was present, described as "the most impressive I have ever attended," gave up this prized holiday, Washington's Birthday, 1918, specifically to the purpose of the Relief Committee. The resolutions read as follows:

1. That the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, our parent organization, proclaims and order the 22d day of February, 1918, Washington's Birthday, a day adopted as a legal holiday in the ladies' garment industry in Greater New York, as a general War Sufferers' Day, for all the workers in our trades.

2. That all the members of our international be allowed and encouraged to work on that day, and that the earnings of that day be devoted and given over entirely, through the general office of the International Union, to the People's Relief Committee cause of relief and aid to the millions of our starving brothers and sisters in the Old World.

3. That the international union call upon and order all the members of all its locals throughout the country to work and devote their earnings on the day of Washington's Birthday of 1918, in the manner above prescribed, for the great cause of saving the lives of the Jewish war sufferers across the seas.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, who was introduced by Mr. Marshall as "the one man to whom above all others the credit for this is due," reminded his hearers that the workers had refused double pay to work on Washington's Birthday in past years and suggested that the employers who had offered it then could well make the same offer now that the money paid for that day's work would go to war relief. "Our international has in this city 75,000 Jewish members," he said. "This year we have advised our people to work, and I assure you that they will all work. If the manufacturers, both independents and members of the association, will co-operate with us I see no reason why our organization alone should not raise $500,000. If we should raise only three hundred or three hundred and fifty thousand dollars I want you to know that it is not our fault, but that of the men who will not pay this increased rate."

Manufacturers Agree.

Immediately several manufacturers jumped up and announced that they would pay double wages for that day's work and challenged their fellow employers to do the same. As far as could be judged by the sentiment of the meeting there will be a general movement to follow this example. There was reiterated expression of the appreciation felt by the leaders of the movement in view of the fact that the garment trade is for the most part a seasonal occupation and that there are long slack periods when the workers are making nothing. The gift of a full day's wage in the height of the season consequently has increased value. In addition to this, several of these organizations have made direct contributions through the People's Relief Committee of 196 East Broadway, notably the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which has given $50,000, and the Workmen's Circle, which has contributed $25,000.

In introducing Dr. Frank A. Rosenblatt of the People's Committee, who made the announcement, Mr. Schiff said: "This contribution of which we are to hear comes from men who toil, but who unasked have taken our appeal into their own hearts, and who have resolved to do more than any others have done in this campaign, or for a very long time before. I rejoice because we left them alone and they worked the plan out themselves on their own initiative. And from what I have seen, they have done it with a unanimity which has never been equaled within their own ranks. I am told there has been an enthusiasm for this movement among the Jewish workingmen of New York which has never been equaled."

Dr. Rosenblatt said that the work had taken hold all over the east side, and that in some of the shops of the smaller trade the day's wage had already been collected. He declared that at the lowest and most conservative estimate the total would reach $1,000,000, and Mr. Marshall, who has been in constant co-operation with the east side leaders since they began their movement, said that information reaching him made him certain that the minimum would be $1,250,000.

Quick Relief Opportunity.

Evidence of the immediate relief which can be brought where it is most needed was given by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, who was in Washington on Wednesday in conference with the State Department as to the possibility of getting aid to the sufferers in Palestine. He announced that American consular officials were at once to be dispatched to Jerusalem, now occupied by the British, with relief funds sent by the Joint Distribution Committee.

Jacob Wertheim presided at yesterday's meeting. The biggest total for the day, $23,685, was reported by Team No. 22, captained by Mortimer L. Schiff. This included $10,000 from the General Motors Company, the largest individual contribution of the day. This team now has nearly $275,000, and maintains its lead over Teams 4, 18, and 19, which are well ahead of the others. The second in the day's standing was No. 4, captained by William Goldman, with $22,800. No. 18, captained by H. B. Rosen, reported $13,702, and No. 19, under S. G. Rosenbaum, $15,061.

A movement was started to raise a collection from the workers of the other teams to be put in a special fund as a memorial to these four teams which have raised the largest sums. After various proposals of specific methods it was finally decided to leave each team to raise whatever its members felt possible to give in addition to the contributions which they personally have made already.

Considerable progress has been made toward getting ten more $2,000 contributions from women in addition to the twenty which were brought out as the result of an additional conditional offer from Max Loewenthal last week. Rabbi Isaac Landman announced yesterday that the women of Far Rockaway would raise $2,000 for this classification, and two or three individual gifts have been reported.

Several of the workers told of repeated contributions from persons who had already given. Harry Rascovar, Captain of Team 15, said that upon finding that practically all the Jews on his list had already contributed heavily to other teams, he went among his Gentile friends "and found it waiting for me." Henry Morgenthau reported that Mrs. R. W. Sundelson of his team had obtained contributions from 103 people, of whom twenty-five were non-Jews. The same evidence came in reports from Brooklyn.

Team Gets 200 Gifts.

William Fox of Team 18 continued his campaign yesterday among theatrical managers and actors, and as a result largely of this his team's total included more than 200 different gifts, the largest number reported so far. Another feature of yesterday's work was the largest total yet reported by any of the women's teams—$6,191 from No. 47, captained by Mrs. Alexander Marcuse. This team's aggregate, however, is still a little behind that of No. 41, captained by Mrs. S. T. de Lee, which has a total of $20,595.

Louis Marshall, Captain of Teams 10 and 11, reported a gift of $1,000 from the third panel of the Sheriff's Jury, part of the sum usually expended on souvenirs of the annual dinner, which this year has been devoted to various charitable purposes.

The two-day bazaar conducted by the Junior Society and Religious School of Temple Emanu-El at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, closed last night. While the total receipts are not definitely known as yet, it is supposed that they will amount to several thousand dollars.

The Brooklyn Committee met last night at the Unity Club and was addressed by Henry Morgenthau and George W. Perkins. The borough's campaign for $300,000 will close Sunday night. There will be no meeting tonight, but tomorrow Mr. Schiff will be the guest of honor at the Unity Club. The leading teams so far in Brooklyn are Samuel Rottenberg's Eastern Parkway team, with $27,900; Barondess & Roth's Borough Park group, $16,500; the Bath Beach team, captained by Leo D. Greenfield, with $15,750, and the Women's Committee, under Mrs. H. L. Arons, with $8,500.

MANY CONTRIBUTORS GIVE MORE THAN $1,000

General Motors Corporation Heads List with $10,000—Team Captains Report.

The following contributions of $1,000 or more were reported yesterday in the campaign of $3,000,000 for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy:

General Motors Corporation	$10,000
A Friend	7,540
J. W. Harriman	5,000
United Spongers Association	3,000
Elias Surut	3,000
Carl M. Loeb	2,500
Mrs. C. Millhauser	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. M. Nathan	2,000
Mrs. S. R. Travis	2,000
Swift & Co., (additional)	1,500
National Lodge, 200, F. and A. M.	1,000
Rutgers Club	1,250
Otto Sussman	1,000
Mrs. A. Stahl	1,000
David Freeman	1,000
Leon Kamaiky	1,000
Daniel J. Reid	1,000
Third panel, Sheriff's jury	1,000
Babcock & Wilcox	1,000
M. Schinasi	1,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	1,000
Frederick Joseph	1,000
A. Erlanger, (additional)	1,000
William Farnum	1,000
Vincent Astor	1,000
L. J. Selznick (additional)	1,000
Inter-Ocean Film Corporation	1,000
Dolly Sisters	1,000
Bamberger Brothers	1,000
Albert H. Wiggin	1,000
E. Goldberg	1,000
Campe Corporation	1,000
Mike Hollander	1,000
Emil Oppenheim (additional)	1,000
U. S. Worsted Sales Company	1,000
Maimonides Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 743	1,000
W. Goodman	1,000
B. Hyman	1,000
Shevell Company	1,000
H. Kaufman and employes	1,000
Unger Greenspan Company	1,000
S. Hyman	1,000
E. Astel	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walter	1,000
Julius Bayer	1,000
Frank & Sider	1,000
M. Aronson (additional)	1,000
Bacon & Co.	1,000
S. Hyman & Co.	1,000
I. D. Cohn	1,000
Mrs. M. M. Travis	1,000
H. Jacob & Sons	1,000
Rosensweig Bros.	1,000
Louis Surut	1,000

The following is the total reported up to and including last night by the various teams campaigning for the fund. There are no teams numbered 17, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39:

Team. Captain.	Last Night's Total.
1—Charles Dushkind	$14,940
2—Sigmund Elsner	17,103
3—Walter Emmerich	29,396
4—William Goldman	225,393
5—Leo D. Greenfield	8,307
6—Colonel Henry A. Guinzburg	69,443
7—Samuel Kridel	64,213
8—Isidor N. Landauer	13,849
9—Jewish Social Workers	1,800
10 and 11—Louis Marshall	174,636
12—D. F. Sicher and H. S. Martin	48,068
13—Henry Morgenthau	92,311
14—Leopold Plaut	44,290
15—Harry Rascover	11,780
16—Louis J. Robertson	68,577
18—H. B. Rosen	228,857
19—S. G. Rosenbaum	212,474
20—Leopold Rosenbach	30,572
21—Abe E. Rothstein	90,886
22—Mortimer L. Schiff	279,911
23—Waldemar Fitzingon	91,379
24—Jacob Sperber	93,923
25—Eugene E. Sniegelberg	34,120
26—F. De Sola Mendes and N. Stern	8,514
27—Leopold Stern	56,245
28—Leo Sulzberger	32,548
29—Henry M. Toch	34,117
30—Israel Unterberg	72,501
31—A. D. Wolf	37,406
32—Walter H. Liebmann	36,758
33—Vermont Lodge, I. O. B. A.	2,187
34—New Era Club	993
40—Mrs. Max L. Lewenson	5,630
41—Mrs. S. T. de Lee	20,595
42—Mrs. Lee A. Frankel	4,445
43—Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith	7,804
44—Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone	4,053
45—Mrs. Robert Hecht	6,083
46—Mrs. Elias Lanigan	4,167
47—Mrs. Alexander Marcuse	17,544
48—Mrs. Israel Unterberg	5,530
49—Mrs. Ben Minton	5,470
50—Mrs. Dora Newburger	4,944
51—Mrs. Bernard Pollak	14,705
52—Mrs. Charles Reisenstein	8,261
53—Mrs. Samuel Schulman	13,010
54—Mrs. Henry M. Toch	12,680
Brooklyn—N. S. Jonas, Chairman	207,500
Miscellaneous contributions, not including the pledges from the unions on the east side, amounted to	$509,285.

Symphony Society in Mozart Airs.

The Symphony Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall amended its program, in part repeated, by dropping an air from Richard Strauss's "Ariadne." In its place, the Queen of Night's music from "Magic Flute" was paired with another of Mozart's from "Don Giovanni," sung as before by Mabel Garrison. The orchestra gave Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Dukas's tone poem of "Falstaff," and again the bacchanale from "Samson et Dalila" of Saint-Saëns.

Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

Grace George's Playhouse season will be interrupted at the end of next week, when "L'Elevation" will be withdrawn, and on Christmas night Margaret Anglin will begin an engagement at the Playhouse in "Billeted," a war comedy by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood. Miss George, meanwhile, will begin rehearsals of two new pieces —"The Indestructible Wife," by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, and a comedy by Langdon Mitchell—and will return to New York in one of these early in the new year.

"La Traviata" Sung Again.

"La Traviata" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, the final touch of realism being added by the snowstorm outdoors after Verdi's death scene of the operatic Camille. The cast, as on two previous occasions, included Mme. Hempel, fully recovered from a recent cold, as the audience testified by prolonged applause of the prima donna's two early arias, while De Luca and Carpi were the father and son out of Dumas's story, and Moranzoni conducted.

Aurelio Giorni, Pianist, Plays.

Aurelio Giorni, an Italian of the fair or Northern type, at his piano recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon encored Sinding's "Gobelin" among his less familiar pieces, one a modest "Aria" by himself, and added other numbers at the close of the matinee. Bach and Beethoven headed the program, in which a Chopin group brought out the pianist's peculiar gift of clear-cut rhythm, surety of phrase and singing tone.

Caruso in 'Tosca' at Italian Benefit.

Enrico Caruso joins the cast in Puccini's "Tosca" tomorrow night at the Metropolitan for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institute and Hospital, at Eighty-third Street and the East River. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Edwin Gould, Countess Anna Leary, Mrs. W. E. Corey, Felix Bava, V. Greco, Captain Angelo Ruspini, Joseph Paterno and Marcello Perera, delegate of the Italian Red Cross.

"Going Up" Going to the Liberty.

"Going Up," a musical comedy made by Otto Harbach from James Montfomery's farce, "The Aviator," will be presented at the Liberty Theatre on Christmas night. Louis A. Hirsch is the composer of the music, and the cast will be headed by Frank Craven, Edith Day and Marion Sunshine. The engagement of "The Grass Widow" at the Liberty will be brought to an end a week from tomorrow.

"Yes or No" for 48th St. Theatre.

"Good Morning, Rosamond" will end its engagement at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre tomorrow night, and "Yes or No," a drama by Arthur Goodrich, will be produced there on Thursday night of next week. Heading the cast of the new piece will be Willette Kershaw, Emilie Polini and Marjorie Wood.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An additional company of "The Gipsy Trail" is now rehearsing and will open at the Cort Theatre, Chicago, on Dec. 24. In the cast will be Otto Kruger, Elsie Mackay, Allan Dinehart, William Riley Hatch and Enid Grey.

A play entitled "The Future," the scenes of which are laid in Berlin, has been accepted for production by Elliott, Comstock & Gest. The author is a Chicago newspaper writer.

Sarah Bernhardt, in company with Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, attended last night's performance of "Tiger Rose" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Frank Carter has been engaged for the next edition of the "Midnight Frolic," which will open in a few weeks.

Ten seats for every performance of "The Naughty Wife," at the Harris, have been placed at the disposal of the National Service Committee by Selwyn & Co.

Guy Bates Post and the present company of "The Masquerader" will sail for Australia in April and the piece will be acted in Sydney and Melbourne over the Summer months. The American tour will be resumed next Fall.

Subscription tickets, good for any twelve performances at the price of ten, have been issued by the management of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

The Quartermaster's Corps, stationed at Camp Upton, was entertained by the management at the Colonial Theatre last night.

MUSIC NOTES.

The band of the United States Army Music Training School on Governor's Island will give a concert this evening in Public School No. 21, at 223 Mott Street, for the benefit of the Red Cross work done by teachers and pupils of the school.

The People's Music League will have a free concert this evening in Public School No. 4, at Fulton Avenue and 172d Street, the Bronx, by the Edna White Quartet, assisted by Frank Melfor, tenor.

HITCHCOCK SUIT SETTLED.

Klaw & Erlanger Stop Injunction Action in Philadelphia Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The injunction suit of Klaw & Erlanger, theatre managers, against Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, and the Shuberts, producers and managers, which was being tried in this city, was amicably settled in court today. Klaw & Erlanger stopped the proceedings and asked for a friendly adjustment. Under the agreement Hitchcock will appear in this city in a theatre managed by the Shuberts, Klaw & Erlanger abandoning their effort to compel Hitchcock to play only under their management.

The amicable settlement in Philadelphia was followed by a statement from A. L. Erlanger, who returned to New York late in the afternoon, declaring that the settlement did not affect the proceedings pending against the Shuberts because of their alleged violation of the Philadelphia pooling agreement. This latter suit will determine the right of the Shuberts to operate the Chestnut Street Opera House and their purposed new Philadelphia theatre independently of the agreement.

The Hitchcock suit was settled, Mr. Erlanger said, by the comedian's willingness to book only through Klaw & Erlanger after the Philadelphia engagement has been fulfilled. Charles B. Dillingham, Florenz Ziegfeld, George C. Tyler, Alf Hayman, and other prominent managers, who were in Philadelphia expecting to testify, returned to New York last night.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'row 2:15. All Orchestra Seats $2, including Sat. Nights. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph
The Riviera Girl
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:30.
DONALD BRIAN in The Musical Comedy Success REGIMENT

"Broken hearts will mend, but broken plates will cost you one franc each," but George Marion's heart didn't mend in
THE Grass Widow

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit In Years "THE KING"

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY.
The Country Cousin

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
MRS. FISKE in MADAME SANDGE Philip Moeller's New Comedy

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. LOW SECURE SEATS TODAY FOR TOMORROW MATINEE.
TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Nights at 8:20.
Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue
"MISS 1917"
Wed. & Sat. Matinees Reduced Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERTS. AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE. "A NIGHT IN SPAIN" with Raymond Hitchcock.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THE Naughty Wife (LOSING ELOISE)

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'row & Wed. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World. Sunday Night—VALVERDE CONCERT.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'row & Thurs. 2:30. 120TH TIME TONIGHT. DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. EVE., December 18th, 8:30.
Private Peat His Own Soldier Story
Seats 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, at Box Office and Agencies.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
LADY DUFF GORDON and Her FASHION REVIEW. Lambert & Ball, Chas. Grapewin & Co., Rockwell & Wood & Florenze Tempest.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96TH ST.
DOROTHY JARDON in Belle of OLD EMPIRES "The World Dancers," Felix Adler and others.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST.
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS COLOR VIEWS MOTION PICTURES
Sunday Eve., 8:30; Monday Mat., 3
"OUR WEST INDIES" PRICES 50c to $1.50

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8588.
Evgs. 8:15. Adolf Philipp presents MIZI GIZI IN AUTOLOVE
THE MOST MELODIOUS SCORES to be brought across the Atlantic.—N. Y. Times.
Madison Square Garden, to-night and to-morrow. Starts at 10 P. M. World's Championship, 24-Hour Motor-Pace Team Race. Special match, Frank Kramer, Alfred Goullet. Admission 50c.

1h Vieux Colombier
65 West 35th Street. Greeley 1522.
Tonight, 8:30. Barberine, Pain de Menage
Mat. Sat., 2:30.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St. 66th Sta. 9th Ave. El.
ICE SKATING Beginners Taught

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved.
DeFace Opera Co., Dorothy Burton & Co., Maud Tiffany, Mabel Harper & Co., & 5 others. 25, 35, 50

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
The Silent Assertion

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.
Sunday Night Concert
A BILL OF REAL HEADLINERS!

48TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!'
Joyous Comedy with Lowell Sherman. Have you read the book of the same name? Gene Stratton-Porter calls it "Perfection in style and entertainment." At all bookstores.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. A HIT! Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. Justine Johnstone, Craig, Campbell, Laurie & Bronson.
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAY TIME Tinkling Music Charming Story 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:35.
GUY BATES POST in MASQUERADER

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:22. Matinees TOMORROW, 2:25. "Season's Rarest Delight."—N. Y. Times.
ELEANOR PAINTER in a Brilliant Comedy with Songs, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
A COMPLETE NEW BILL.
"The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Yum Chapab." "DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Globe.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Grace George in Henry Baraston's Great Play
"L'Elevation" (THE HEIGHTS)

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
Oh, Boy!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION with LEO CARRILLO
LOMBARDI, Ltd.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. LAST THREE TIMES.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomor'w & Wed. 2:15.
Odds and Ends of 1917
with HARRY WATSON, Jr., LILLIAN LORRAINE and JACK NORWORTH.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c-75c.
Mary's Ankle with Irene Fenwick. Next Week—"PETER IBBETSON."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c.
"Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"The Man Who Came Back."

Jewish War Benefit EXTRAORDINARY!
Take Notice That
UNEXAMPLED THEATRICAL GENEROSITY
B. F. KEITH'S Palace AND B. F. KEITH'S Bushwick
NEW YORK BROOKLYN
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FROM 11 A. M.—12 P. M.

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Sat. at 2:15, Prince Igor. Aida, Perini, Delaunois; Amato, Althouse, Didur. Cond., Bodanzky.
Evg. at 8:15, Sp'l Perf'ce, Tosca. Muzio, Brasiu; Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. (50c to $1.50), French Composers' Concert. Homer, Easton, Delaunois; Althouse, Laurenti, Rothier, Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Gempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, (first time), Marouf. Aida, Howard; Easton, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Malatesta, Bloch. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
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Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 16, at 3.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1917.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SPEECH.

President WILSON is doubtless fortunate in having in his Cabinet a man like Secretary BAKER who can go out from the occupations of his office and make an address of occasion that will arrest and hold the attention of the country. The President cannot do all the talking, he has many duties. But Mr. BAKER can talk, and talk well, indeed extraordinarily well, as he showed in his address at the dinner of the Southern Society on Wednesday evening. The greater part of the Secretary's countrymen were quite unaware that he possessed the gift of public utterance in this high degree. His address evoked the enthusiastic praise of the guests of the society, and proof of its unusual quality is to be found in the fact that these experienced listeners to good talk, in searching their memory for comparison, placed Mr. BAKER'S speech among the best they had ever heard.

If it be said that Secretary BAKER dwelt at greater length upon the themes of lofty idealism than upon practical matters, it is to be urged in reply that his venture into the realm of ideals was at least justified by the quality of the performance. He did stir the emotions of his auditors, he moved them deeply by his picture of the nation at war, by his tribute to the spirit, the courage, the determination and the unity of purpose it shows. He did not altogether neglect the practical side. And there it is just that those who criticise, as well as those who praise and those who observe the swift course of events without either praise or criticism, should be reminded, as Mr. BAKER pointed out, that "practically every activity of the Government associated in this business "[the business of war] has been required in a very short space of time "to expand 3,000 per cent." Continuing, he declared that we not only find a sound ground for pride in the strength, capacity, and greatness of our own people, but that "we have "won the admiring commendation of "visitors from all over the world who "are familiar with what they have "done and are still amazed at our "progress." Defects there have been, errors and failures due largely to the lack of co-ordination in our efforts, more largely perhaps to the absolute impossibility of diverting the working forces of a great nation from the industries of peace to those of war without encountering some failures, some defects, in the hoped-for results. The nature and the causes of these failures in our work of preparation are now under inquiry at Washington. It is the hope and the expectation of the country that the truth will be made known, to the end that remedies may be applied where mistakes are disclosed. That end will be attained profitably in proportion as the Committee of Inquiry puts out of its mind all thoughts of partisanship, of getting the better of anybody, or of making points against any department or an officer of any department merely for the sake of making them. The committee will be wisely guided and the fruits of its work will be most useful if it holds firmly to the purpose of promoting effectiveness in our preparation for the war and puts everything else aside.

Mr. BAKER tells how we were awakened from our dream of peace, turned aside from our "intense devotion to "the working out of finer adjustments for human happiness and for "the recognition of the rights of the "individual" and "summoned to go "back 500 years and deal with a re"crudescence of brute force, unilluminated by any sort of morality or "humanitarian consideration." We have done much since that awakening. Our present perplexities and the anxiety that we all feel at this moment spring from the deplorable fact that we did not begin our work earlier, at the very moment when we awoke and saw that the clock had been turned back 500 years. The responsibility for that fatal delay is too widely distributed to be satisfactorily fixed. Two years ago, Secretary GARRISON had a plan of national defense, a plan for a continental army. It went to pieces in Congress and the utterly impossible and worthless Hay, act was the result. Even before Mr. GARRISON had applied his organizing mind to the problem, the people of the country had had it thundered into their ears that for our national defense and security a system of universal training and liability to military service must be established. The need was plain, the danger was in full view. Within six months after the beginning of the war we had warnings which should have moved the country to a swift beginning in the work of preparation for defense; and after the sinking of the Lusitania it required no gift of prophetic insight to perceive the very great probability, certainly the imminent danger, that we would be involved in the war.

The people gave little heed to the voice of warning, Congress still less. And now we see ourselves forced to multiply our activities in war preparations by 3,000 per cent., and even with that prodigious acceleration, we are so far behind in our work of getting ready that what is possibly the war's most critical moment finds us unprepared to take our place at the front.

RUSSIA IN CANADA.

We believe all belligerent nations should get together and formulate plans for peace without annexations or indemnities.

This delectable credo was not recited, as one might think, in Petrograd or Moscow, but on the Canadian stump, by a Liberal candidate for the House of Commons, Mr. LORNE CUNNINGHAM of South Wellington. A few friends like that will be fatal to Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S hopes. Knowing the pacifist, the Maximalist, breed in the United States, Americans feel sure that their Canadian allies will stamp on it resoundingly at their elections next week.

SPEEDING AIRPLANE PRODUCTION

Five months have passed since the appeal of "a great soldier" in France to America to make haste in airplane production, if the war was to be won, incurred official disapproval, in the sense that publication was opposed; in other words, transmission by cable was prevented, not once but twice. After General PERSHING had reversed his decision not to permit THE TIMES to receive what was a message to the American people, in part a warning and in part advice of great value, Ambassador SHARP intervened, for some reason which appears inscrutable now that the statement of the eminent French General has seen the light. It was published by THE TIMES yesterday.

The wisdom of both experience and prevision is compressed into this remarkable survey of the aviation problem. In the first paragraph America is told that "to have the upper hand "in aviation the Allies must have a "far greater number of airplanes than "the enemy and better ones," and that the Germans will soon have on the western front in France 3,000 machines. At this moment the Germans have 2,500 airplanes behind their lines, according to semi-official information, and by next Spring they expect to put into service a number exceeding the estimate of the French General. Their factories are turning out engines and planes in unparalleled quantities, and the design is to overwhelm the Allies in the air before they can exceed the German production. It is idle to talk about airplane expansion on a great scale in this country, even about equaling the French and British output, unless there is an elaborate organization of resources and a systematic plan of execution that will not break down because of faulty management or labor troubles. The French General tells us:

> Equip yourselves as if the war were going to last ten years, but speed yourselves as if it were going to end in six months.

Last year Congress appropriated nearly $700,000,000 for aviation, and this year the Signal Corps asks it for an appropriation slightly exceeding $1,000,000,000. The money will be forthcoming, our manufacturers and workmen must do the rest. It should be understood that 100,000 American airplanes will not be needed in France. It is so easy to think or speak in round numbers without reckoning the ways and means! The great Frenchman estimates that from 20,000 to 30,000 machines will be enough. "What "is important is," he says, "that "without losing a day a large number "of factories be organized in America, "and perhaps also over here," (in France.) A good deal of work has been done already. The particulars are not given out, but there is great activity among manufacturers who can supply airplane parts. Perhaps the functioning is not yet smooth and fast, but more headway is gained every day.

The Liberty motor, which is still undergoing tests, promises well. With standardization the production of planes ready to fly should be fairly satisfactory, and the increase from scores a day to hundreds possible. But the Liberty must be a perfect motor, a great advance upon any other known, if all our dependence is to be placed upon it. The Germans have two types, the Benz and the Mercedes, and our French adviser suggests that American makers need have no more. The Liberty will no doubt have rivals, and possibly a superior, if American genius has not been overpraised. But the American makers must put quality first. On this point the French General says, speaking of the motor:

> I insist on the word perfect because the airplane is a very delicate instrument, and if the motor is not perfect the whole machine is not only useless but murderous.

There are reasons for the secrecy that envelops airplane production in this country. The doors of the shops must be guarded, the workmen placed on their honor. But the American people would like to know something about results. It is not an unreasonable desire, and should be gratified. Mr. WHITNEY WARREN, in an article printed in France, extracts from which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday, urged that America send specialists and artisans to the French factories and to the repair and machine shops in the army zone. The labor shortage in France is one of the great war problems. This advice should have serious consideration, especially if it can be shown that the rate of French production is much faster than ours. In the race with Germany for mastery in the air complete co-ordination is imperative. No pride in American skill, no selfish motive of spending every dollar of appropriations here, should stand in the way of success.

THE COMING ATTACK.

"Almost all the forces at the disposal of the Central Powers," the German newspapers boast, are to be thrown against the French and British in the west. They have taken all the men released by favor of the Russian Socialists, and have commandeered a part of the Austrian Army as well, and now that they are on the offensive again they may be trusted to do their utmost not merely to dent the French and British lines but to break through. We are, apparently, approaching a supreme moment.

Such attacks as the one made on Wednesday, which netted the Germans a gain of 500 yards of advanced trench line, are merely preliminary, and do not indicate where the great attack will be made. In preparing for this preliminary attack on a part of the Cambrai front the Germans made use of an extensive artillery assault, but this will be nothing to the artillery preparation which will precede the real battle when it begins. The British repulsed this attack, or most of it, and are evidently in excellent form to resist the great attack.

But we must not be disheartened by news that the great attack, when it comes, has resulted advantageously for Germany. As long as the French and British were on the offensive a forward movement by them was predestined to success, and now that the Germans are on the offensive we must not be dismayed if the same thing happens with them. The reason for the certainty of Franco-British success was that, having superior numbers, they were able to attack, and that before attacking they made such an artillery preparation that it was impossible to stand before them. The Germans now have the advantage of numbers, thanks to socialism in Russia, and they now have many more guns than they had two months ago, thanks to socialism in Italy. Therefore it is possible that what the French and British were able to do when they had the advantage the Germans may be able to do, now that they have the advantage.

But it will be remembered that, though the French and British uniformly carried their offensives to success, they were never able to break through or roll up the Germans. We have no reason to suppose that the Germans will be any more successful in this respect than the French and British were. Though they have superior numbers, they have no such superiority as would warrant the expectation that they can smash through into the French rear and force the whole line back. They did that in Italy by Socialist and pacifist aid, but socialism and pacifism have made no weak spots in the British and French strength. The most reasonable expectation, therefore, is that even if the French and British have to suffer heavy losses, and perhaps defeats, when Spring comes the front will not be very far from where it is now. The crying need is to get American men and equipment to France as fast as possible.

THE RAILWAY LABOR PROBLEM.

After the conferences at Washington, it was announced that the railways had placed themselves at the disposal of the Administration, without reservation of their own ideas or preferences. The disposition is to their credit, although they had no alternative. It might have been expected that they would have asked some stipulation for the safeguarding of the interests of their security holders, but they left that to others. The winning of the war requires first of all the movement of war business, and the railway officers gave their thought primarily, or even exclusively, to that. It is reassuring, however, to know that the protection of the interests of the owners of the railways is nevertheless not overlooked. That is important to interests second only to the railways in importance.

If the Government should take over the railways on other than fair terms, there would be created a precedent likely to be followed in the case of all public utilities under regulation by States or cities. They are suffering now in common with the railways, and they will benefit by any business-like arrangement with the railways. It is good news that the British precedent of free service for the Government is not to be followed. Accounts are to be kept and settled. Otherwise it would not be possible to know what service the railways had performed, and the facts would be subject to contradictory interpretations lending themselves to arguments leading nowhere. There is ample excuse for the British precedent not available to us. England had to act instantly, and on a scale as great for England as our operations are for us. We have had ample time to consider our policy and to mold it in better forms.

The conference with the railway workers was less satisfactory. They have a wage demand pending, and they wanted to know whether they would retain their right to strike if the Government assumed operation or control of the railways. If that signified compulsory service, they were against the plan, without reservation of Government requirements. To appreciate the significance of this attitude, it is necessary to consider its source. The railway brotherhoods are at the other extreme of the labor movement from the Industrial Workers. They are too conservative even for sympathy with the Federation of Labor. In their field of work they are near the union ideal of a monopoly organization. The brotherhoods are a trade union, not a labor union. They have no social or class consciousness. They merely want more money and better conditions now, without any revolutionary or progressive pretext. Their aims and methods are best described by the constitution of the engineers. They regard the interests of employer and employé as co-ordinate and amicable, and to be arranged by contract and arbitration. Their viewpoint is middle-class or bourgeois. Within the craft group they are altruistic, even idealistic, with rich treasuries for benevolent and bargaining purposes. They have most of the virtues. Their position is so strategic that they can stop all industrial processes if their demands are not granted. They have done so too often to doubt that they are capable of doing it again. The men of their craft are alike in all countries except Germany, where they have a short way with breaches of discipline.

Prudence is necessary in dealing with a union of this character. They have the intelligence to justify an appeal to their better reason against the exercise of their full force at this crisis. Frank admission should be made that they are entitled to fair and full pay. In fact, there is nothing to prevent their taking it without a strike. Men like them are in urgent demand, and they can find employment almost on their own terms. They are entitled to do so upon paying due consideration to the interests of the country, which then would have to consider its alternative in what is called the "dilution" of labor, that is, the employment of cheaper labor to replace the labor which seeks better terms elsewhere. Nobody can say how many thousands of men covet the jobs of which the brotherhoods have a monopoly so close that they have never cared even to ask for the closed shop. Nobody can say how efficient women may be in places hitherto sacred to men. That is the strategic advantage of the Government in dealing with the brotherhoods.

That would be the advantage of the railways, if the Government would sustain them. Such a contest of strength is to be considered only as a last resource, upon proof that in time of war the labor monopoly must be controlled as surely as any monopoly of capital. The unions have the right to strike, but they have not all the right to strike. The right to strike too often takes the form of a right to riot. Neither the country nor the brotherhoods, we hope, would like such news to go overseas, to enemy and struggling friends alike.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Volunteering Has a Big Boom.

There is something more than a little mysterious in the belated rush to enlist that has been seen all over the country this week. The men who are thus hastening to join the colors do it, obviously, to avoid the next draft, and it must be that they see some decisive advantages to be gained by taking this course.

That there are some advantages—for themselves—is true, but they are hardly great enough to explain the sudden and vehement appreciation of them.

By voluntary enlistment a man acquires the right, or privilege, of selecting the branch of the service which he is to enter, and his position has a certain stability lacking in the so-called national armies. That is all, however, and it is not very much, particularly in the eyes of those who can see that under the application of the draft law the assignments to this, that, or the other service arm are in theory certainly, and in practice we all hope, made with more wisdom than they are likely to be through the exercise of a personal preference which, in the nature of things, must be based on little of real knowledge either of the volunteer's military capacity or of the country's military needs.

There is no excuse for holding the volunteer a better or braver or more loyal man than the "conscript." They rank alike in the public esteem, or at least they do in the enlightened part of it, and the fact that some of the volunteers are disposed to regard themselves as the aristocrats among the country's defenders is much to be regretted.

Expressive of High Confidence.

There is some difficulty in finding causes for satisfaction in the recent reverse suffered by the British in the Cambrai sector of the western front. It can be done, however, and the satisfaction need not be, either, of the poor and cold sort to be derived from saying—as can be said truly enough—that the reverse might have been worse than it was.

The fact that stands out most prominently in the unfortunate affair is that it has not been taken, either by the British Government or by the British people, as something to be accepted with resignation—as something to be taken as a natural and inevitable incident of the war at its present stage. On the contrary, both the Government and the people as represented in Parliament agree that when British troops are surprised and their line is broken, even though the result be the loss of only a small part of the ground recently gained from the enemy by a like attack, it is to be assumed that the explanation must be negligence or incompetence on the part of a single and subordinate commander, and instant investigation to find out who he was is begun.

And the investigation is public as well as instant. No such action was taken in Germany after General BYNG pierced the Hindenburg line. Doubtless some German commander or commanders then had a lot of explaining and excusing to do, but it was to his or their military superiors alone—theoretically to the Kaiser alone—that he or they made his or their plea, and all that the German people or the rest of the world were allowed to hear was that the Byng advance was too trivial for discussion.

That is the method of autocracy; the democratic method is different. The British course in this matter, too, is reassuring in that, by assuming the probability of something reprehensible in even a small reverse, there is manifested a complete confidence, not only in the ultimate result, but in the possibility, and therefore in the duty, to attain that result by an uninterrupted series of successes. There may be an element of the excessive in a confidence of this kind, but that is a fault far more promising of victory than would be an admission that temporary setbacks are to be expected and therefore are pardonable.

A Priestly Patriot Speaks Out.

Father MCMAHON'S speech, delivered before the members of the Catholic Library Association, contained many criticisms of certain Catholics, as such. They were statements which only a man of his position and office—a man therefore free from any suspicion of prejudice against those whom he denounced—would have ventured to make either as plainly or as emphatically as he did. What Father MCMAHON said, however, was in exact accord with all the utterances of the eminent and responsible leaders of his great Church in this country since it entered the war, and, like those leaders, he not only expressed a warm and active loyalty to our Government, but a heartfelt approval of the cause for which the United States and its allies are fighting.

He has found no difficulty in discovering on which side in the conflict lies the right and on which side the wrong, and, that having been done, he feels that, not less as a Catholic than as an American citizen his sympathies and his services can go in but one direction—cannot be diverted from that direction by any old and irrelevant animosities, religious or political. With Father MCMAHON, as the events of the last eight months have proved, the large majority of American Catholics are in complete agreement, and they have shown it in the most effectual and convincing of ways—many of them in that of entering our army and navy and offering their lives at their country's call.

It was at other Catholics—the minute but noisy minority, governed by ancient hates or bought by German bribes and flatteries—that Father MCMAHON aimed his just reproaches, his fierce condemnations. It is to be hoped that his speech will be widely read throughout the United States, and even more thoughtfully by the few whom it blamed than by the many whom it praised. Equally is it desirable that the speech should be circulated in the Province of Quebec, where exactly the forms of disloyalty to country and to morality that were reprehended by him have attained an astonishing, almost an appalling, audacity.

We can thank men like Father MCMAHON that our own members of the same vicious minority have now been reduced to cautious and becoming silence.

ART NOTES.

Many Artists Represented at a Water Color Exhibition.

At the Montross Galleries the lovely medium of water color is holding a brief reign. All classes, all ages, and all races of artists are represented. Here, for example, is George Bellows having an excellent time with his deep blues and his abrupt synthesis in "The Well Querado"; here is J. Alden Weir, calm and fresh and true to the medium in his green landscapes as crisp as the New England Summer under the shade of New England elms, while in another corner of the room we find the stolid and fleshy peasants of Horace Brodsky, whose red and yellows and blues are like those of the pottery in the Czech-Slovak exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. Childe Hassam's "Fifth Avenue—April Morning" is another flag picture, a peculiarly enticing and lovable version of the popular decoration in this year of grace and disgrace. E. Middleton Manigault, on the other hand, finds his flags in the gorgeous foliage of an Autumn hillside and treats his familiar theme as no one ever treated it before, achieving a real triumph with the very simple means of showing just the leaves unrelated to the heavens above or the earth beneath; just leaves they are, as you see them during the prolonged view of the landscape that you get on a railway journey, however short in terms of distance under the present wartime conditions. Jules Pascin is here, of course, since no one finds such descriptive possibilities in water color as he, but he is the odd guest at even this liberally assorted table, an ironically smiling, intellectually serious person, who sees so much in the ordinary life around him that to stress special significances is superfluous. Behold his man in a rocking chair, reading a newspaper, how the room rocks to the rhythm of that chair. His two drawings are an exhibition in themselves, and rather more of an exhibition than when they are mixed with so many things less meaty. But the public at this season asks for mince pie, and, in obedience to Hoover, perhaps, requires a minimum of meat. Raisins are equally nourishing, one hears, and Mr. Marin's Maine landscape makes us think of good, nourishing raisins, full flavored and plump on the inside within a skin that seems a bit harsh for its succulent content. Mr. Marin has essayed to express the harshness of the Maine physiognomy with a rough chalk or charcoal line that contradicts the softly modulated color within its boundaries. His "Delaware Valley" is a more coherent work and full o beauty and warm charm.

Max Weber's "Seguinland Bay" is one of his good things, the very poetry of technical achievement. Without a really superlative technique he could not have squeezed the perfect essence from the commonplace little scene and made it like a vision of the blessed Isles without modifying the truth in the slightest degree or compromising the obvious facts.

Other exhibitors are Gifford and Reynolds Beal, T. H. Benton, Louis Bouche, Charles Bayley Cook, Mountfort Coolidge, Elliott Daingerfield, Thomas G. DeLaurier, T. W. Dewing, James Deusberry, Arthur W. Dow, Charles Ferrand, Alfred Feinberg, Wood Gaylor, Samuel Halpert, George Hart, Edward Adam Kramer, Walt Kuhn, Elmer L. MacRae, George F. Of, Walter Pach, J. F. Parker, Van Deering Perrine, Maurice B. Prendergast and Charles H. Prendergast, James Preston, D. W. Tryon, Horatio Walker, E. J. Walters, Louis Weinberg, H. C. White, and S. MacDonald Wright. The exhibition lasts through the month.

HOPE FOR BULGARIA.

A Statement in Favor of Holding Back a Declaration of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would ask the privilege to comment briefly on the letter of Dec. 11 from Professor John Dyneley Prince urging a declaration of war on Bulgaria.

It seems to me first of all that he is unjustly severe on the Bulgarians as a whole. I had an unusual opportunity as a teacher for two years in Robert College, Constantinople, to get to know a considerable number of Bulgarians, both among the students and the faculty, among the latter Professor Panaretoff, now Minister of Bulgaria in Washington. I have the highest admiration for the integrity of character and the high moral qualities of the Bulgarians. I also believe that their leading public men, many of whom were educated in Robert College, have the profoundest respect and admiration for American and British ideals, as well as for those of France, as distinct from other nations.

In the second place, it seems to me historically accurate to state that the Bulgarians did not enter this war on the side of Germany because of any sympathy for German ideals or ambitions, but because they were led to believe that only by such action could Bulgaria recover what it honestly considers to be its own irredenta lands in Macedonia. Moreover, it would seem fairly well established that Bulgaria was driven to this lamentable course by the ineptitude of Entente diplomacy, and by the sly, short-sighted, and narrow policy of King Ferdinand, a statesman of mediocre calibre both in intellect and in character. The Bulgarian people may already have come to realize how much they have suffered from his rule.

And thirdly, from the diplomatic point of view, the point of view evidently most important in the judgment of President Wilson, it would seem most unwise for the United States to slam the door of possible rapprochement and negotiation in the face of Bulgaria, and thus to drive her irretrievably under the yoke of Germany.

For these reasons I find myself impelled to dissent most vigorously from the position assumed by Professor Prince in his letter to THE TIMES.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.
Princeton, Dec. 12, 1917.

Our Aeronautical Resources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your special cable from Paris this morning respecting an article by Whitney Warren entitled "America's Role in Aerial Warfare," the writer is induced to question, through your courtesy, whether our best efforts are being employed to assist in aircraft production. Probably the quantity of airplanes and airplane motors planned for will satisfy everyone, because the very general statements issued by those in authority indicate that preparations are proceeding for production on an enormous scale. The public can only wait with complete confidence in the Government that it will eventually provide an adequate numerical supply, whatever qualms aeronautical engineers may have as to the methods of manufacture employed and the utility of the final product.

But one phase of the aircraft situation, referred to in the article noted, should be emphasized, namely, that more airplanes are needed at the front today and every day. In other words, since our allies are producing machines in numbers up to their full limits, such additions to those numbers as can be at once shipped over from America should be supplied unstintingly and promptly. In this connection it is fair to state that we have airplane engineers and builders able and eager to produce airplanes, and whose services are at the disposal of the Government, but who are still without orders at this date, so that their potential productiveness, at least, has been overlooked. The mantle of secrecy which must surround military undertakings precludes the issue of facts regarding what steps have been taken, if any, to relieve, with American machines, the aircraft needs of the Allies; but the public is entitled to know whether the resources of the country are being utilized to the full extent in support of the armies now bearing the brunt of battle.

F. W. BARKER,
President Aeronautical Society of America.
New York, Dec. 13, 1917.

From Mrs. Gabrilowitsch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to my notice several times recently that quotations are still being made from an article I wrote in favor of peace before America had gone to war with Germany. The views expressed in that article treated with the prevention of war, and consequently have no bearing whatsoever on the present situation. This would seem self-evident, but since I see that obstinate efforts are nevertheless being made to misrepresent my present attitude, I wish to express clearly my views through the medium of your paper.

A state of war is something one strives to avoid. It has not been avoided, however; the conflict must then be faced by a powerful unity of feeling which fully supports every act of the Government. A lack of such unity is likely to create chaotic conditions similar to those we see in Russia at the present time.

CLARA CLEMENS GABRILOWITSCH.
Bryn Mawr, Penn., Dec. 5, 1917.

Anti-Suffragists Should Speak Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time has come when the question of woman suffrage is to be argued in Congress. Suffragists are flocking to Washington, determined to conquer, aided by every political and official force and "pull" of a favoring administration.

Letters received from Senators and Representatives are asking why the anti-suffragists do not appeal to Washington, too, and let them, their political representatives, learn the extent of the opposition to the movement.

Will not every anti-suffragist reading this write immediately to their Senators and Congressmen, urging them to vote "No" on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Or, better still, telegraph their national Representatives.

ANNE D. MURDOCK.
Ventnor, N. J., Dec. 12, 1917.

ENVELOPMENT, (1917.)

When night has come on all—
With no gleam that can mark
Mere shadows on the wall—
Leave child-fear of The Dark!

When loss has come on all,
No private loss lament—
Such treasures, past recall,
With the brute earth are blent!

When scourge is laid on all—
World-war, with storm and stress—
What if to thee befall
Some shocks—or more, or less?

When grief has come on all
(O mother-grief that hears
No light step in the hall!)
Check thine own sorrow's tears.

In the great war of all,
Is there a Greater Peace,
Past which—as past a wall—
Grief, shock, and ravage cease?

In the deep doubt of all
(That makes of God a wraith!)
For this blind-whirling ball
Is there a Greater Faith?

In this great night of all,
Lo, every comfort fails,
Beneath the down-drawn pall,
Save Human Love prevails.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WILL DISCUSS WAR TOPICS.

Academy of Political Science to Open Sessions Today.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science will be held today and tomorrow, the subjects to be discussed relating to economic conditions of winning the war. Today's first session will be held in the Horace Mann Auditorium of Columbia University, the topic being "Transportation, Shipping and Aircraft Production." Irving T. Bush of the War Board of the Port of New York will preside and Daniel O. Willard, chairman of the War Industries Board; Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Board, and Raymond B. Stevens of the United States Shipping Board will speak. The second session today at Carnegie Hall will be presided over by Harry A. Garfield, Food Administrator, and the topic will be "Food, Fuel and Thrift." The speakers will be Frederick C. Walcott of the Federal Food Administration, John Mitchell, president of the New York State Food Commission; Frederick Delano, member of the Federal Reserve Board and the War Savings Committee of the Treasury Department, and the Hon. Basil B. Blackett, C. B., of the British Treasury.

Tomorrow's first session will be held in the Horace Mann Auditorium. The topic will be "Welfare of Soldiers and Sailors." Dr. L. S. Rowe will preside and the speakers will be Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau; W. Frank Parsons, Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, and Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Training Camp Activities Commission.

The final session tomorrow will be held in the Columbia University gymnasium to discuss "Regulations of Labor and Capital During the War." Dwight W. Morrow, Director for the State of New Jersey of the War Savings Committee, will preside. The speakers will be Joseph E. Davies of the Federal Trade Commission, Dr. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board; Robert P. Bass, Adviser on Labor to the United States Shipping Board, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the Academy of Political Science are Samuel McCune Lindsay, president; Albert Shaw and Thomas Lamont, vice presidents, and Henry Mussey, secretary. The Board of Trustees includes Irving T. Bush, James Byrne, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Adolph Lewisohn, William L. Ransom, Henry R. Seager, Edwin R. A. Seligman, William R. Shepherd, Munroe Smith, Henry L. Stimson and Frank A. Vanderlip.

APPEALS TO THE TEACHERS.

Vanderlip Asks Them to Teach Thrift and Thus Help Win War.

In an appeal yesterday to the school teachers of the nation, Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, declared that they had a most important war rôle in teaching the nation to save, in inculcating in the people the thrift that alone may bring success in the war. Frederic W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York, will distribute Mr. Vanderlip's appeal to the 23,000 school teachers of the city.

This call to service of the school teachers says in part:

"Labor and material, and the enormous sums of money our Government must have to provide them, there is the real battle ground—there is where the issue rests—where victory must be assured.

"No nation in history has been called upon to provide funds equal to those America must provide for the task which has just begun. The serious, vital task before the nation is to supply the needed funds without injuring commerce and industry, without decreasing that very production which must be vastly increased, that our armies may be supplied. There is but one way.

"The nation must save. Every individual must learn and practice the lesson of economy, of self-denial, of saving to the point of sacrifice. Thrift will mean triumph.

"The school teachers are the rallying ground for the best beloved possession of a country, its children. The teachers belong the splendid privilege, the solemn duty, of rallying them round the flag and then implanting in their hearts and sending into the homes of America the message which will keep that flag flying high.

"We must save money that we may save lives. The educators of America enjoy no greater privilege than that of being able to teach this lesson to the nation, and for the sake of the lives of millions of its finest boys the educators of America may be depended upon to teach it quickly and well."

The pamphlets will be distributed from the New York headquarters of the War Savings Committee at 51 Chambers Street.

LIBERAL ON PROFITS TAX.

Trade Editors Are Told How the Government Will Administer Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Many phases of the Government's wartime activities were explained by officials today to an editorial conference of the Associated Business Newspapers, representing more than 150 trade and technical journals.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper told the editors how liberal construction has been placed on certain provisions of the excess profits law to make the tax burden as light as possible. For partnerships and individuals, he said, reasonable salaries would be allowed as deductions from profits before determining the taxable residue. He also indicated that in the case of professional men, the cost of a small amount of equipment would be considered merely a professional adjunct and not "invested capital."

Another important announcement was that merchants probably will be permitted to make inventories either at cost or market value. This was considered especially significant, since brokers are to be regarded as "merchants of securities" and therefore may inventory stocks and bonds at the low prices to which many have fallen recently.

Early in the new year, Mr. Roper said, a competent revenue officer would be sent into every county of the United States to aid inexperienced persons in making out their income tax forms, endeavoring to facilitate not only collection of the taxes, but to stimulate a spirit of patriotism in regard to the Government's war needs.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Council of National Defense, urged the editors to use their influence to compel technical schools to give training to women who are needed in Government work.

Other speakers were F. W. Taussig, H. A. Garfield, M. L. Requa of the Food Administration, E. N. Hurley, L. H. Horning, Senators Pomerene and Newlands, A. W. Shaw, Chairman Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, and C. A. Richards of the War Trade Board.

LOYAL TEACHERS TO MEET.

Speakers Will Also Discuss Democracy in the Schools.

A mass meeting to discuss "loyalty and democracy in the schools" will be held tomorrow night at the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Teachers' Union. The speakers will be Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, Professor Harry Overstreet of City College, Leonora O'Reilly of the Women's Trade Union League, and James P. Boyle. Henry R. Linville, President of the union, will preside.

The Federation of Teachers' Associations will hold a mass meeting on Sunday night at Stuyvesant High School. The speakers will be Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education; Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, and Dr. De Sola Pool.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers has adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Education to discontinue the teaching of German in the schools and to destroy the text-books, which are said to contain incorrect statements regarding Germany.

BUCK UP THE FRENCH AMERICA'S BIG TASK

Red Cross Commissioner Davis Tells Merchants That Was Pershing's First Plea.

HOPE IS TO UPHOLD MORALE

Y. M. C. A. Field Agent Brings Cheerful Message to Mothers of Soldiers.

Fifteen hundred members of the Merchants' Association, at their weekly luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday, heard Robert Davis of the American Red Cross Commission to France tell the story of the sorrows and the glories of fighting men of France.

"When we went to General Pershing about the middle of the Summer and said: 'The American people have sent a lot of men and a lot of money over here, with the mobilized good-will of America, to work for your army, what do you want us to do?'" said Mr. Davis, "General Pershing replied: 'Our army is in pretty good shape, but for God's sake, buck up the French!'

"You see, this Winter everything depends upon the morale of the French, until we are prepared, because if anything should crack, perhaps down toward the southern end of that line, where it is held by older men, and the line is not too thick, if anything should give way, what is to stop it except Pershing and his baby army, whether they are prepared or not?

"So, bucking up the French is the job. When you Americans gave 5,000,000 francs, as the first grant, to buy shoes and immediate necessities for the French Army and their families, to be spent under General Pétain's direction—when you Americans did that you were working to buck up the French, because they are standing in the trenches this Winter as the substitutes for our boys from New York, and will stand there until our boys are ready to take their places."

After painting a vivid word picture of the training of the American boys under the tutelage of the French, Mr. Davis said:

"Now, those fellows are having a fine time, and we ought to tell the mothers in this country who are depressed that everything is all right with the troops this Winter. I was talking to General Pershing, and he said that unless something unforseen happened, he did not expect the American troops to go in on a large scale until Spring, until Winter breaks.

"The American troops have lots of bedding. Tell the American mothers that when I left there were only 930 sick, and of those, 103 had the measles and mumps. They are the only people in France who have white bread. It is baked and shipped out to them within twenty-four hours. They are getting real American grub; they are living about the same as the men in the cantonments around the country here.

"They are studying French. They are having lots of fun studying French. One morning a fellow got his canteen full of coffee and sat down on a curb and said: 'Say, this is not coffee; it is chicory.' And the fellow next to him said: 'Tom, it beats all how you are getting on with your French.'"

Mr. Sherwood Eddy of the Y. M. C. A., who is on a leave from duty in France, told of the work of the Red Triangle and of the hardships of trench warfare. In painting this picture he said at one point:

"I talked to those men and I saw their life. Mud—I never saw mud before. Mud around the guns until you cannot move them, mud on your clothes, mud in your boots, mud ankle deep in the trenches and in the dugouts. You can't take off your muddy coat to find a match up the seams to kill the vermin, as you can back in the relief camp. You can't take it off night or day in the trenches. You have got to be ready for attack.

"I say our men are facing the first great reality of physical hardship. But they are facing a second reality, and that is the moral menace of fighting in a far country under the abnormal conditions of wartime."

Then Mr. Eddy told of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in keeping the soldiers out of harm's way.

"Where the American men are quartered is the Red Triangle Hut," he said. "It holds 2,000 men, and it will be packed this evening. There is a counter with hot tea and coffee and cocoa and tobacco; down here are tables with checkers and chess and phonographs; down here are tables for writing home, hundreds of men writing home. Here is an open room which will hold 1,300. Tonight it will be crowded; tonight there will be a boxing tournament; tomorrow night a lecture, the next night a concert. We try to hold every man true to his own faith, true to his God, true to his own best self, and to keep the home fires burning

CONGRESS WARNED BY SUFFRAGE LEADER

Mrs. Catt Declares It Is Time for Men's Parties to Act as Friend or Foe.

POWER TO OUST PICKETS

Association's Constitution Changed to Permit Action Against the Too Militant Class.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in a public address tonight, accused both dominant political parties in Congress of trickery and bad faith, and asserted that the men's parties must decide now whether they and the organized women are to be friends or enemies. Mrs. Catt's speech stirred the throng who heard her in Poli's Theatre.

The national leader's address came at the end of a day that had proved a disappointment to the big gathering of women who cling to a hope that the Federal amendment may get through the present Congress. Arkansas delegates, asserting that they have a solid Congressional vote in favor of the amendment, called upon President Wilson, without getting any encouragement with regard to the Federal amendment.

Secretary of the Interior Lane told the convention he "brought greetings from the First Man in the Land," but never mentioned the Federal amendment and the President in the same breath.

Mrs. Catt's speech, regarded as the most important utterance of the convention, opened with a historical defense of woman suffrage as an inevitable part of American democracy. In part she said:

"We know, and you know that we know, that it has been the aim of both dominant parties to postpone woman suffrage as long as possible. A few men in each party have always fought with us fearlessly, but the party machines have evaded, avoided, tricked, and buffeted this question from Congress to Legislatures, from Legislatures to political conventions. I confess to you that many of us have a deep and abiding distrust of all existing political parties—they have tricked us so often and in such unscrupulous fashion that our doubts are natural."

Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana followed Mrs. Catt with a plea for reform in the naturalization laws so that women may not be disfranchised because their husbands are not citizens.

The chief event of the business session today was the report of the Executive Council, recommending the conversion of the national body into a militant organization to elect only Congressmen committed to the amendment. The council's report, to be acted upon today, recommended among other things:

"That if the Sixty-fifth Congress fails to submit the amendment before the Congressional election of 1918 a number of Senatorial and Congressional Districts be selected equal to the number of votes necessary to change the result in each house, and that a campaign against candidates opposing the Federal amendment be made in these 1918 elections. In our opposition to individual candidates loyalty to the Federal amendment shall not take precedence over loyalty to the country."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City suffragists, interrupted the afternoon proceedings to attack Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of Senator Wadsworth and President of the National Anti-Association, for entertaining at dinner tonight the Congressmen opposed to the amendment. Miss Hay insisted the dinner was not in good faith, since the antis had announced there would be no social functions at their recently adjourned convention. Miss Hay also replied at length to Mrs. Wadsworth's charges that a radical pro-German, pacifist vote brought about votes-for-women victory in New York.

The convention today amended the constitution so as to give the Executive Council power to expel any member body which does not conform to the national organization's platform and principles. This action was taken that the association may purge itself of any picketing bodies or other too radical groups.

The association adopted a "war baby" in the shape of a suffrage hospital unit for work in France. Woman doctors of New York Infirmary will have charge of the unit. The suffragists will finance it.

Mrs. Katherine McCormick, reporting on woman's war service, asserted that there had been widespread German propagandist effort to defeat the food pledge campaign. Ignorant women had been deceived, she said, into believing they were agreeing that the Government should conscript all their food stores. The convention closes Sunday evening.

LEWIS AIDS WOMEN.

Senator Will Convey Suffrage Message to President.

The New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party announced yesterday that it had sent to President Wilson through Senator J. Hamilton Lewis a message expressing a demand that the Federal suffrage amendment be passed by Congress. Senator Lewis was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night.

When the dinner was over, Senator Lewis met a committee headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Preston of Buffalo. Senator Lewis at first said that he was representing Illinois and not New York at Washington, but when the delegation insisted that he was appealed to as the Democratic whip in the Senate he promised to convey their message to the President.

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Most exquisite and novel trinket box, suitable for my lady's parlor or my lord's library. Is 5" high, 9" long, 5" wide. Handsomely illuminated, hand-tooled and has hammered brass legs and nails. Lock and key.
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MARRY IN HASTE FOR WAR SERVICE

J. S. Warren, Ambulance Driver in France, Weds Miss Lummis, Who Is to Return With Him.

A hurried war wedding was solemnized on Wednesday in the Rectory of St Patrick's Cathedral, when James Stratton Warren, a son of Mrs. Henry Radcliffe Burt of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and Miss Harriet Lummis, the only daughter of Mrs. William Lummis, and the late William Lummis, at one time President of the New York Stock Exchange, were married by Mgr. Lavelle, Vicar General, assisted by the Rev. Father Bernard McQuade. The bride, in a taupe costume, was attended by Mrs. Stuart Greene.

The wedding was decided upon only the day previous to its celebration. Lieutenant Smith came up from Spartanburg to attend Mr. Warren as best man.

Mr. Warren, who had been with the Morgan, Harjes Ambulance Service in France, arrived here on leave of absence a week ago and as he and Miss Lummis had been engaged for several months, they decided to marry at once so that both may engage in war service. Mrs. Warren is an expert driver and hopes to engage in ambulance driving in France, when Mr. Warren returns, also to ambulance service.

Mrs. Warren's younger brother, John M. Lummis, is now in Italy driving an ambulance at the front, after being at the French front, and her other brother, William Maxwell Lummis, is in the Spartanburg camp. Mr. Warren's stepfather, Captain Burt, is in the reserve corps.

WED TO LIEUT. W. V. FLYNN.

Miss Agnes R. McDermott, ex-Police Captain's Daughter, a Bride.

Miss Agnes Regina McDermott, daughter of former Police Captain Stephen McDermott, a member of the New York Police Department for forty years, and Lieutenant Walter V. Flynn of the 39th Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Aloysius's Church, by the Rev. John J. McCahill.

The bride first met Lieutenant Flynn at Plattsburg last Summer while visiting her brother, Lieutenant J. S. McDermott, now of the 307th Infantry, Camp Upton, who acted as best man at the wedding. Miss Virginia Bell was the bride's only attendant.

A dinner for the bridal party was held at the Hotel Astor, the couple leaving later on their honeymoon.

Lieutenant Flynn is a graduate of Fordham Law College, and was at the border with the 7th Regiment in 1916.

Miss Barbara Carr Weds C. H. Smith

The marriage of Miss Barbara Carr, a niece of William A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Charles Henry Smith of Paterson, N. J., took place quietly on Wednesday in Christ Church, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, the Rev. J. R. Atkinson performing the ceremony. There were no attendants, and none except the members of the immediate families were present. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Carr of Mount Kisco, has made her home with her uncle, Mr. Nash, who lives at 19 West Seventy-third Street.

LAUDS BRITISH VICTORY.

Lunn Offers Resolution of Congratulation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Lunn of New York today introduced a resolution to congratulate the people of Great Britain upon the capture of Jerusalem and Palestine, and the British Government on its declaration "that it favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object."

On being told of the resolution introduced by Congressman Lunn, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, in which post he succeeded Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, said last night:

"Congressman Lunn's resolution may be said to represent the mind of the American people. Even more significant than the fall of Jerusalem was the declaration of the British Government, made on its behalf by Mr. Balfour, to the effect that Great Britain would facilitate the creation in Palestine of the Jewish homeland. Great Britain, by the conquest of Palestine, which has been achieved with a minimum of hurt to the people of the land and to its treasured places, has given a new proof of the unstinted measure of her contribution to the Allied cause, and the British declaration, made a month ago to Baron Rothschild, witnesses to the sincerity of Britain's determination to achieve through this war the possibility of independence and integrity of life for the smaller nations and peoples."

Dr. Wise alluded with deep joy to the congratulatory messages that had come to Justice Brandeis and to himself from groups of Armenians in this country and in Europe, and to Turkish, and declared that this was a happy augury of the neighborly relations that would obtain between the free peoples of Armenia, Palestine, and Arabia.

WON'T ATTACK JERUSALEM.

Now Outside Fighting Zone, Austrian War Minister's View.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—An indication that the Turks will not attempt to recapture Jerusalem was given by General Stoeger-Steiner, Austro-Hungarian War Minister, in replying to a question raised in the Army Committee of the Austrian Delegation, as quoted in a dispatch received here today from Vienna.

The General said Jerusalem was occupied without fighting, the Turks retreating eastward through the town when their positions to the west were subjected to a surprise attack by the British. Jerusalem suffered no damage, he said, and the Ottoman supreme command had given assurances that wanton damage was out of the question. Jerusalem would now remain outside the fighting zone, the General concluded.

CHARITIES.

As Christmas draws near the Children's Aid Society asks you to remember the needs of the poor children. Much money is required for war relief abroad, but the needy within our gates should not be overlooked. In hundreds of families whose children attend our Industrial Schools prolonged illness or small earnings have caused the utmost privation. The Children's Aid Society seeks to improve the condition of the young children and protect them from the pangs of hunger and cold, and care for them in sickness.

It cares for orphans and friendless children and finds good homes for them in the country, where they have the care and affection of foster parents and will grow up to enrich the national life with honest men and women.

Will you not help to bring warmth and food and Christmas cheer to those who without your help can have none?

Send your gift to EDWIN G MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East 22d St., New York.

WAR MOTORS COMING TO PORTS OVERLAND

First Train of Army Trucks for France Expected Next Week from the West.

FIRST TIME TRIED HERE

War Department Hopes to Demonstrate Moving of Munitions on Trucks Using Own Power.

Tentative plans were made yesterday by the Motor Truck Club of America, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and other motor organizations in this city to celebrate the arrival at the Atlantic seaboard next week of the first train of United States Army motor trucks which, it is expected, will leave Detroit today for an overland run to the Eastern shipping terminals. It will be the first time in the United States that so large a number of motor trucks have been run over the highways for so great a distance as a unit. Commercial motor truck interests throughout the country have been awaiting with interest the first practical test of such a run, as it is believed it will have a far-reaching effect upon the use, in the near future, of motor delivery vehicles, for the transportation of merchandise to relieve the present railroad freight congestion.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highway Transport Committee recently appointed by Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense, left for Washington yesterday with George Pride, another New York member of the committee. The committee will co-operate with the War Department in mapping out satisfactory highway routes for the transportation on the public roads of about 30,000 army trucks ordered by the Government from different factories for shipment to France, for the use of the United States troops and the Allies.

"The War Department," said Mr. Chapin before leaving for Washington, "expects to demonstrate by this initial motor truck trip the feasibility of transporting all of the 30,000 army trucks under their own power and loaded with munitions of war, from the Western factories to various ports on the Atlantic coast. This first train of trucks will be a complete regimental equipment of twenty-seven army trucks with the regulation army transport body, in addition to the repair wagons, making thirty vehicles in all. The train will be in charge of army men from the Quartermaster's Corps. Extra supplies of gasoline and oil will be carried and it is expected that the run from Detroit will be made in about five days."

Among the practical results aimed at in the contemplated trips of army motor trucks on the public highways will be the testing of every truck, full loaded for long road haulings, training of military truck drivers, release of a large number of freight cars which would otherwise be required for transportation, and the demonstration to the public at large of the availability of motor trucks to carry merchandise to shipping terminals from distant points.

Each of the new army trucks has a capacity for a three-ton load. Future shipments of trucks by road will be made from Indianapolis, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Kenosha, Dayton, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other places. The Highway Transport Committee has made a survey of about 2,000 miles of road which will be traveled from the various points. About 7 per cent. of this mileage requires new construction and additional repairs will be required for nearly 50 per cent. of the remainder to put the roads in proper condition for the use of the heavy vehicles. Under the auspices of the Government, which is planning a comprehensive system of military roads, the different State Highway Commissioners are co-operating with the county and city authorities toward keeping these main arteries of travel in the best possible condition.

AID RUSHED TO JEWS.

American Money and Relief Officials on Way to Jerusalem.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, announced yesterday, after a conference he had held on the previous day with officials of the State Department, that American consular officers were to be sent at once to Jerusalem to supervise the distribution of relief funds collected by American Jews for their coreligionists in Palestine. Arthur Garrels, Consul at Alexandria, is already on his way with a large sum of gold, cabled through the State Department by the Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman. This money should be in Jerusalem in three or four days, and is expected to afford immediate relief to the suffering Jewish population.

Orders to start immediately for Jerusalem have been sent to Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, former American Consul in that city, through whom millions of dollars forwarded by the Joint Distribution Committee were disbursed before the United States entered the war. Dr. Glazebrook is now in this country. Herbert Jackson, former Consul at Aleppo, who also had a large share in the relief work prior to last Spring, will be sent back to assist Dr. Glazebrook.

At the offices of the Joint Distribution Committee here the following telegram was received yesterday from the Treasurer, Arthur Lehman, who is now in Washington:

"We are making satisfactory progress in arranging for further substantial remittances in the immediate future to Palestine. Julius Rosenwald has told me that his offer (to contribute personally 10 per cent. of all money raised elsewhere) applies to cash collected up to Dec. 31, including amounts contributed for welfare work, no matter to what extent the aggregate may exceed $10,000,000."

Y. W. C. A. SEEKS $1,750,000.

Wants Additional Fund for Work in This City Alone.

Following the termination successfully of its campaign for a $4,000,000 fund for the work of safeguarding girls in war time, the War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association announced yesterday that a supplementary campaign is planned to obtain $1,750,000 for work to be conducted in this city alone.

Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the needs were growing so rapidly that the $4,000,000 would not meet the demands that were being made on the organization. The drive for the New York fund will be made during the week of January 7 to 14.

The Rev. Luther M. Canup to Marry

Mrs. William D. Bollinger of Lancaster, Penn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Inez Bollinger, to the Rev. M. Luther Canup, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, in East 128th Street, this city. Miss Bollinger is the only daughter of the late Dr. William D. Bollinger, and was educated at Goucher College at Baltimore. The Rev. Mr. Canup is a graduate of Roanoke College in Virginia and from the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He came to the Church of the Epiphany five years ago.

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MORGAN J. O'BRIEN IS ILL.

Rushed from Train to Hospital When He Arrives in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, President of the New York County Bar Association, is at the Mercy Hospital here, but it is said that he is not in a serious condition.

He had just completed a trial of an important mining case at Seattle and had been aboard a train for five days during very severe weather when he was taken ill. Local attorneys met the train when it arrived here and rushed Mr. O'Brien to the hospital. The patient is said to be doing well tonight.

Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien will leave early today to join her husband in Chicago. According to telegrams received by Mrs. O'Brien last night, the former Justice was taken ill on a train while returning from a business visit in Spokane, Wash. He was accompanied by Lyttleton Fox, the writer. Mrs. O'Brien said that her husband was suffering from intestinal trouble, and added that telegrams did not indicate that his condition was serious. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is in his sixty-sixth year.

DR. RAMON GUITERAS, NOTED SURGEON, DEAD

Director of French Hospital and Sportsman Had Been a Member of Government Boards.

Dr. Ramon Guiteras, noted surgeon and sportsman, died at the French Hospital last night of meningitis in his fifty-eighth year. During the last few years Dr. Guiteras had been a member of several Government advisory boards, and a year ago was sent to Cuba by President Wilson to report on the sentiment of the people of the island with regard to the war in Europe. His findings were published widely.

At the time of his death Dr. Guiteras was Director and visiting surgeon at the French Hospital, where he had formerly been an operating surgeon. At one time he was Professor of Surgery in Post Graduate Medical College and surgeon at the Italian and City Hospitals. He was a cousin of the famous Government yellow fever expert at Havana, Dr. Juan Guiteras.

Dr. Guiteras had made several visits to Africa and other parts of the world in search of big game and donated many specimens from his collection to museums and institutions. Since the commencement of the European war he had visited the western front several times. Dr. Guiteras was graduated from Harvard Medical College and was Secretary for the Pan American Medical Congress for many years.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American College of Surgery, a member of the State Medical Society, and the County Medical Association. He was the author of two works on surgery, which were translated to other languages, and he left an incompleted work on surgery.

Dr. Guiteras, who was unmarried, made his home at 80 Madison Avenue.

"Rev. A. Worthington" Dies in Jail.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Samuel Oakley Crawford died suddenly today in the Newburg Jail under the name of the Rev. Arthur Worthington. He had been the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Hamburgh, and was deposed from the pastorate and was tried twice here on a charge of having swindled the Rev. Frederick J. Stanley. On the second trial he was acquitted, but was being held on a charge of larceny at Shipmotown, trucks. By road will be made from Indianapolis, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Kenosha, Dayton, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other places. The Highway Transport Committee has made a survey of about 2,000 miles of road which will be traveled from the various points. About 7 per cent. of this mileage requires new construction and additional repairs will be required for nearly 50 per cent. of the remainder to put the roads in proper condition for the use of the heavy vehicles. Under the auspices of the Government, which is planning a comprehensive system of military roads, the different State Highway Commissioners are co-operating with the county and city authorities toward keeping these main arteries of travel in the best possible condition.

Ephraim A. Walker, Banker.

Ephraim A. Walker, President of the Greepoint Savings Bank, died yesterday at his residence, 1,248 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Walker was born in West Becket, Mass., and as a young man engaged in the honey business in this city. He retired from that business in 1858, and devoted his time to the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was President until it was merged with a larger institution. He had been President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank since 1909. Mr. Walker was a member of the Board of Directors of the Methodist Episcopal and the Eastern District Hospitals and a member of the Brooklyn Church Society, the Commerce Club of Brooklyn, and of Seawanhaka Lodge, No. 678, F. and A. M.

William E. Hines.

William E. Hines, a member of the old vaudeville team of Hines and Remington, died yesterday at his home in Harrison, N. Y. Mr. Hines was born in this city July 4, 1859, and commenced his stage career as a supernumerary in old Bowery theatres. With Daisy Remington, whom he married, he appeared on the vaudeville stage in several successful headline sketches, including "The Railroad Boarders," "Our Pawn Shop," "Miss Patter of Paterson," and others.

Obituary Notes.

HERBERT EDWARD PURCHAS, for the last fourteen years managing director of the Hotel Seville, died yesterday at the hotel in this city. He was 57 years old. He came to this country from England thirty-three years ago. He is survived by his wife and a son, Lieutenant Herbert Edward Purchas, Jr., U. S. A., who is in France.

The Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN HOOPER, rector of the Prince of Peace Church, Gettysburg, Penn., died on Tuesday.

CHRISTOPHER J. KOE of Providence, R. I., a United States Consular Agent at Lille, France, died there on July 31 last.

Mrs. MARGARETHA BENEDUM, widow of Jacob Benedum, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died on Wednesday at her home, 241 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, in her eighty-first year. She is survived by three daughters and a son, Charles J. Benedum, an engraver.

Mrs. MARY A. MERRILL, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and the widow of Eli M. Merrill, who was a pioneer in the lace business, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 311 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her seventy-eighth year and was an old member of the Central Congregational Church.

JAMES BASS MULLINGER, historian of Cambridge University, England, died in Cambridge on Nov. 21 in his eighty-fifth year. He received his education at University College and St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he was graduated with double honors in classics and moral sciences in 1886.

JACOB BORKHUIS, 62 years old, a restaurant manager in Manhattan for many years, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Monday.

WALTER O'CONNOR, 41 years old, employed by the American Printing Company, and a brother of former Assemblyman Vincent O'Connor, a Brooklyn lawyer, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 698 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, the oldest resident of Morristown, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his ninety-ninth year. He was formerly a building contractor.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. LESHER, 92 years old, one of the original settlers of Phillipsburg, N. J., is dead at her home there.

Mrs. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, a member of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home in New Providence, N. J. She was 50 years old.

THOMAS CLAYDON, one of the oldest printers in this city, head of the firm of Peter De Baun & Co., 200 William Street, died on Wednesday at his home, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MARTIN D. FINK, formerly head of Dimock, Kink Co., retiring several years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 600 West End Avenue. He was 61 years old.

WILLIAM McKEEG, formerly a baseball player, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He was 34 years old.

Mrs. THERESA HARTE, widow of State Senator Denis Harte, died at her home, in Long Island City, on Wednesday, in her thirty-fifth year.

HENRY GURLEY, 79 years old, employed by the American Tract Society for fifty years, died at his home in Jersey City on Wednesday.

Private EDWARD J. COCKERILL of Co. I, 53d United States Infantry, died on Monday at Fort Oglethorpe of pneumonia. He was the first young man of Babylon, L. I., to enlist.

PROF. G. W. BOTSFORD DIES AT COLUMBIA

Instructor in Ancient History Stricken Suddenly in His Office in Kent Hall.

WROTE HISTORICAL WORKS

Had Taught in Harvard Before Going to Columbia—An Editor of Political Science Quarterly.

George Willis Botsford, Professor of Ancient History in Columbia University, died suddenly yesterday in his office in Kent Hall from acute indigestion. He was in his fifty-sixth year. While being taken up to his office yesterday morning he complained to William Cook, the elevator man, of feeling ill, and Cook assisted him to his office. Here Professor Botsford collapsed and died before a physician could be called.

Professor Botsford made his home in Mount Vernon. He was born in West Union, Iowa, on May 9, 1862. His father was a descendant of Henry and Elizabeth Botsford of Leicestershire, England, who settled at Milford, Conn., in 1636. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1884. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1891 from Cornell University. From 1895 to 1901 he was an instructor in the history of Greece and Rome at Harvard, becoming in 1903 adjunct Professor of History in Columbia University. He had been a full professor since 1905.

Professor Botsford was a member of the board of editors of The Political Science Quarterly. He engaged in historical research in Italy in 1900, 1910, and 1913. He was the author of "The Development of the Athenian Constitution," "A History of Greece," "High Schools and Academies," "An Ancient History," "The Story of Rome," "History of the Ancient World," "A Source Book of Ancient History," and "Hellenic Civilization."

Besides his wife, who was Miss Lillie M. Shaw, Professor Botsford is survived by his son, Jay Barrett Botsford, formerly a student at Columbia, but now a private in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

Professor William A. Dunning, head of the department of history in Columbia, paid this tribute to the memory of Professor Botsford:

"Professor Botsford was recognized as standing at the head of the American scholars in the field of ancient history. His fifteen years at Columbia established him securely in the admiration and esteem of his colleagues and the students. His textbooks are among the best known and the most used in the country. His colleagues in the department of history feel an especially deep sense of his loss."

DR. H. A. DUNN FOUND DEAD.

Inspector on Hospital Ship Havana a Victim of Acute Indigestion.

Dr. Henry A. Dunn, a medical inspector in the United States Navy and attached to the hospital ship Havana which is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was found dead yesterday in his apartment at 90 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He was 48 years old. Dr. Dunn's death was due, it was thought, to acute indigestion. He recently suffered from ptomaine poisoning. Coroner Wagner, after an investigation, notified the medical officer's wife, who was in Washington.

Dr. Dunn had been in the medical service of the navy for the last sixteen years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DONNELLY.—Dec. 11, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Donnelly, a daughter.

Married.

CHENEY—COLE.—In Stamford, Conn., at the First Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, Miss Marion Cole, daughter of the late Newton Cole of Cambridge, Mass., to Mr. James Burleigh Cheney of New York City, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard A. Cheney of Bradentown, Florida.

KING—BETSCH.—On Dec. 12, 1917, at her home, 339 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Emma H. Betsch, daughter of William G. L. Betsch, to Lieutenant Warner King, Engineers, U. S. R., son of the late Rev. Samuel W. King and Mrs. Mary E. King of Brooklyn, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton officiating.

SMITH—CARR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917, by the Rev. J. R. Atkinson, in Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, New York, Barbara Carr, niece of William A. Nash, to Charles Henry Smith of Paterson, N. J.

WARREN—LUMMIS.—On Dec. 12, at the Rectory of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, by Mgr. Lavelle, Harriet, daughter of Mrs. William Lummis, to James Stratton Warren.

KIRK—THOMAS.—Dec. 12, Mrs. Hammond Thomas to Frank H. Kirk.

Died.

ARUNDEL.—Helen R., daughter of the Rev. Alfred W. and Emma M. Arundel. Funeral services at her late residence, 508 Hawthorne Av., Derby, Conn., Friday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.

BANKS.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, at her home in Westport, Conn., Martha Burr Banks, daughter of the late Col. Henry W. Banks. Services private.

BOTSFORD.—Suddenly, at Columbia University, Dec. 13, Professor George Willis Botsford. Funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

BURRUSS.—The Daughters of Holland Dames, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of New Netherland, announce with sorrow the death, on Dec. 12, 1917, of their member, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va.

CARA CROOKE MACDONALD,
Directress General.
JANE C. PARKER, Corr. Secretary.

CAUTHERS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, Anna Britton, widow of the late James Cauthers. Services Friday evening, at her late residence, 135 East 93th St., at 8:30 o'clock.

CLARKE.—Dec. 9, Francis Cameron, son of the late Charles Cameron and Sarah Ruth Clarke. Funeral services Bronxville, Saturday, Dec. 15, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves 42d St., 10:35; returning, leaves Bronxville, 12:25. Interment private. Please do not send flowers.

COCHRAN.—On Dec. 12, at his home, Washington, N. J., Robert B. Cochran, aged 41. Funeral services Dec. 14, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Middletown, N. Y.

COHEN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, Marie, beloved mother of Reynold, Gertrude, and Sidney. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., from her late home, 205 West 119th St.

COSTA.—On Dec. 13, Jacinto Costa, age 58 years. Funeral from E. J. Cuddihy's Funeral Parlors, 348 East 55th St., Saturday morning. Funeral mass, St. John Evangelist Church, 55th St. and 1st Av., Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment, Calvary. Jersey City papers please copy.

EGBERT.—Emma A., on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917. Funeral services from her late residence, 39 West 83d St., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ERWOOD.—At Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 13, 1917, Corinne Elliott, beloved wife of Herbert A. Erwood. Funeral services at her late residence, 133 Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock. Omaha, Neb., Des Moines, Iowa, papers please copy.

FINK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at his late residence, 600 West End Av., New York, Martin D., beloved husband of Annie B. Fink. Funeral service Friday, Dec. 14, at the West End Avenue Collegiate Church, 77th St. and West End Av., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

GASS.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Katherine, beloved wife of Frank Gass. Funeral from her late residence, 2,248 Powell Av., Unionport, Bronx, Sunday, at 2 P. M. Auto cortège. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GOETZE.—Evelyn. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 8 P. M.

GURLEY.—At Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 12, 1917, Henry Gurley, in his 79th year. Funeral services at residence of his son, William A. Gurley, 43 Condict St., Jersey City, N. J., Friday, Dec. 14, 7 P. M. Interment at Glendola, N. J.

HART.—Dec. 11, 1917, Evelyn Hart. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 1 P. M.

HENKLE.—Theodore D., beloved husband of Regina Merfeld, father of Pauline. Interment York, Penn., Friday.

HOOPER.—At University, Va., Dec. 11, 1917, Rev. William Berrian Hooper, husband of Lida J. Allerton, son of William Woart Hooper and Elizabeth Berrian, rector of the Prince of Peace Church, Gettysburg, Penn. Services at University, Va. Committal at Woodlawn, N. Y., 11 A. M., Saturday.

Died.

HUGHES.—On Dec. 11, 1917, George C. Hughes, son of Emily Hughes and the late Thomas Hughes of Bristol, Penn., and husband of Ethel McNeal Hughes. Funeral services at his late residence, 109 Christopher street, Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock. Motors will meet the 2:45 P. M. train from New York, via Erie R. R. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917, Henry Loring Hutchinson, formerly of San Francisco. Funeral service on Thursday at his late residence, Pepperell, Mass. Interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I.

KELLY.—On Dec. 12, Mary M. Kelly, (nee Farrell,) at her residence, 6 East 80th St. Funeral on Saturday, at 10 A. M., from Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

LANDER.—On Dec. 12, 1917, Lucy Francis Lander, aged 87 years, at her late residence, 48 Pinehurst Av., New York City. Buffalo papers please copy.

LEFFINGWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, C. C. Leffingwell, in his thirty-eighth year. Funeral service at his late residence, 140 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves 2:39 o'clock from Jersey City, Erie Station, (Susquehanna Railroad,) for Prospect Avenue Station, Hackensack.

LOUNSBERY.—On Dec. 13, at her residence, Bedford, N. Y., Clara Bogardus, wife of Henry R. Lounsbery. Funeral private.

LURDEN.—Dec. 13, George H., aged 51. Services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 Eighth Avenue, corner 18th Street, Saturday, 2 o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN.—Suddenly, at West Summit, N. J., Dec. 13, 1917, Mrs. William A. McLaughlin, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held at St. Theresa's Church, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn.

McMURRAY.—On Dec. 13, James McMurray, late of the Fourteenth Ward. Funeral from 403 East 29th St., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Calvary.

MACHOLD.—At her residence, 600 River St., Hoboken, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Annie M., beloved wife of William Macfold, Jr., in her 49th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MEISSNER.—At his residence, 212 West 82d St., on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Carl P. F. Meissner. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICKEL.—On Dec. 13, Charles Friedick Nickel, late of the Western Electric Company, after a short illness, in his seventieth year. Services at his late residence, 600 West 116th St., Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

PAYNE.—Suddenly, at Liberty, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1917, Dr. Charles S. Payne, beloved husband of Lillian Williams, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services at the home of M. E. Church, Liberty, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Liberty, N. Y.

PETIT.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Dec. 13, 1917, of pneumonia, Madeleine Whittier Petit, daughter of Mrs. John H. Coverly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at 73 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9 A. M.

PFEIFF.—Charles, beloved husband of Marie Pfeiff. Funeral services at his late residence, 435 East 85th St., New York City, on Friday at 8 P. M. Friends, relatives, and members of 20th New York Turner Regiment, New York Turn Verein, Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., and the 76 Verein kindly invited. Interment private.

PRESTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, William G., beloved son of Thomas A. and Sarah Preston, in his 42d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 West 40th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Friday, 8 P. M. Brooklyn papers please copy.

PRESTON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Flora Johnston Preston, widow of John C. Preston, in her 93d year. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. O. Phillips, 257 Warburton Av., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PURCHAS.—At the Hotel Seville, Madison Av. and 29th St., Albert Edward, in his 53d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

READE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917, Ellen M. Reade, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. C. York, 788 Riverside Drive. Interment Saturday at Watertown, N. Y.

REICHERT.—Anna. Funeral services Friday, 10 A. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery. Automobile cortège.

REYNAUD.—On Dec. 11, 1917, in her eighty-sixth year, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jeanne Therese Nancy, widow of the late Gustave Reynaud of Mount Vernon, N. Y. New Orleans papers please copy.

ROACH.—At Harrison, N. Y., Dec. 13, Stephen Wood, son of the late John and Emeline Roach, in his 60th year. Services will be held from his late residence, The Farm, Sunday, Dec. 16, at 11:30

CRITICISES PRICES FOR ARMY BOOKS

Religious Weekly Says Tract Society Wants Too Much for Its 'Patriot Library.'

CALLS TITLE MISNOMER

Tract Society's Secretary Denies Any "Profiteering" and Denounces Charges as Unjust.

Charges made by The Continent, a Protestant religious week of this city, against the American Tract Society in connection with the latter's appeal for $100,000 with which to circulate among soldiers and sailors what the society calls its "Patriot Library," were indignantly denied last night by the Rev. Judson Swift, General Secretary of the tract organization.

The allegation against the Tract Society appeared on the editorial page of The Continent. The article set forth that while exhortations to give had become a feature of the publication's columns for months past, The Continent was obliged to urge its readers not to give anything toward the Tract Society's library fund. The article said in part:

The society says that the twenty volumes of the library are worth $20. As a matter of fact, every one of the books is taken from among the society's own publications, and the retail list price of the twenty in its own catalogue amounts to $15.10. And these are retail figures; actual manufacturing cost to the society cannot be as much as $10. If the management actually expects to put out among the soldiers only one set of these books for every $20 given to it, it would be making a profit such as no philanthropic agency has a right to take out of donations solicited in the name of religion.

Moreover, the most of the books which the Tract Society includes in its "patriot library" are out-of-date issues, which are now entirely unsalable. They were (with perhaps one exception) originally published not to help on the society's missionary colportage, but as titles for its commercial book trade. * * *

Perhaps the worst of the whole procedure is the fact that there is no proper sense in which the selection of books that the society offers can be called in truth a "Patriotic Library." There is not an element in it of special adaptation to the life of either army or navy, or to the duty of soldier or sailor. Neither is there anything in the list of direct bearing on patriotism. Indeed, nearly half the books are juvenile fiction—judicously unsuited for grownup men. The assertion of the society in its appeal that the volumes are "carefully selected" is absurd; its further statement that the "Patriot Library" is a "necessity" to "our boys" is a howling joke.

Dr. Swift, the General Secretary of the American Tract Society, who also is a member of the New York Presbytery, said last night that the allegations made by The Continent were unjust and had no foundation in fact.

"We don't have any 'profiteering' in the Tract Society," Dr. Swift said. "The organization is interdenominational in character, and whatever is made on sales of books, tracts, or leaflets is put into missionary efforts, among them the translating of religious works into foreign language for circulation in South America, Africa, and elsewhere. The society has only two paid officers, while many prominent laymen and ministers give their time to the propaganda."

Dr. Swift said that he had prepared a statement in reply to The Continent's charges, which he had asked that publication to print. The statement was to the effect that the society, in its appeal, did not state that the volumes composing the Patriot Library were worth $20, but that "the value of the library was $20," which, he said, was in accordance with the exact facts. The "value" of the library as figured out by Dr. Swift was as follows:

New catalogue prices of the 20 volumes, total	$15.85
Average shipping charges on each library is (prepaid)	1.90
Cost of the artist's design, jackets, and printing (per library)	1.50
Cost of shipping boxes, including wrapping and cartage	.75
Total value	$20.00

Answering the charge that the Tract Society would be making a profit, Dr. Swift's rejoiner to the church weekly asserted that the allegation was entirely outside of the facts, inasmuch as the American Tract Society was supplying these libraries in large numbers to all the Y. M. C. A. buildings at cantonments and to all the battleships and eventually to the battle front in France, even if the total donations received did not meet the sum required to manufacture and ship the books.

Denial was made in Dr. Swift's statement that the books were "out-of-date issues" since all of them it was asserted, were "going books." They included works, it was said, by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Boston, and other clergymen of this and other cities. The Continent's charge that the books of the Patriot Library were nearly one-half juvenile fiction was characterized in the General Secretary's statement as wide of the truth.

The American Tract Society was founded in 1825. Its offices are now situated at 101 Park Avenue.

Fifth Avenue Jewelers Robbed.

A report of a theft of $1,000 worth of jewelry was made to the police yesterday by William L. Rich, manager of Black, Starr & Frost, Fifth Avenue jewelers, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. According to Mr. Rich, the thief cut a hole in the window and took several gold mounted articles. The robbery occurred Wednesday night. Mr. Rich said that among the articles missing was a gold bag worth $325.

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KING UNDER ARREST; BEFORE GRAND JURY

Peddler Accused of Double Murder for Which Stielow Is Serving a Life Sentence.

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Erwin King was arrested today charged with murder in the first degree on information placed before Justice Wesley C. Dudley by C. W. Waite, an Assistant Attorney General of the State. King is accused by Mr. Waite of the murder of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott, for which Charles F. Stielow, seven times granted a stay of execution by Governor Whitman, is serving a life sentence.

Justice Dudley directed a plea of not guilty. King was then taken before the Grand Jury, which is investigating the Phelps murder and the circumstances leading to the conviction of Stielow and his nephew, Nelson Green. King was before the jury all afternoon. "I'll tell them everything," the horse trader and peddler said as he walked into the room. No indictment has been reported.

The special prosecutor named by the Governor said this afternoon that King would tell the Grand Jury that the first confession he made at Little Valley was the truth. In that he said that he and Clarence F. O'Connell, now in Auburn Prison for shooting a Cattaraugus storekeeper, committed the murder. King later repudiated that story.

Special Prosecutor Bond will continue the Grand Jury proceedings, taking up an inquiry into the means by which Stielow and Green made confessions of the double murder.

"There will be some sensational disclosures," Mr. Waite said. "A wallet alleged to have been stolen from the Phelps home on the night of the murder, it is said, will figure in the case for the first time."

GROVES BOOK SALE CLOSES.

Grand Total, Including $21,084 Yesterday, Was $38,197.

The sale of the library of Charles J. Groves of Boston and of books from other consignors was concluded at the Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday. The total for the day was $21,084.25, and the grand total $38,197.25. The highest price was $1,850 paid by Gabriel Wells for Catalogue No. 248, a complete set of the publications of the Iconophile Society of New York. Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 223—"A Popular History of France," by M. Guizot and Henri Martin, and "A Popular History of England," Boston, no date, extra illustrated; George D. Smith.....$300

No. 232—A complete set of the works of Lafcadio Hearn, all first editions, including manuscripts, several important books from his library, biographies, &c.; Gabriel Wells.....825

No. 264—Autograph letter of John Paul Jones, dated Copenhagen, April 5, 1784, and addressed to the Danish Minister; George D. Smith.....925

No. 265—The rare first edition of "Every Man in His Humor," by Ben Jonson, London, 1601, from the library of J. O. Halliwell; George D. Smith..660

No. 266—First edition of "The Alchemist," by Ben Jonson, London, 1612, no copy in the Henry Huth collection; George D. Smith.....410

No. 348—Commission given by William Penn to John Brock, Philadelphia, 1685, the first appointment of a High Sheriff of Bucks County under Penn's proprietorship; Frederick W. Morris...305

No. 376—"The Pricke of Conscience," by Richard Rolle of Hampole, manuscript of this famous poem, about 1380-1420; George D. Smith.....1,100

No. 394—Second folio edition of William Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," London, 1632, with one of the earliest manuscript criticisms of the author; George D. Smith.....580

No. 416—"A World of Wonders," by Henry Stephanus, London, 1602, first edition; George D. Smith.....320

No. 450—First editions of the works of Oscar Wilde, 1878-1914; Gabriel Wells..450

The sale consisted of 467 lots.

HERO LAND AUCTION TODAY.

Ethel Barrymore Will Preside at Belgian Booth Sale Tonight.

The auction of articles at Hero Land begins today. Prominent persons will preside as auctioneers at the various booths today and tomorrow. Joseph P. Day and his staff, comprising James R. Day, Chester Burns, and Alexander Rosner, will have charge of the sale.

Italian Day will again be observed this afternoon and evening, when new Italian and British war pictures will be shown. Last night Enrico Caruso purchased from the Italian section a rare watch, for which he paid $250. He will add this to his already large collection of rare watches.

The official Belgian booth yesterday turned over the proceeds of the Milk Can Fund to the Belgian sufferers. Ethel Barrymore will start the bargain sale at this booth tonight. The Society Gens de Lettres has taken over the Red Cross Tea Room and the moving picture theatre for the remainder of the bazaar.

The Christmas pantomime, "The Good Samaritan," which was repeated by request at Hero Land this week, will be given again tomorrow afternoon in the chapel of the Methodist Book Concern at 150 Fifth Avenue. This pantomime is the special contribution of the Methodist Church Sunday School organization to the campaign for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for whose benefit the Sunday School Council is making a concerted drive for the Christmas offering.

POLICE CHRISTMAS FUND.

Department Has $35,840 to Make Children Happy.

The police fund for making poor children happy on Christmas now amounts to $35,840, of which $17,000 is the unexpended balance of last year. There have been 1,932 subscribers this year.

The police of the various precincts will act as Santa Claus to 17,612 boys and 17,119 girls. Each child will receive a cap, stockings, a toy, figs, popcorn, apples, and oranges. In some precincts an independent fund has been raised to buy the children shoes and clothing. The distribution will start on Dec. 23.

Dr. Fritz Heads Concordia College.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Rev. Dr. H. C. Fritz had been elected Director General of Concordia College, between Mount Vernon and Tuckahoe, within the boundary lines of Bronxville. Dr. Fritz is a well-known Lutheran minister. He is established about ten years ago in Brooklyn the English Lutheran Church of Our Savior in Covert Street, which was the first English Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod in that borough, as a result of which there are now about twenty churches of that denomination in Brooklyn. Concordia College is the largest Lutheran theological institution in the East. Dr. Fritz succeeds Dr. H. Feth, authough the latter will remain as a member of the Faculty of the institution.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—623—The U. S. v. A. Morena, argued for U. S. No appearance for Morena.

626—Fort Smith & Western R. R. Co., et al., applts., v. A. L. Mills, receiver, &c., et al. Argument commenced.

656—C. E. Ruthenberg, et al., plain., v. the U. S. Leave granted to withdraw the appearance of Mr. Darrow, for plaintiffs.

656—Same v. same; 663—J. F. Aryer, plain., v. same; 664—A. F. Grahl, plain., v. same; 665—O. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 666—W. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 680—L. Kramer and M. Becker, plain., v. same; 681—L. Kramer, plain., v. same; 702—E. Goldman et al., plain., v. same; 738—A. Jones, applt., v. H. W. Perkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal, et al.; and 789—M. Graubard, plain., v. the U. S. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow:

Call for Dec. 14—Nos. 656 (and 663, 664, 665, 666, 680, 681, 702, 738, and 789,) 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Re Steuer.	Re Soltmann.
Judd<US.	Re Chankin.
Dittmar<Starr.	Farley<Carey.
Strauss<Silverstein.	Re Arkin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Hansen<SS Earl of Elgin.	Flannery Tow Line<Tug G M Sorrell.
Van Beckum<SS Veerhaven.	Munson SS Line<SS Malon.
Pa RR<Tug NY Central No 17.	Acti, &c, Dampe<Munson SS Line.
Tracy<Tug Wyomissing.	Ocean S S Co<Standard Oil Co.
Marx<SS Koan Maru.	Phosphate Mining<Union Austiaca Co.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Akerlund.	Sutton & Sudderly Co<Tug May McGuirl.
Dunbar<By-Products Chem Co.	Rice<same.
Maloney<SS Chicago	Hartigan<S S La Touraine.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.	

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Kolianowski<C & O Ry.	Autopiano Co<Otto Higel Co.
Royal Pattern<Alfan.	Evans<Steamtug Genesta.
Blumenthal Co<Economides.	Wyehouse<Westinghouse A B Co.
Pendleton Bros<Martine Transp Co.	Carner<Nassau Smelting, &c, Works.
Holt<Cox.	Lewis<Eastman Kodak Co.
Same<Glens Falls F I	Haliparn<Edmund
Same<Globe & R F Ins	Francis Rty Co.
Same<Hartford F I.	Lorsiedel<Munn.
Same<Liv. L & G Ins	Wohlers<Steiner.
Schuasler<SS Seaboard	Van Orden<Coleman.
Gen Eng Works<SS Irtysch.	Sternau & Co<Borgfeldt & Co.
US Light, &c, Corp<Safety Car H, &c.	Aktieselskabet Dampsk<20,099 bags of sugar
McNulty<D, L & W RR.	Same<Jamison.
Smith Metal, &c, Co<Yates.	Dampkile, &c<Nat Coal, &c, Co.
Gill<Fischer.	Fogas<Erie RR.
Rogers<Barber & Co.	Harman & Harman<SS Gwego.
Moore<Internatl News Service.	McGuirl<Penn RR.
Univ Transp Co<Luckenbach SS Co.	Simons<Cromwell.
Hanning & J<same.	US<SS Hannington Ct
Wyenouse<Westinghouse Air Brake Co	Same<Beloochistan
Martin<NY, NH & H RR.	Rug Weaving Co (2)
Luckenbach SS Co<Univ Transp Co.	Simons<Cromwell.
Univ Transp Co<Luckenbach SS Co.	Luckenbach SS Co<Univ Transp Co.
	Pocahontas Nav Co<Federal Forward Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

For sentence:

US<Newman et al.	Same<Stradzis.
Same<Salsitz.	Same<Delgatto et al.
10:30 A. M.:	Same<Leabus.
US<Forsythe.	Same<Hick.
Same<Christiano.	Same<Murdock.
Same<Nardilla.	Same<Taylor.
Same<Goldberg et al.	Same<Chow Lin Ben.
Same<Hufcut.	Same<Grabowski.
Same<Smith & ano.	Same<McVine.
Same<Starr.	Same<De Crery.
Same<Tarlas.	Same<Welling.
Same<Cona.	Same<Kane.
Same<Boettjer.	Same<Kitchell.
Same<Zarsa.	Same<Avery.
Same<Gradkill.	Same<Keller.
Same<Murray.	Same<Gayer.
Same<Ponosuk.	Same<Smith.
Same<Royal.	Bonds:
Same<Moore.	US<Arkew.
Same<Trum et al.	Same<Lopez.
Same<Weifenbach.	Same<Fitter.
Same<Newman.	Same<Arnold.
Same<Leibowitz.	Same<Abrano.
Same<Johnson.	Same<Heller.
Same<Yokis.	Same<Cambello.
Same<Powell.	Same<Hampton.
Same<Dreger.	Same<Hoffman.
	Same<Wachtel.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

Bkrptcy discharges:	Albert C L Ilappe.
Demos Markellos.	George Neuman.
Kaye Levine.	John Kovacs.
Max Nemirowsky.	John J Dolan.
Bernard Nibur.	Feldman & Sons, Inc.
Solomon Abowitch.	H & I Balmuth.
Samuel Selig.	Frank E Simon.
Motions:	Ellis H Baillie.
E B Jordan & Co, (2.)	Paul Albert.
L W Schwenk, (2.)	George A Byrne.
Paul Albert.	

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Amer Hardware Corp of NY<Lyttle et al.	NY Rys Co<Guaranty Tr Co et al.

Aaron<Black.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Horan<Com Adv Assn.	NY Cent RR<CNY.
Creighton<same.	Simon Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Garrie<De Aguero.	Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Bloch<Marcus (2.)	Healy<Higgins.
Pipe & Cont Supply<Mason & Hanger Co.	Morse<Allin.
Leona Holding Co<Bigelow.	Livingston Radiator<Morton Truck Co.
Ellison<Chappell.	First Nat Bk of Phila<Nat Park Bk of NY.
Healy<NY Opthalmic Hospital.	

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shallenberger<Porter.	Pendleton<Davis.
Mahon Co (2.)	Avedon<Gem Dress House.
Rein<Rein.	Fowler<Sand.
Van Loan<Carrabine.	Banduy<Valentine.
Gen Rubber<US Fid & Guaranty.	Ackerman<Hemsley Co.
Joy<Anderson Galleries, Inc.	Oehrlein<Shields.
Worral<Brady, Ltd (2)	Wilsensee<Whitridge.
Latham Auto Register Co<Little & Ives.	Van Dorn<Social Machine & Tool Co.
Duparquet<Gutwillig.	Fentress<Fentress.
Treiger<Sandler (2.)	Mincher<Goldstone.
Kingsley<US Cas Co.	Re Frankfurt.
Kingsland<Well.	Knopf<Sherry.
Mayher<Rumble.	Ferrando<Ferrando.
Tutt<Tutt.	Clirehugh<Johansen.
Pitts Elec Spec Co<D & M Auto Sup Co.	Rosenthal<Michaelis & Co.
Diamond<Karch.	Re King.
Re Flaum.	Re Goodman.
Re Keegan.	Re Devlin.
Humphry<Int Transfer	Re Cain.
Dickson<Balet.	Re Comm.
Katzman<Katzman.	Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Matz<Matz.	US Grand Lodge O B A<Krasnov.
Levett Co<Franco-Am Chemical Co.	Re Dougherty.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Export Co.	Deutsch<Deutsch.
Posner<Posner.	Langsam<Neuburg.
Seydel Mfg<Doggett.	Metz<Metz.
Raudy<Valentine.	Farrall<Yennie.
Zweifach<Smith.	Gottlieb<N E Panama Hat Co.
Bernard<Golden Gate Mfg Co.	Re Van Clausen.
Leamas<NY Rys.	Poyner<Koch.
Newman<same.	Diamond<Karch.
Oneglia<same.	Goldstone<Mincher.
Oshansky<same.	Mueller<Mueller.
O'Leary<same.	Venter<Burham Packing Co.
Olson<same.	Re US Fid & Guarty Co. (Ryan.)
Pace<same.	Cooper<Carter Medicine Co.
Pilalis<same.	White<Ginders Transport Co.
Tsounis<same.	Coffin<Chapman.
Rathoff<same (2.)	Dodds<McColgan.
Ross<same.	Katz<Katz.
Rambaounis<same.	Jackson<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Roich<same.	Gen Inv Co<same.
Roseman<same.	Freudenheim Bros<Rachmann<Cohen.
Quillinan<same.	Costello<Volker.
Perel<same.	Gen Inv Co<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Falk<Green.	Dalury<Resinas.
Re Nat Res Bank<Ryan.	Jackson<Beth Steel.
NY Inv Co<Friedman.	Weene<Levine.
Leab<Leab.	Jackson<Beth Steel.
Steinberg<Int R T.	Gen Inv Co<same.
Smith<Smith.	Weinstein<Leibowitz.
Wolfson<Newmark.	Dennin<Solomon.
Oppenheim<Oppenheim.	Greenberg<S & T Garage, Inc.
Towles<Towles.	Schuster<Wilhelm.
Lawrence<Lawrence.	Gen Inv Co<Bethlehem Steel Co.
De Leon<De Leon.	Marine Co.
Hoeflin<Halpern.	Sovak<Sovak.
Same<Riveria Waist.	
Same<Ostend Waist.	
Same<Triangle Waist.	
Kottler<Onyx Blouse.	
Re Townsend Av.	

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

King<Pacific Hall.,	Wefuschenk,
Comito<Comito.	Muller,
O'Connell<Bank for Savings.	Brase,
Undefended divorces:	Marzolf,
Lasnetis,	Albamonte.
Greenberg,	Falkingham,
Cullen,	Ruffin,
Winckle,	Dunn,
Flannagan,	Kimball,
Smith,	Metzger,
Prudowsky,	Beckwith,
Musgrove,	Borenstein.
Benowitz,	Hill,
Schmidt,	Hoyt,
Greaves,	Field,
Winderroll,	Henson,
Zohenigus,	Kramer,
Mosherwitz,	Noguera,
Dugran,	Weinstein,
	Friedman,
	Herman,
	Schaub,
	Markowitts,
	French,
	Tossi,
	Moss,
	Tishman,
	Altschiller,
	Decker,

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Krant<Nordlinger.	Onward Const Co<Tiffany Studios.
Newburgh Silk Co<David Cohen Co.	Rogan<Cummins.
Bradley<Levine.	Fanaro<Fortuna.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Kreshock<Madison.	A Flatow<same.
Inquest—Kehoe<Hopkins.	Wachter<Ocean El Ry
Becker<Glinch.	Tully<Hopkins.
Jeffries<Nassau RR.	Raynor<Walton.
Berkowitz<Kirschenbaum.	Fromer<Barun.
McGirr<42d St, &c, Ry	Britoli<Bradley Con.
Griffin<Int R T.	Kelly<Hoguet.
Savage<Union Ry of NYC.	Sutton<Hurdon.
Holtzer<42 St, &c, Ry	O'Hare<Johnson.
Atkinson<NY Rys.	M L Bullock<B'way & 166th St Rty Co., Inc. (2.)
Ackerman<Lay.	Pfaw<Rothschild.
Sondak<B, Q Co & S RR.	Canfield<CNY.
Thadewald<NY Rys.	Roberts<Orange Co Milk Assn.
Lee<Van Beuren and NY Bill Posting Co.	Luchin<Lovin.
Bucher<Schlenandler.	M J Stichnoth<Hart(2)
Koslak<Belt Line Ry Corp.	McGrath<Goetz.
Henry<Thanhouser Film Corp.	Ritter, Jr<Mansbach.
Linda<NY Rys.	Tschinder<Gloud.
Shulman<NY Rys.	O Rothman<Goelet.
Prendergast<Hurlburt.	F Rothman<same.
G Berman<Un Elec Lt & Power Co.	Reichart<Jaffoni.
J Berman<same, (2.)	Ogden<Kirkness.
Hannevig<Taylor.	Zellermeyer<Spalding.
Lang<I R T.	Cornetta<NY & Q Co Ry.
Make<Harris.	Epstein<Gens.
Mgtoskie<Greenwald.	Bjorn<Beatus.
Gallagher<3d Av RR.	Baronsky<MacLaughlin
R Kroslak<Belt L Ry.	O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.
J Kroslak<same.	Schoenfeld<Michener.
Hendricks<Un Ry of NYC.	Kreiger<Fearing.
Fitzgerald<Willard.	Elken<Wolf.
Hennessey<Erie RR.	Falmenbaum<Pipe & Contractors' Sup Co.
Bouvier<Horowitz.	Fanning<Rubinger.
Like<Saredny.	O'Keefe<Int R T.
Breen<NY Rys.	Teckler<Jaffe.
W Grassick<Ambrookian.	Mead<Moran Towing & Transp Co.
E Grassick<same.	Bartley<Greenhut Co, Inc.
Myron<Smul.	Ehret<H O H Co.
Perrigno<Adams, Jr.	Danowitz<Levine.
Carroll<Strang.	M Nazer<Greenbaum.
Perlman<Hotel Rental Service Co.	R Nazer<same.
P Flatow<Johnson.	Fitzgerald<Willard.
PART XIV.—Tierney	Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.
Burns Bros<Jackson.	Hika<Sanches.
Martinelli & Co<Beatty.	Liston<L K Liggett Co
De Witt<Vogelstein.	Miller<Barrett.
Doctor<Reiss.	M Cassidy<Terrence.
Simon<Hess Bros.	M F Casedy<same.
Hofflin<Halperin, (2.)	Dolan<Zeigenfuss.
Same<Riviera Waist.	Pelianne<Schestower.
Same<Ostend Waist.	Haggin<Loening.
Same<Triangle Waist.	Edward Maurer & Co<Wilson.
Dixon<Bronston Bros & Co.	People, &c<Spaner.
Prescott<O'Donohue.	Wimpfeimer<F C Linde Co.
Simon<Garthe.	Glinsberg<Toole.
Selwyn<Walker.	Goodkind<Heydecker.
Fiske<Atl Coast Ry.	Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.	State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.	Heekman<Bradley Con
CNY<Bock.	Peters, White & Co.
Simon<Harvey.	Horter<Richard.
MacAvoy<Tidewater Oil Co.	Myers<Denth, (2.)
Titus, Jr<Pulver.	Odell<CNY.
Strout<Archer.	Queens Co Water Co<CNY.
Terry<Green.	W A & A Pinkerton<Hopkins.
Teitel<Bernstein.	Betts<Provident Loan Socy of NY.
Lanshein Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furniture Co.	Forbes & Co, Inc<Emerson Bldg Co.
	Coltona<Agnew.
	Rothschild<CNY.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Dec. 17.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—....., J.—At 10 A. M.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A.M. Motion calendar.

Andre Jacobi,	John G. Smith,
M. O'Connell,	Franz Schweer,
Martin Engel,	Christian N. Bovee,
Rebecca Elsner,	Mary Lunch,
Jacob Schmid,	George F. Gourand,
W. E. Crandall,	Alfred H. Gordon,
Frank Leslie,	Christina Schaefer,
Enrichetta Andreoni,	Frank L. Reid,
Hiram H. Lamport,	Bertha H. Ivison,
Andre Jacobi,	Pauline Behr,
Sofi Taub,	Mary E. Headden,
M. K. Lavitt, infant,	Margaret Freinsheim,
Domenico De Fazio,	Louisa Bijur,
Elsie Scheide, infant,	John H. Haller,
F. Brommer,	Lizzie Speicher,
Bridget Norton,	Zettis Dalsimer,
Mary L. Bingham,	John Devine,
Harry E. Keyser,	Thomas A. Holland.
William Haseney,	Estates of:
Gittell Glaser,	Anderson Bogart, (issue of fact.)
Peter Mullecker,	James J. Connelly, (issue of fact.)
Christie Becker,	Wills for probate:
George M. Still,	Michael McCaul,
Alwina H. Still,	Bridget Manley,
Barnet Liberman,	Nellie Hare,
J. H. Berringer, Inf.,	Sarah E. Jackson,
Julia E. Ashmore,	Joseph F. P. Hodson,
Robert Pluym;	Agnes Murphy,
S. L. Fleischer,	Mary Reilly,
Simon Bachrimer,	Richard Rassiter,
Thomas Fenton,	Morris Moore,
Julius Borren,	John Waters,
C. G. Patterson,	Sophia Hendricks,
Margaret Devine,	Catharine A. Tane,
Bernard Goodwin,	Alexander De Meo.
Mary L. Sullivan,	
William G. Ringler,	

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Ritz-Carlton Rest. &c, Co<Maxwell.	Goldstein<Hagerman.
Ametrano<Kiernan.	Jos Jonasson & Co<Ottenheimer.
Peskin<London & Lancashire Ind Co.	English Sample Clothes Shop<Arbelt.
Gimbel Bros<Horowitz (2.)	Mansfield<Murphy.
Raskin<Berger Rty, &c, Co (2.)	Gerstein<Jackson.
Kramer<Clark.	Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Weinberg<Perlstein.	Atterbury & McKelvey<Helfgott.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Finkelstein.	Nippon Am Co<New England P H Co.
Albanese<Cohen.	Ency Brit Corp<Villamena.
Abramowitz<Pirner.	Kohn<York Auto Bodies.
Reynolds<Kaufmann.	Manousso<Stern.
Rumack<Cohen (2.)	Lichtback<Kalbach (2.)
Barrett<Uvalde Asp Pav Co.	Lawyers Title, &c, Co<Baldwin.
Peltz<Rubinger.	Bauer<Sheppard Co.
Lore<Edwd Corning.	Freinberg<Davenport.
Murphy<Fields.	La Dico<Bruckner.
Weinstein<Schimel.	Woolf & Shulhof<Finallver & Still Co.
Ressler<Kracower.	
Taler<Delancey Holding Co.	
Sandler<Bergman (2.)	
Lipkin<Dittel.	

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Greenberg<J. Goldberg Son & Co.	Kleinberg<Tinker Rty Corp.
Lack<Holzner.	Hurnarski<Altman.
Triangle Waist Co<Rothschild Realty.	Drashynski<same.
Emnohue<Pinfer.	Fussro<Finkelstein.
Berlin<Earnheim.	Cipollaro<N Y Rys.
Rafferty<Ulick.	Blaney<Korn.
Melnick<NY Rys.	Kanter<N Y Rys.
Kimmeldorf<Hersfeld.	Freiman<same.
Chatauqua Plating Mills Co<Am Fid Co.	Robin<Winslow.
Kiernan<Hickson, Inc, (2.)	Healy<48th St Garage.
Adamsbaum<Am Wet Wash Laundry Co.	Lynch<Ginsberg.
Kirschner<Grosch.	Feldman<Int R T.
Hutter<Stokes.	Slotsky<Mootnick.
Tooth<Gray.	Hymowitz<Friedman.
Cohen<Lipschitz.	Krisses<N Y Rys.
Karps<Singer.	Sheeran<same.
Petrelli<Klein.	Negley<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.
Tompkins<Livert.	Turner<Harding.
Brew<Albert.	Dicos<Cordova.
Feinberg<Herman Hamberger Co.	Carraher<N Y Rys.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.	Taisman<Luxenberg.
Smith<Mid Crosstown Ry.	Tolmach<Int R T.
Muessmann<Frank.	Marcovits<H O H Co.
Wynhoop<Roskam-Scott Co.	O'Connell<Int Mcrc Marine Co.
Martines<Pitts Plate Glass Co.	Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Gallant<P. Frans & Co.	Baum<Lieblich.
Martineau<N Y Rys.	Lax<N Y Rys.
Zuckerman<same.	Dym<same.
Braun<Muldering Sanitarium.	Prager<Huson.
Short Cause Calendar.	Goodman<Lord & Taylor.
Stone<Schwartz, Loeb & Co.	Sidelsky<St Nicholas Baths.
Clear.	Ohen<Taylor & Co.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.	Hayes<Irish-Am Ath Club.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.	
Am Gas Governor Works<Koelscher.	Martial<Russell.
Wistar<Hoffan.	Clairemont Iron Works<Montrose Rty Co.
Ragat Rty Co<Rosenzweig.	Hopf & Dazon<Shenfield.
Weller Co<Nat Surety.	Herring<Bauman.
Diamond<Rosendorf.	Flynn<Finnerty.

Kafka<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.	Cost Accounting Co<Hopkins.
Fauth<Hirsch Co.	Shurick Mfg Co<U S Mfg, &c, Co.
Conners Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.	Erman<Great Central Palace Co.
Allgaier<Hyman.	
Abrahams<Burger.	

PART IV.—Pinelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A.

COAL NEED GROWS ACUTE WITH STORM

Continued from Page One.

emergency created by the present coal shortage in selling coal by measure of indefinite weight at prices which would figure from $20 to $30 a ton."

Health Commissioner Emerson wrote to Fuel Administrator Garfield asking that coal be rushed to New York as a health measure. He announced that during the twenty-four hours that ended at noon yesterday the deaths from pneumonia were the largest recorded in five years.

Albert H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for New York, sent out notice calling attention to the necessity for coal conservation in the use of electricity for the lighting of signs.

GARFIELD CONDEMNS SEIZURES BY GOV. COX

Insists That State Authority Must Not Interfere with Federal Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today informed Governor Cox of Ohio that he would not be permitted to interfere with the distribution of coal in Ohio under the direction of the State Fuel Administration. Dr. Garfield sent to Governor Cox the following telegram:

"I must respectfully, but firmly, request that you do not interfere with the orderly distribution of coal in Ohio under orders issued by my authority to Homer H. Johnson, Federal Fuel Administrator for Ohio. He has full authority to act, and F. C. Baird is co-operating with him. I must insist that the State authority be not permitted to interfere with the action of the United States Fuel Administrator."

Any pressing need for coal in Ohio that Governor Cox can show will be met immediately, Dr. Garfield said, by the Fuel Administration. Seizure of coal by the Governor, reported in press dispatches, will only bring confusion and add to the difficulties of the situation, Dr. Garfield declared.

Arrangements for supplying coal to the places in which the Governor has information there is a shortage already, have been made. The coal will be obtained from surplus supplies consigned to the lakes which were left in lake ports at the close of the navigation season.

Fuel Administration officials, declaring the action of Governor Cox to be unwarranted and sure to disarrange the whole scheme of fuel distribution in the State, announced today that the railroads were working in harmony with the Federal Fuel Administration representatives and would not carry out the Governor's orders.

The coal situation came in for denunciation in the Senate today by Senators Smith of Michigan, Weeks of Massachusetts, Pittman of Nevada, and Pomerene of Ohio. Senator Smith ascribed it to placing inexperienced men in charge of distribution, while Senator Pittman declared it due to the railroads. Senator Pomerene declared he believed the railroads, coal operators, and sometimes the miners were in part responsible.

Senator Smith urged Congress to speed its investigation, initiated by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, so the country may find immediate relief.

"The situation in many parts of the country is shocking," he said. "I know children have died of cold and exposure in parts of the Northwest. The fault is not with the railroads. It is bungling of officials, bungling by men who have assumed to step in and tell experts in the handling of a great industry how to run it.

"A theoretical coal dictator has in vain tried to create new agencies for handling coal. He can't do it. Congress ought to have seen last Summer that the coal problem was put in adequate hands. If I had had my way about it I would have exempted every man from military service who worked in a coal mine. That would have provided men enough to mine the coal. I would have let the coal men and not a professional dictator get the coal from the mines."

Reduction in the number of commutation trains on steam roads running out of the larger cities during non-rush hours was advised today by the Fuel Administration today as a coal conservation measure. Suburban communities were asked to acquiesce wherever no great hardships are involved.

Export and foreign bunker coal prices were fixed by the Fuel Administration today at $1.25 a ton higher than the domestic price scale. Heretofore export and bunker coal has sold at the figures set for sales within the United States. The new prices will apply to all countries, except Canada and Mexico.

The price increases were allowed, the Fuel Administration explained, to give to American producers profits that have been taken by foreign dealers.

"It has been found," said a statement issued tonight, "that selling coal to foreign ships and for export cargoes at the same prices as fixed by the President for home consumption resulted only in putting a large gratuitous profit into the hands of the foreign vessel owners and coal dealers—a profit subject to taxation of foreign Governments in some cases in excess of 80 per cent."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13.—In a final efort to relieve the serious coal situation in Ohio, Governor Cox is preparing charges, which, he declares, will be forwarded to President Wilson against F. C. Baird of Cleveland, head of the Lake Coal Shipping Pool.

Governor Cox, in his statement to the President, he said, will charge that Mr. Baird represent the coal operators and not the interests of the industrial and domestic consumers, and will demand his dismissal. Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, will be asked for an explanation of why he appointed Mr. Baird, who is referred to by Governor Cox as "the hired man" of the operators.

Governor Cox issued a statement today in reply to a statement by Dr. Garfield this morning in Washington, in which he asserts that his action yesterday in ordering coal confiscated was in accordance with instructions of Dr. Garfield, and that the action was taken because Baird had declined to observe the Washington instructions.

"When it became apparent," says the Governor's statement, "that one of Dr. Garfield's subordinates was failing to carry out the orders issued by Dr. Garfield himself, as Governor of the State I began taking over the coal, but not a car was appropriated except through the office and with the co-operation of F. C. Mayer, who serves as assistant to Homer H. Johnson, the State Federal Administrator. In short, the State carried out an order issued by Dr. Garfield, which Dr. Garfield's assistant refused to do."

It was agreed at a conference at the office of Governor Cox today, at which railroads and the Federal Fuel Administration were represented, that all coal consigned to lakes but tied up throughout the State should be taken over and reconsigned to Ohio consumers. There still exists a difference as to prices that shall be paid. Fuel Administrator Johnson insisted that the coal should be paid for at the prices it would bring if sold under contracts in the Northwest, made prior to passage of the Lever act. Governor Cox has insisted that it be sold according to prices fixed under the Fuel Control law, which average $1.10 less than the Northwest contract prices.

IRONTON, Ohio, Dec. 13.—F. C. Baird, who is at Russell, Ky., facilitating the movement of coal, gave out the following signed statement:

"While the statement made by Governor Cox, as of itself, is not entitled to an answer, as a matter of general interest I believe the public is entitled to know the fundamental facts which have not been disclosed by Governor Cox.

"It was determined in the early part of this year that, with approximately 65,000,000 tons of iron ore to be moved from Lake Superior docks to Lake Erie ports for transportation to all iron and steel furnaces, and that opposed to that there had been purchased by the consumers of the Northwest served through Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports in round figures, 29,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, (consumed 28,000,000 tons in 1916,) to be moved by vessel from Lake Erie ports, and with the railroads staggering under a load of approximately 50 per cent. over their capacity under normal operating conditions, it would be impossible to mave the iron ore and coal traffic to and from Lake Erie ports without some drastic effort on their part to increase the efficiency of their inadequate plant.

"Without lake coal unloading at Lake Erie ports there would have been insufficient cars to have moved the iron ore the United States Government requires for continuous operation of all steel-producing plants; therefore, the first consideration was to determine how delivery of the iron ore could be insured.

"At the request of the Federal authorities, the executives of the transportation interests met with bituminous coal producers. At this meeting it was decided that the coal producers would pool their coal at Lake Erie ports in order to expedite delivery by boat and meet the requirements of the Northwest until the opening of navigation next year.

"The coal production for 1917 has increased approximately 15 per cent. over 1916, and the Northwest received 2,500,000 tons less than was consumed in the year 1916; therefore, they have not participated in the increased production to any extent whatsoever.

"I was selected by the railroads to represent them in expediting the movement of this coal. We have during the five months of this arrangement a much larger quantity of coal than was moved in the same months of 1916, utilizing but 60 per cent. of the railroad equipment, with a result that the remaining 40 per cent. was used in local Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Michigan trade.

"In answer to anything that Governor Cox might have said with reference to myself, I would state that on June 1, 1917, I left a life-long position and devoted my entire time to this work, which was directed to an improvement in transportation that would best serve the railroad, coal consumers, and producers, and general public interests; and I am not even a dollar a year man, being animated by but one motive, and that to do the greatest possible good to the general public, doing my bit in this manner.

"As to Ohio, I am working closely with State Fuel Administrator L. H. Johnson, and directing every possible effort toward assisting him to afford immediate relief of coal destitution wherever the same may exist in that State."

SUGAR INQUIRY TODAY.

Hoover Offers to Testify Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Arrangements for the investigation of fuel and sugar shortages were completed today by the Senate Manufactures Subcommittee. Hearings on sugar will begin tomorrow with Claus Spreckels of the Federal Sugar Refining Company as the first witness.

Herbert C. Hoover, who has been the object of attacks by Senator Reed, today pledged his co-operation to the committee in investigating the sugar situation, proposed attendance of himself and the Administration's counsel, Judge Lindley, and sought the privilege of cross-examining witnesses. Chairman Reed assured them of "every courtesy," but said the committee would have to determine whether they could examine witnesses.

Frank C. Dowry, New York Sales Manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and A. H. Lamboin, 98 Wall Street, New York, a sugar broker, were subpoenaed.

WHISKY WAS CORN CURE.

Raid Near Camp Upton Follows Mishap at Railroad Station.

MEOFORD, L. I., Dec. 13.—United States Marshal Power, with three deputies and a squad of soldiers from Camp Upton, last night raided the so-called "beauty parlor" in the old Medford Inn and arrested Mae Burnie, 20 years old, and Lucy Askins, the proprietor of the supposed hair dressing establishment. Six soldiers from Camp Upton, who were found in the place, gave their names, companies, and regiments and promised to appear as witnesses. Marshal Power took his prisoners to Brooklyn today charged with selling liquor to soldiers and selling liquor without a license.

It was an accident at the railroad station that indirectly caused the raid by Marshal Power. An express package labeled "corn cure" arrived at the station a week ago. The agent dropped the package to the platform and the container was broken. A Secret Service man happened to be standing by.

"Hello," said he, picking up a flask of liquor and holding it to the light of day. "First time I ever heard whisky called 'corn cure.'"

The Secret Service man informed District Attorney France, who detailed Sergeant John F. Michaelson to investigate the case. Sergeant Michaelson learned that the the password at the Inn was "cherry flip." He went there last Thursday night and asked for that drink. It was served him by the two accused women. He bought several "cherry flips," which he says were plain whisky, and says he observed several officers at the place.

An indictment was found by the Federal Grand Jury, and Marshal Power's raid followed. Almost a barrel of various kinds of liquor was found secreted about the house.

WOULD AVOID DOUBLE TAX.

Longworth Introduces Bill to Bar the Occupational Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A bill was introduced today by Representative Nicholas Longworth, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, to avoid the double taxation upon professional men through the imposition of the occupational tax. Mr. Longworth redefines the terms "trade" and "business," and asserts that they shall not include professions and occupations having no invested capital, or not more than a nominal capital.

The bill was offered as a compromise with the idea that the Democratic members of the committee will accept it rather than repeal the entire section. Representative Kitchin, author of the section, is reported favorable to the proposal.

"If Congress shall exclude professions and occupations which have no capital or, at least, only a nominal capital from this definition," said Mr. Longworth, "the provisions for that an extra penalty on incomes derived from brains and personal exertion, as compared with those derived from invested capital simply, will be obviated."

NO FIRE FIGHTERS KILLED.

Report from Ramapo Mountains Proves to be Untrue.

It was stated in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Nov. 16, 1917, that twelve men had been burned to death while fighting a fire in the Ramapo Mountains, New Jersey; that 300 men had fought in vain to save them; that several thousand men had been engaged in fighting the fire, and that it did damage to the amount of more than $250,000.

An investigation has shown that this dispatch was based on misinformation. No lives were lost in this fire, which burned over only about 2,000 acres of woodland. About fifty men were engaged in fighting the fire, which was promptly controlled by the local Fire Warden system.

FORESEES FIGHT FOR TRADE.

Sir Albert Stanley Says England is to be Our Keen Rival.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, was entertained at dinner last night by the officers and directors of the American Chamber of Commerce. In an address he welcomed the American chamber as the last of the foreign institutions of this kind to be established in England. His address dealt largely with conditions after the war.

The government, Sir Albert said, was giving serious attention to the trade problems with which England would be confronted in the new world in which the nations would live after the war, for which she must be prepared before the end of the conflict. Referring to the bill now before the House of Commons which is designed to give the government control of all dealings in non-ferrous metals, destroying the German monopoly, he said it was an attempt to protect English industries against the sweeping German scheme for control which, if successful, would give a strangle-hold upon England's greatest industries.

America would find a stronger and keener competitor in England after the war, the speaker said. He added:

"This is not a challenge. We are willing to pit our nine against your nine or any other nine if we have a fair umpire, but are not willing to play against another team with crooked umpiring and with the bleachers packed, every man with a brick in his pocket."

G. M. Cassatt presided at the dinner. Addresses were delivered by Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General; Francis Powell, Charles MacAfee, Frank Libby and Major John Dunning.

Hope for Modified Export Rule.

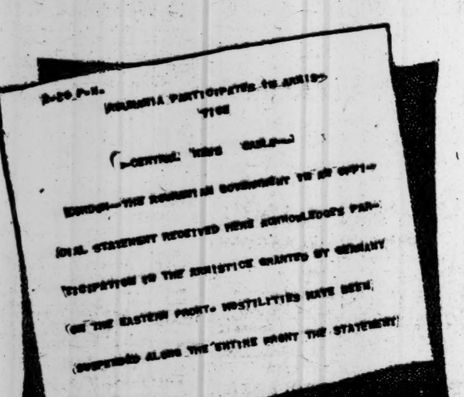
The hope was expressed yesterday by an authority in the local cloak, suit, and skirt industry that, when the facts are duly presented to the War Trade Board, some modification may be obtained of the ruling prohibiting the issuing of export licenses for garments made wholly or in part of wool. "The modification mentioned in the ruling that goods ordered before Sept. 25 can be exported is of small comfort," says this authority, "because practically all such goods already have been shipped. Where the ruling hurts the most is on orders placed since that date and already executed to a great extent. There are large quantities of such merchandise, not only cut and made up but packed and ready for shipment. These garments are not suitable for the domestic markets, and, if we are not permitted to export them, they will be a dead loss to us."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Forecast:
N. C. and S. C., Ga., and Fla.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair Sat.
Ala., Miss., Tenn., and N. Y.—Fair and colder Fri.; cloudy and warmer Sat.; probably rain; moderate northwest winds.
Ohio—Fair and colder Fri.; snow Sat.
Ind.—Fair and cold Fri.; snow Sat.
Mich.—Fair and cold Fri.; cloudy Sat.
La.—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy and colder Sat.
Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Okla.—Cloudy and colder Fri. and Sat.
Tex.—Fair and warmer Fri.; fair and colder Sat.
Ill.—Snow Fri. and Sat.
Mo.—Snow Fri. Sat., unsettled.
Wis. and Minn.—Snow Fri.; Sat., fair.
Ia.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.
N. Dak.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled.
S. Dak.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.
Neb.—Snow Fri. and Sat.
Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

Get the Latest War News Right at Your Desk and Get It First!



This despatch was issued December seventh by the New York News Bureau tickers an HOUR ahead of any other News Agency in America

The Ticker Service of The New York News Bureau Is a Necessity to Every Important Business and Financial House in the City

The New York News Bureau Association
26 Beaver Street - New York
EDWARD RASCOVAR, President

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National Franklin 2412.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings and overcoatings, ¾ or 6-4 width, any quantity. Chelsea 9920. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring cloaks and suits. 34 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted. — Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on juniors', misses', and ladies' novelty coats of the better grade; all week. First floor, 15 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring samples of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples of ladies', juniors', and children's coats. 12 and 17 West 21st St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. 40 West 32d St., Room 1605.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Spring styles. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing early orders on snappy junior Spring coats. Call 22 West 32d, twelfth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, all week. 22 West 20th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at popular-price suits and coats from 9 to 12. 243 West 29th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on Spring coats for juniors and misses. New York Coat House, 69 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats, for cash; must be cheap. Krieger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted by jobber; will look after 4:30, and Saturday morning, fifth floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking ladies', juniors' sporting coats. J. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples. Gilbert Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 32 East 31st St., first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and Misses' Spring coats. 15 West 20th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, all week. Farragut 5166.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive; jobbers looking at Spring coats. 127 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—For Spring; better grade; 10 floor. 158 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted. — Spring juniors', ladies', better grade. 104 W. 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy styles. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Timme's and Dobson's in navy and black; also Raritan beaver, in all colors and stoney and starkey paint, will spot cash. Call Gramercy 6920, extension 113.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for quantity white honey combs at a price; submit samples. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverley Place.

COTTON POPLIN Wanted in colors. N. Welsman & Son, 118 W. 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Dress manufacturers attention: Selling organization with big following is open for a good line of popular priced dresses, have own office in New York; commission basis only. P. D., 270 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted. — Plain tailored serge dresses; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, or jersey dresses, to close out. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tailor-made serge dresses from 9 to 12 A. M., 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Stock orders placed on new serge dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses, snappy styles. Call all day, 24 West 25th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, Georgette; open for quantity for cash. Madison Sq. 6060.

DRESSES Wanted.—Broadcloth, velours, for spot cash. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's; $6. L 123 Times.

KERSEYS Wanted.—4X black, blue, and brown Gilbert, oxfords, suitings, and others, 9, 2205, 106, Whitman. I. Ferman, 280 4th Av. Gramercy 3965.

MACHINES Wanted.—24 machines, complete with motors; must be in good condition. Leiverman & Dorf, 48 West 25th St.

OVERCOATINGS, Mackinaws, and Cloakings Wanted.—Bernstein Bros., 55 West 3d St.

SERGES Wanted.—All qualities of Amoskeag serges; also all qualities of Whitman serges. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES WANTED.—Quality 6002, navy and copen or similar grade. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., Madison Square 1868.

SERGES Wanted.—Velours, poplins, broadcloth, for cash. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d, seventh floor.

SERGE Wanted.—7120 or similar, also Panama, for cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—American 6234 or similar. Stuyvesant 735, extension 4.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 54289, 104, 7120. Sohlang, 161 W. 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. 7301, S. B. G. L. 7120, 7122, and 104. Stuyvesant 3585.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany, Garfield & Whitman, for cash. Farragut 5166.

SILK Wanted.—Paisley's and fancy tussah. Farragut 677.

SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on snappy suits and coats. 126 West 22d St., 4th floor.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Farragut 5390.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—In all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13009, 11050, 13046, 0359; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe, heavy and light weight, at a price. Farragut 554.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACAS, Sateens, Hair Cloth.—Low prices. 45 East 17th St., room 502.

BASKETS.—Porto Rican baskets, imported, (500,) assorted, to close out cheap. Silverman & Sons, 1,161 Broadway.

BRAIDS, Trimmings, and Soutache. — For sale cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

BURNELLA.—100 pieces Baffin seal, 50 frames; also woolen. L 80 Times.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, burellas, &c., plain and fur trimmed, to close out. Mescritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials, fur-trimmed; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 33d St.

COATS. — Silks, mercerised, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' velour coats with fur collars to close out cheap. The Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Closing out high-grade velour coats, fur trimmed. Lefkowitz, 28 West 18th St.

COATS.—Closing out plushes, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50, &c. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—280 ladies' and misses', sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring, 1918; exclusive line. M. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORDUROYS.—All shades and wales; quantity buyers. Bothamley, 309 Broadway. Worth 2130.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—To close out at a price, velvets, silks, serges, jerseys, and evening dresses. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

FOXES, sets, scarfs, rod dyed; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

GEORGETTES, all colors; immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, beige color, seconds, bargain. Gram. 1660.

LINEN.—Union, French finish; 36-45 inches; close out. Chauser, Farragut 3990.

PLUSHES.—High-grade plush for sale below mill prices. Farragut 2048.

PLUSH.—Peco and esquimette plush for sale. Farragut 8990.

POPLINS.—We also have 700 pieces Stevens, Jamestown, Scotia, Parker-Wilder, Saxonia, poplins. Levenson & Satz, Madison Sq. 1265.

SATINS.—Eagles quality 321, ten pieces taupe; low market price. T. Posner & Bros., 114 West 27th.

SERGES.—We can deliver 2,500 pieces in the following: U. S. 235, 838; Julliards 54289; Amoskeag 6120, 7120; Wallworth's 3817; Whitman's 94, 1210. Levenson & Satz, 1,170 Broadway; Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Walworth 3817, Botany 909, Stevens 3850, Juilliard's 54274. Phone Vanderbilt 4065.

SERGE.—Eight pieces black Cleveland Mills. Gram. 1660.

SILKS—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at 82½c, in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS of the better grade in silvertone and velour for early showing. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS—Close out high-class broadcloths, poplins, serges. Gotham Cloak and Suit Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Close out high-class broadcloth, poplins, serges. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

UNDERWEAR.—500 dozen woolen, cotton knit underwear samples, to close out at once. Simon Engler & Son, 429 Broadway.

VELOURS.—All colors, heavy and medium weight; also velveteens, 36 inches wide, navy and green, at a price. Farragut 3825.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salt's; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELVETEENS.—30 to 36 inches wide; remnants 5 yards to 20 yards; black and colored; by pound or yard. Plejan, 640 Broadway. Spring 5010.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WOOL.—Knitted all-wool 16-oz. cloth, khaki shade, 1,000 yards, 52-53 inches, $2.50 net. Call 39 Stuyvesant 2445.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES.—Half hose, army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

YARNS. — Hand knitting yarns, wool and worsted, khaki, gray, and colors; immediate delivery any quantity from stock. Bushwick 4956. Eastern Yarn Agency, Brooklyn.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with $18, $27, and $35 crepe de chine and georgette waists, with own samples, for the Spring. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanee Waist Co., 29 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with samples of good, staple taffeta, and Jersey dresses; immediate orders given. Call Friday afternoon, ninth floor, 6 West 32d St.

Help Wanted.

SALESLADY. — Calling only on private parties, high-grade, imported household linens and art embroideries; large commissions. M. J. Forster, 307 West 79th Street. Phone Schuyler 5190, only between 6 and 8 P. M.

SALESMAN for Pennsylvania and Ohio for strong line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps by large manufacturer; acquaintance with line and territory required; commission basis. Address B. X., 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to cover the South with a line of ladies' neckwear boudoir cape and silk underwear; only those with former experience in these lines will be considered; commission basis. Freydberg, 100 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Reliable, experienced salesmen wanted, woolen knitting yarns; entire time or side line; commission basis; state territory covered; reference required. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted; live salesmen to carry a high grade small line ladies' fabric bags; 10% commission; do Middle West, Coast territories open. L 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We are open for a good silk salesman, to sell to the dress and waist manufacturers; commission basis. L 128 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in wholesale house; one with some experience in the novelty jewelry line preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary wanted. L 120 Times.

AISLE MANAGER wanted for ready-to-wear store out of town; excellent opportunity for right man. L 115 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods, wants distinctive line women's bags, belts, for large department stores, Greater N. Y. City. H 131 Times.

SALESMAN wants line coats, suits, New York, New England, established trade. G 123 Times Annex.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@5½ p. c. for the best names Wednesday...
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Durable Clothes for Children.

Manufacturers of children's wearing apparel in this city report that Spring buying has already commenced on a scale which promises well for the future. There is said, however, to be less call for elaborate dresses and costly clothes for the 1918 trade, and rompers for both boys and girls seem to be attracting a great deal of attention. Garments of substantial wearing qualities, neatly made and in colors that will not show the dirt, seem to be the ones for which most buyers are looking. The season just past is said to have been a very good one, both as to volume and as to price. There apparently have been no efforts on the part of the buying public to economize in these lines.

Ribbon Market Fairly Active.

The ribbon market in this city is said by local manufacturers to be more active than is ordinarily expected at this season of the year. Retailers are placing small orders here and there for filling in purposes, which would indicate that they are doing a good business over the counter. They favor wide fancies for knitting bags, brocaded satins, and some khaki colored ribbons. Dress makers are using some ribbons in their Spring models, but extensive buying from this direction is not expected for several weeks yet. Narrow grosgrains in some of the darker shades are in demand from milliners, and from the same source black velvet ribbons are also sought. The feeling grows stronger every day among ribbon people that the Spring season this year is going to be unusually good.

Doesn't Alter Situation Any.

The announcement from Washington that no arbitrary list of nonessentials is to be issued by the Government, and that it is not the intention to impair the foundations of the country's commercial life, while it is reassuring to many who had feared their business would be included in the list, is not looked upon as altering the situation to any great extent. "So long as there is a shortage," said a prominent manufacturer in this city, "or a likelihood of one, in the supply of coal and other raw materials, it is not only inevitable but necessary that discrimination be exercised in allotting supplies to manufacturers in favor of those whose product is most essential to war work."

Toymakers Booking 1918 Orders.

Prominent among the war toy novelties which are attracting such general attention this year are the models of British "tanks." Some of these are very accurate reproductions on a small scale of the "land battleships" which raised such havoc around Cambrai. Manufacturers report that retailers in many parts of the country have already placed substantial orders for next year. Buying for the 1918 Christmas season has been unusually early this year, due it is thought, to the fact that many buyers last season found it very difficult to get merchandise when they came to market after the first of the year.

Sheetings Had a Fair Day.

The dullness existing in the general market for gray goods did not prevent a fair movement of coarse-yarn cloths here yesterday. The feature was the sale of 150,000 to 200,000 yards of 4.70 sheetings for this month's delivery, at 18 cents. Wide, heavy sheetings continue very firm. Some sellers, for instance, are holding 40-inch 2.85s at 20 cents for delivery as far away as March and April. Four-yard 56-60s, 15¼ cents continues to be the best that can be done on prime goods for any kind of nearby shipment, though some "seconds" are understood to be in the market at 15 cents. Both the jobbers and the bag makers are apparently watching the market closely for "prompt" goods of the weights they can use.

The Silkmakers Will Help.

The members of the Silk Association of America are going to "do their bit" in winning the war by making it possible for the public to buy silks at the least possible cost. The Board of Managers of the association, recognizing the need of the industry of joining in an undivided effort to sustain the Government in the employment of all the country's resources, and in helping in the conservation of labor, capital, fuel, and other supplies, has passed a resolution recommending that its members co-operate in this direction and plan the production of fabrics best calculated to supply the needs of the public with the least expenditure of the aforesaid resources. It is also recommended that the manufacturers confine the use of their machinery to the making of articles of utility which can serve as useful material.

Ribbon Hats Are Now Here.

Hats of narrow grosgrain ribbon are being offered in the local millinery trade for immediate delivery and are proving very popular. Some have fringe edges, some have satin edges, while others are faced with angora braid or with satin and chenille braid. They are made in combinations of colors, as well as in solid shades. Many of them have flexible brims in mushroom shapes, roll side effects, and roll brim sailors. Satin hats with maline edges and very fine horsehair edges are also being shown here. Ribbon bows as trimmings are in good demand, while narrow grosgrain or satin ribbons and wreaths of small flowers and fruits also are sought for this purpose. A novel tailored hat is made of leather combined with lisere straw in brown, green, tan, and black. It is trimmed with straps of leather and small nickel buckles.

New Silk Prices Steady.

Late cables from Yokohama report the raw silk market there firm on the basis of 1,300 yen for Sinshiu No. 1. There is moderate buying both for European and American account. Stocks are estimated at 29,500 bales, but the closing of a large number of filatures, which goes into effect this week, will materially decrease fresh arrivals from now on. Reports received by H. L. Gwalter & Company say that the Canton market is quiet and nominally unchanged, though holders are showing more willingness to make slight concessions in order to attract new business in short reels from American buyers. Tussahs have slightly improved in price at Shanghai, as the result of an increased demand, but the other grades quoted there are unchanged. The local market is quiet, unchanged, and without feature.

Printcloth Buying Slow.

Sales were none too numerous in the local printcloth market yesterday, and sellers are admitting that the recent bullish Government report concerning the cotton situation has not had the stimulating effect on business they had hoped for. Even second-hand goods at concessions of an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard are not causing much of a stir among users of convertibles. Among the sales reported yesterday were some spot 38½-inch 64 squares at 12⅝ cents, which figure was regarded as a very good one and slightly above the general market price for this construction. There were reports of first-hand sales of 38½-inch 64s at 10 cents for delivery next April, May, and June, but they could not be confirmed. Mill prices on spot printcloths, more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...15⅝c|38½-inch, 64-60s..12c
39-inch, 72-76s...13c|38½-inch, 64-56s..11½c
39-inch, 68-72s...11¾c|38½-inch, 60-52s..10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s... 9⅝c|38½-inch, 60-48s..10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..12½c|27-inch, 64-60s... 8½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MUTUAL McDERMOTT DAIRY CORPORATION, dealer in milk and dairy products at 214 East Twenty-second Street.—A petition in bankruptcy against this corporation has been filed by these creditors: Burns Brothers, $1,806; Milk Bottlers' Association, $1,700, and John Krech's Sons, $1038. Judge Manton appointed George V. S. Williams and Francis Hutchins receivers on bond of $25,000 on application of Beekman, Griscom & Menken. They were authorized to continue business for 10 days.

LUCIEN BILQUEZ, restaurant at 158-160 West Forty-fifth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Yanlacce & Cavalieri, these creditors: Cesare Beutti, $11,798 for meat; Giovanni Zucca, $1,141, and Dennis Boggio, $353. Judge Manton appointed Vincent L. Dunne receiver, bond $5,000. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets $7,000.

MANDEL POLLACK, manufacturer of waists at 114 East Thirteenth Street, has made an assignment to Melville Boyd. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Harry Hammer, $196; Liberty Silk Mills, $168, and Kaufman & Rosenstein, $230. Liabilities are stated to be $7,000, and assets $3,000.

AB

January and December 1917 Bond Prices Compared

We have prepared a pamphlet showing the wide difference in January, 1917, and December, 1917, prices on a list of standard bonds.

This information is presented both in tabulated and chart form.

A copy of this Price Comparison may be had upon request for pamphlet AG-148.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Irregularly, with a Recovery Offsetting Decline to New Low Level.

At one time yesterday the stock market reached prices lower than those established in the rush to liquidate stocks on Wednesday, but a rally overcame the declines in many issues and the closing was made at irregular price changes. Trading again ran to about three-quarters of a million shares, with the steel issues leading in the selling. Steel common made a new low for the year at 79⅞, but closed 1½ points above this price. Bethlehem B likewise established a new bottom at 67⅝, from which it rallied nearly 2 points, closing with a net gain of ¾. Wall Street was not feeling noticeably better but apprehensions over possible bad news to come frpm the expected drive of the reinforced German army on the Western front were not borne out by news and there was in evidence a better buying demand from investors who are convinced that the period of liquidation has about run its course.

Wall Street has been taking a gloomy view not only of the chances of a military reverse but of the fate of the railroads under the proposed policy of Federal direction. It is not prepared to admit that the outcome of the discussion in Washington may mean greater security for the owners of railroad stocks and bonds. In this investors have taken their cue from the railroad executives themselves. The men who have been in Washington have not been able to agree among themselves either on their own plan to be recommended for breaking the traffic congestion or upon any name which they would be willing to suggest to the President for consideration in choosing a railroad "dictator." It develops that the War Board has been embarassed in its efforts to improve the conditions not only by the number of priority orders given it but by the unwillingness of some of the carriers to admit the Board's right to dictate their policies. That fact undoubtedly has influenced the President in favor of a greater degree of Government control. The impression given by some of the railroad interests who have been attending the meetings at Washington is that the Administration is prepared to recommend the adoption of the British scheme of guaranteeing pre-war earnings if that offers a solution satisfactory to the carriers.

The uncertainty which still exists over the application of the new war taxes has undoubtedly prevented many persons from seeking investments for their surplus funds. The level to which prices of standard stocks and high class bonds have been reduced would ordinarily stimulate a widespread buying movement among investors willing to carry securities for their interest or dividend yield until something approaching a normal situation is restored. Unfortunately, liquidation has been forced upon a market lacking the usual support of shrewd investors.

The demand for money throughout the country has become more pronounced and preparations are under way for retiring $685,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness at the end of this week. No call loans were made on the Stock Exchange under 6 per cent. yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6
Low	6 Last
	6 Renewals

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5½@6% Sixty days
Ninety days	5¾@6 Ninety days
Four months	5½@5¾ Four months
Five months	5¾@6 Five months
Six months	5½@5¾ Six months

	5¾@6
	5¾@6
	5¾@6
	5¾@6
	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3%@4
Not eligible, 6o to 90 days	4%@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼@5½
4 to 6 months	5
Other Names	5¾@5½
4 to 6 months	5%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	+.00¼
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.25	13.25	..
Cables	13.50	13.50	13.50	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.73½	5.71⅝
Vienna		
Hongkong	73.00	73.25
Peking	97½	99
Shanghai	104.00	100.25
19.295 Greece	102.00	102.25
40.10 Holland	19.40	19.45
32.44 India	43.75	44.00
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	34.50	34.75
49.84 Japan—	8.28	8.28
Kobe	52.25	52.50
Yokohama	52.25	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.25	13.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27½	27¾
Copenhagen	35.50	36.00
Christiania	32.50	33.00
19.295 Spain	33.50	33.50
South America—	24.00	24.08
32.42 Rio	26.24	26.34
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.21	47.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.33¼	4.31

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $589,007,292; balance, $49,928,690; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,293,552; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,785,186.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, 1.81⅝ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 85¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,518,970	$77,311,080
Ord. int. revenue	29,098,603	297,937,642
Income tax	3,372,649	53,834,899
Miscellaneous	5,437,077	95,221,021
Total receipts	$48,627,300	$504,305,579
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts.	184,838,624	1,531,908,077
Excess of total disburse. over tot. rcts.	63,738,356	636,161,852
Expenditures	228,465,924	2,068,213,656

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Decreased. (Francs.)
Gold in hand	*3,886,000
Silver in hand	390,000
Notes in circulation	90,630,000
Treasury deposits	3,708,000
General deposits	*36,973,000
Bills discounted	1,425,000
Advances	3,862,000

*Increased.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decreased.
Total reserve	£230,000
Circulation	*£208,0 0
Bullion	23,134
Other securities	263,000
Public deposits	*3,958,000
Other deposits	12,486,000
Notes reserve	8,017,000
Government securities	128,0 0
*Increased.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 19.38 per cent.; last week it was 18.74 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	777,075	2,412,256	667,923
Year to date	176,783,602	218,766,309	166,998,368

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
72	80	100	Adams Express	73	73	73	73	+1½
9¼	9⅝	500	Advance Rumely	9½	9½	9¼	9½	−⅛
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	−1⅞
2	2⅛	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	2	2	−⅛
2¼	2⅜	1,400	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
1.5/32	16	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15¾	16	15¼	15⅝	..
65½	66½	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69	69	65	66	−4
27	35	300	Am. Banknote	29	29	29	29	−1
154	65	4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	63	66	63	63½	−3½
140	179	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	154	154	154	154	−1
31	31¼	8,000	Am. Can	31½	32¼	30½	31½	+1
88	91	200	Am. Can pf	88½	88½	88	88	−⅝
61½	62¼	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	62¾	62¾	60¾	62	+1
22	23½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	23½	23½	22	22	−1
80	90	100	Am. Express	80	80	80	80	..
11⅛	11⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅜
45	46	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅞	50⅛	45¼	45¼	+1¼
50¼	50⅝	2,000	Am. International	48⅛	50⅝	48¼	50⅝	+1⅝
22½	24	2,000	Am. Linseed	23¾	24¼	23½	23¾	+⅝
68	69	400	Am. Linseed pf	67	69	68¼	68¾	+1⅛
48½	49	2,300	Am. Locomotive	48	48⅞	48	48	−⅞
8½	9½	300	Am. Malting	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
87	90	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	−½
68½	68¾	7,100	Am. Shipbuilding	51½	51½	51½	51½	−½
52	52⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	90	90	90	90	−3
92	94	600	Am. Steel F'dries	68½	69	67¾	68⅜	+⅞
53½	53¾	700	Am. Sugar Ref	50⅝	53	50⅛	52½	+1½
101¾	102	2,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	−¼
135	136	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	135¾	136	135	135	+⅛
135	136	15	Am. Tobacco	100⅛	101¾	100¾	101¾	+1⅛
38	39½	300	Do., odd lot	138	138	133	135	..
19⅛	20	1,200	Am. Woolen x d	39⅝	39⅝	38	38	..
12	12¼	300	Am. Writing P. pf	20	20⅛	20	20	..
5¼	5⅝	10,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
79½	80⅝	2,100	Anaconda Copper	54½	55	53⅜	54⅜	+⅞
78½	79½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	78¾	79⅜	78½	79½	+⅞
80	81	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	79⅝	79⅝	78½	79½	+⅞
96	97	3,100	Atlantic Coast Line	83½	83½	78½	78½	−1½
51	51⅛	3,400	At., Gulf & West I	90	91½	89	89	−¾
46¼	46⅝	2,100	Baldwin Loco	52	52	50¾	51	−½
86	87	200	Baltimore & Ohio	43¾	46¾	45½	46¼	+⅛
1	1¼	200	Barrett Co	57⅛	57⅛	57	57	−¼
68¼	69½	2,500	Barnsdalls Mining	1	1	1	1	..
69	69⅝	58,400	Bethlehem Steel	69½	70	67¼	68¾	−1½
95⅞	96	3,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	70	70¾	67⅝	68¼	−⅝
36⅝	37	4,000	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	90	97	95½	95½	−½
107	107½	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	37	37¼	36⅝	37	..
15	15¼	1,800	Burns Brothers	106	107¼	106	107	+1
11	11¼	300	Butte & Superior	15¾	15¾	15	15	−¾
32	34	400	California Petrol	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	..
127½	127⅞	13,600	California Pet. pf	32¾	32⅝	32¼	32¼	..
27	28	100	Canadian Pacific	127½	128¼	126⅜	127⅝	+½
58	58½	7,700	Central Foundry	28	28	27⅜	28	−½
26	27	400	Central Leather Co	58⅞	60⅛	57	57	−2
61	62½	200	Cerro de Pasco	27	27¼	27	27	..
42⅞	43½	2,400	Chandler Motor	63	63	63	63	+1
6½	7	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅛	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	..
18	19	500	Chi. Great Western	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
37⅛	38	1,300	Chi. Great West. pf	19½	19⅝	18	18	−1½
66½	67¼	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36½	37	36½	36½	+⅝
86	87	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	68	68	67	67	+⅝
17¾	17½	1,700	Chi., N. W. & Nwest	87½	88	87	87	+⅝
46½	47	600	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	17½	18	16¾	17¼	+½
..	..	..	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. c. pf. t. c	..	..	..	..	..
37¼	38	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. c. pf. t. c	46¾	47¼	46½	46½	..
13½	13¾	1,000	Chile Copper	36½	37¾	36¼	37	−¼
39⅞	40	2,000	Chino Copper	13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13¼	−¾
90	100	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	30½	39⅞	39½	39½	−⅞
30½	31	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	−⅜
27¾	28⅜	600	Columbia Gas & El	26	29¾	26	26	−¾
26	29¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	80¼	80¼	80	80	−¼
80¼	81	800	Consolidated Gas	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	−⅜
70	85	400	Continental Can	27	27	27	27	−⅜
28½	28⅝	22,000	Corn Products Ref	81	81	80½	80½	+⅜
47½	48	7,400	Crucible Steel	80	80	80	80	..
86	86	100	Crucible Steel pf	28	30	27½	28¼	+1½
87	87½	1,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	40½	40½	40½	40½	−1½
24	25	600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	86	86	86	86	..
76	77	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	25¾	26½	25¾	26¼	+½
100	105	500	Delaware & Hudson	77¼	77½	76⅞	76⅞	−⅛
135	138	100	Del., Lack & West	135	135	135	135	+⅜
93	93⅜	1,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	170	170	170	170	−10
11	11	8,400	Distillers' Securities	11	11	11	11	−½
153	154	400	Elk Horn Coal	154	154	154	154	−3½
31½	32¼	2,200	Erie	30½	32¼	30½	31½	+⅛
88½	88⅝	2,400	Erie 1st pf	27½	28	27½	28	−½
62⅜	62⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf. prior	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅞	+⅝
23½	23½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	−⅝
31¼	31¾	500	Gaston, A. & W	28	28	28	28	..
152	170	200	General Chemical	30	30	30	30	−1
119	119⅝	10,700	General Electric	153	153	153	153	−12
85¼	86	1,900	General Motors	121½	122	118	119¼	−2⅝
74⅜	75	400	General Motors pf	86	86¼	84¾	85	+¾
34	34¾	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74⅛	74⅛	74	74	..
83	84	3,050	Great Northern pf	34	34½	33¾	34	−⅛
23¼	23¾	2,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	84½	85½	82⅝	83½	−1⅛
38	38⅝	100	Greene-Cananea	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	−½
28¾	29½	100	Haskell & Barker	37	37	37	37	−½
88	90	400	Illinois Central	29	29	29	29	+⅞
3	3½	3,700	Inspiration Copper	87	87¾	87	87¾	−⅛
1	6⅞	1,100	Interboro Consol	40½	40½	40	40¾	+⅛
40¼	41	400	Interboro Consol. pf	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6½	−⅛
9¼	10¼	100	Int. Agricultural	40¾	41	40¾	41	+⅛
80	86½	37,100	Int. Mer. Marine	10	10	10	10	−¼
17½	17⅝	4,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	18¼	18½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
87¾	88¾	500	Int. Nickel	87¾	88¾	85	86½	−⅞
24½	25	700	Int. Paper	24½	25⅛	24½	24⅝	−⅛
22½	23	800	Kansas City South	22½	23	22½	22¾	−⅛
15½	15⅝	300	Kayser (J.) & Co	15½	15⅞	15½	15½	−⅜
95½	95½	2,900	Kelly Spring Tire	95½	95½	93	95½	+⅝
38½	38½	2,000	Kennecott Copper	38½	38½	38½	38½	−¾
29¾	29¾	100	Kress (S. H.) Co	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	..
43	43	4,300	Lackawanna Steel	43	45	43	43	−¾
76	77	100	Lake Erie & West	73	76	76	76	−⅞
8¾	8⅞	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
15	15	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	15	15	15	15	−⅛
12⅝	12⅝	1,000	Lehigh Valley	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	−⅛
51⅝	51⅝	300	Liggett & Myers pf	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	−⅛
100½	100½	1,500	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	−⅛
100	100	100	Louis. & Nash	100	100	100	100	−2½
107¼	107¼	600	Maxwell Motors	106½	107¼	106½	106¾	+⅛
21	21	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	21	21	21	21	..
50¼	50¾	50	Max. Motors 2d pf	50	50	50	50	..
17½	18	7,400	Mex. Petroleum	70	70¾	67⅝	68¼	−⅝
43½	43½	1,400	Miami Copper	18	18¼	18	18	−⅛
71½	72	5,900	Midvale Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	..
25⅞	26¼	2,100	Minn. & St. L. new	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	−⅝
41½	42	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	−⅝
7½	8	4,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
4	4	900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾	+⅜
38	38	400	Montana Power	38	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
60	60¼	50	Morris & Essex	60	60¼	60	60¼	+⅛
69⅞	69⅞	200	Nat. Acme	43½	43¾	42⅞	43⅛	..
26	26	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	6¼	6¼	6	6	−⅛
21¼	21¼	400	Nat. Enam. & St	19¾	19⅞	18	18	−1½
32½	32½	200	Nat. Lead	87	87	86½	86½	+⅝
41¾	41¾	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	68	68	67	67	+⅝
17½	18	900	N. O., Tex. & Mex	87½	88	87	87	+⅝
17	17½	500	N. Y. Air Brake	17½	18	17¼	17¼	+½
101	101½	2,200	N. Y. Central	..	..	..	..	..
67	67	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	67	65¼	65¾	+⅜
28¼	28¾	1,000	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	−⅛
20	20	200	Norfolk & Western	28	28	28	28	+⅛
97	98	3,200	Northern Pacific	20	20	20	20	−2
80	80¾	5,900	Ohio Cities Gas	94	95	94	95	+⅝
32	33	20	Ontario Mining	78½	78½	78½	79	+1⅛
..	4½	500	Owens Bottle Mach	32	33	32½	32½	−⅛
53	53	..	Do., odd lot	..	4½	4½	4½	..
52	52	32	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	52¾	53	52¾	52¾	−2½
87	87	4,300	Penn. R. R	87	87	87	87	..
43¾	44	200	People's Gas Chi	43	43	43	43	−½
36	36	200	Pere Marquette	36	36	36	36	..
13½	13½	600	Philadelphia Co	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
24½	24½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
41	41	100	Pitts. Coal pf	41	41	38½	38½	−2
75	75	400	Pitts. & West Va	75	75	75	75	+⅜
19¾	20⅛	100	Pitts. & W. pf. pf	19¾	20⅛	19½	19½	−⅜
57	57	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	57	57	57	57	−1
50	50¼	100	Pullman Co	50	50	50	50	+1
108	108½	400	Railway Steel Sp	107	107¾	107	107¾	−⅜
40	40	33,000	Ray Con. Copper	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	−⅜
21¾	22¼	100	Reading	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	−⅜
64¾	66¼	10,400	Reading 2d pf	64¾	66¼	64¾	66¼	+1⅜
35	35	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	35	35	35	35	−1
70½	71½	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	68	68	68	68	−2⅛
92	92	10,700	Royal Dutch t r	70	71½	70	70	+⅞
67¼	67¾	555	Rutland pf	92	92	92	92	−2
66	66	100	Savage Arms	67¼	67¼	66	66	−1½
18	18	100	Saxon Motor	18	18	18	18	−15
54½	54½	100	Seaboard Air Line	54½	54½	54½	54½	−1⅞
6¼	6½	900	Seab. Air Line pf	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+½
8¼	8½	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+½
18¼	18¼	1,200	Shattuck Arizona	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
127	127¼	4,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	125½	127	125½	127	+1⅞
17¼	17¼	1,200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	17	17	17	17	−¼
26½	26¾	7,000	Southern Pacific	26¾	27	26½	26⅝	−⅛
35	35	5,300	Southern Railway	35	35	34	34	−⅝
77¾	78¼	400	Southern Ry. pf	77¾	79¼	77¾	78¾	+⅛
21¾	22	12,400	Studebaker Co	21¾	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
53¼	53¾	200	Superior Steel	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	+⅛
40¼	42¼	600	Tenn. C. & C	40¼	42¼	40½	41⅞	+1⅞
34	34	8,500	Texas Co	34	34	33	33½	−⅛
114	114	100	Texas & Pacific	114	114½	113½	113½	−⅛
129½	130⅜	100	Third Avenue	15	15	15	15	−⅛
15	15	3,800	Tobacco Products	15½	15¾	15½	15½	−⅛
43⅜	44½	100	Underwood Typew	43⅜	44½	42½	43¼	+⅛
91	91	2,300	Union B. & P. new	91	91	91	91	+⅛
59⅞	59⅞	12,100	Union Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	−⅛
107¼	107¼	100	United Alloy Steel	107¼	107¼	104⅞	106	−⅛
35¾	35¾	100	United Cigar Stores	35¾	35¾	35	35¼	−⅛
83	83	600	United Fruit	83	83	81⅞	82¼	+⅛
74	74	100	United Rys. Invest	74	74	74	74	−⅛
11.2½	11.2¾	100	Do., odd lot	11.2½	11.2¾	11.2½	11.2¾	+⅛
4¼	4¼	50	United Rys. Inv. pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
5	5	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	5	5	5	5	..
12	12	4,300	U. S. Indus. Alcoh	12	12	12	12	−⅛
103	103½	300	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	103	103½	103	103	−⅝
91	91	1,800	U. S. Rubber	91	91	90	90	−1
46	46½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	46	46½	45½	45½	−1⅜
92	92	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	92	92	92	92	−2
42¾	43	240,700	U. S. Steel	42¾	43¾	42	42	−1½
82	83¾	4,000	U. S. Steel pf	82	83¾	82	82	−1½
103⅞	104½	12,200	Utah Copper	103⅞	104½	102¾	103⅞	−⅝
78½	79	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	78½	79¼	78	78	−⅝
30⅝	31	200	Wabash	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅝	−⅝
38	38	1,300	Wabash pf. A	38	38	37¾	37¾	−⅝
18⅞	19	1,700	Wabash pf. B	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
80	82	200	Western Maryland	80	82	80	82	+1
35¼	35¼	300	Western Pacific	12¾	12¾	12	12	−⅛
100	100	5,500	Western Union Tel	82	82	82	82	−⅛
84	84	900	Westingh. E. & M	35¼	35¾	34⅞	35¼	−⅛
34	35	200	Wheeling & L. E	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
43¼	44	400	White Motors	35	35	34⅝	35	−⅛
17¼	17⅝	10,300	Wilson & Co	42¾	43¼	42⅜	43⅛	−⅛
32⅜	36	100	Willys-Overland	17	17¾	17	17⅞	−⅛
36	37	500	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	−⅛
101	101	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	100	100¼	100	100¼	+⅛
110	115	..	Woolworth pf	114¼	114¼	114	114	−⅛

LONDON TRADING IMPROVES.

Money Is Scarce and Transactions Are Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money was scarce today. Discounts were steady.

The stock market threw off some of its recent heaviness. Business did not expand materially, but gilt-edged securities were maintained, and shipping, iron, steel, oil, and rubber shares showed a hard

OHIO
Municipal Bonds

City of Akron
5% Improvement Bonds

City of Lakewood
5% Sewer Bonds

City of Lorain
5% Improvement Bonds

City of Zanesville
5% City Hall Bonds

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R. H. FIERO ENJOINS THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Broker Asks Court to Restrain Committee from Announcing His Expulsion.

SAYS HIS TRIAL WAS UNFAIR

Charges Before Governors Involved Transactions in Lackawanna, Steel, and Other Stocks.

For the first time in the history of the New York Stock Exchange it was prevented by a court order yesterday from announcing the action taken against a member tried by the Governing Committee on charges of violating the rules of the Exchange. The order was a temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich to Raymond H. Fiero, head of the firm of R. H. Fiero & Co., 25 Broad Street, on the ground that the Governing Committee of the Exchange had found him guilty on Wednesday of "conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," and intended to announce his expulsion on the floor of the Exchange at 11 o'clock yesterday.

The order will remain effective until a motion is heard in the Supreme Court to continue the temporary order pending the trial of the action. If the injunction is vacated when the case is argued in a few days, the Exchange will be at liberty to announce the action taken against Fiero unless he is able to get a stay pending his appeal in the case. Mr. Fiero's action was also the first appeal to the courts since the Committee on Business Conduct of the Exchange began four years ago to scrutinize methods of doing business on the floor.

Tells of Charges Filed.

The petition to the Supreme Court on which the temporary restraining order was granted was presented by Louis Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and alleged that Fiero joined the Exchange on Dec. 26, 1907, and paid $60,000 for his seat. Fiero also alleged that he has made a large success of his brokerage business, in which his father, Peter Fiero, is associated with him.

Fiero stated in his petition that on Sept. 5 last he was summoned before the Governing Committee of the Exchange and questioned concerning certain trades. Thereafter he was questioned further, but said he was never confronted with any charges until Nov. 27 last, when George W. Ely, Secretary of the Exchange, who is named as defendant in the injunction action with Henry G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange, forwarded ten specifications of alleged violations of the Exchange rules and demanded a reply by Dec. 8. Secretary Ely also notified Fiero to appear for trial on Dec. 12.

Fiero stated that on Dec. 12 what purported to be a trial was had and the Governing Committee voted to sustain the charges. Unless restrained, Fiero said, they would "consummate their action by a public announcement of expulsion on Dec. 13." He alleged that no witnesses were called against him except two who contradicted the statements he made in his reply to the charges. He said he denied his guilt, but was convicted on the mere reading of the charges against him and without testimony being taken.

Attached to Fiero's petition was a copy of the charges against him, which cited alleged instances between Sept. 8, 1916, and July 10 last in which he bought for his own account stocks ordered sold by his customers and after reporting the sale at a certain price and charging the customer a commission he sold the stocks at a higher figure. In other cases in which buying orders were given it was alleged that he sold the stock to the customer for his own account and bought it at a lower figure.

In explaining the transactions Fiero contended that they were all conducted by floor traders, who had been executing orders for him, and denied that he had been guilty of any improper conduct.

Authority of Committee.

Under the regulations governing the relations of members to the Exchange, the Business Conduct Committee has complete authority in supervising methods of doing business. It may call upon the members at any time for information in respect to particular transactions, and the books of the members are open for inspection whenever the committee calls for them. The committee's findings are reported to the Governors.

Mr. Fiero has for a number of years acted as a specialist in Lackawanna Steel stocks. The charges before the Governors involved transactions in Lackawanna Steel and many other stocks, but because of the injunction the forty Governors yesterday maintained silence about the exact nature of the charges and the penalty.

Mr. Marshall intimated that the case would be fought out through the courts, stating that the infliction of penalty would be unjust and injurious to his client's business if permitted to be made public.

In past years there have been numerous law suits instituted by members against the Exchange. Some have had to do with efforts toward reinstatement by members dismissed or expelled, and others with the sale of memberships after discipline had been imposed upon the holders. The Stock Exchange has been upheld in the previous actions.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia has declared a dividend which covers the 6 per cent. accumulation from Dec. 31, 1916, to June 30, 1917. This is the third dividend declared by the bank. It amounts to about $467,000.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Quicksilver Mining Company preferred and common stocks and has admitted to list Northern Pacific Railway Company $20,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, Series A, due July 1, 2047, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Toledo, Cincinnati Division, $10,076,000 first lien and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1959.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a pamphlet giving the history of the part played by that institution in the Liberty Loan campaign.

Jerome Hill of Pittsburgh has entered the firm of Kean, Taylor & Co. and will have charge of their new offices in that city.

J. Frank Howell has issued an illustrated circular called "The Nimble Dollar," for promoting the study of economy in the family budget.

Worcester, Mass., has negotiated the sale of $200,000 temporary notes, dated not later than Dec. 18 and maturing April 5, 1918, with White, Weld & Co., at 4.67 per cent. discount plus $1.

The Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills, Inc., has sold to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore an issue of $2,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes. The proceeds of the notes, together with $500,000 which will be taken from the company's surplus, will be used to pay off $2,500,000 three-year notes which mature on Feb. 1 next.

Harvey A. Willis has been elected a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The National City Company, Harris Forbes & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company have sold the entire issue of $15,000,000 Miami Conservancy District, Ohio, 6% per cent. bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of Rutter & Ream will discontinue their business on Jan. 1, 1918, and the firm will be dissolved.

William F. H. Koelsch, Vice President of the Bank of United States and President of the New York Credit Men's Association, was elected yesterday a Trustee of the West Side Savings Bank, 110 Sixth Avenue.

President Warren S. Hayden of the Investment Bankers Association of America yesterday announced the appointment of Allen B. Forbes, H. L. Stuart, William R. Compton, N. Penrose Hallowell and Cash H. McEldowney as the committee on conservation of capital of the association.

William E. Woodward of the Industrial Finance Corporation has been elected Vice-President of the Morris Plan Company of New York.

CHASE BANK TO PAY BONUS.

Will Give 10% for Christmas and 16% Because of High Prices.

The Chase National Bank announced yesterday that it would pay its employes a Christmas bonus amounting to about 10 per cent. of their salaries, as it has been doing for several years past. This is the first Christmas bonus that has thus far this season been announced by any bank, although a number of institutions have voted "additional compensation" by reason of the higher cost of living.

The Chase National Bank, in addition to distributing a Christmas bonus, will pay the employes during the coming year a sum equal to 16 per cent. of their salaries in recognition of the increased cost of living.

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank decided yesterday to pay its employes additional compensation equivalent to 20 per cent. of their annual salaries. Ten per cent. is payable in January and 10 per cent. in July.

The Franklin Trust Company announced yesterday that it would admit its employes to a share in its year's profits in accordance with a plan initiated a year ago. Tomorrow, 10 per cent. of the bank's net earnings, after deducting 6 per cent. on its average capital surplus and profits for the year, will be distributed. This affects clerks in its four Brooklyn branches as well as those employed in the Wall Street office. In addition to this profit-sharing, a bonus of 10 per cent. on salaries under $1,200 and from 8 to 6 per cent. on those ranging from up to $3,000 will be paid for the quarter ending Dec. 31 in recognition of the higher cost of living.

Among the banking institutions which have recently announced "extra distribution" because of the high cost of living are the Guaranty Trust Company, the Citizens National Bank; the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; the National City Bank, the National City Company and the National Bank of Commerce.

FOR NEW GRAPHOPHONE CO.

More Favorable Charter Under the Laws of Delaware Sought.

Stockholders of the American Graphophone Company have been circularized by President Francis H. Whitten of the company regarding a plan for reorganization and exchange of stock which has been worked out by the management. It provides for the incorporation in Delaware of a new company to be called the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, with an authorized capital of 150,000 shares of 1¾ per cent. quarterly cumulative preferred stock, par value $100, and 150,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

The object of the reorganization is to secure a more favorable charter under the laws of Delaware than is possible under the laws of West Virginia, where the company was originally incorporated, and also to obtain the full benefit of the asset represented by the trade name "Columbia." Stock in the old company will be exchangeable for stock in the new on the basis of either one share of preferred and one-fourth of a share of common in the new company for each share of preferred stock in the old, and either one share of preferred and one-fifth of a share of common for each share of old common, or one and one-twentieth shares of common.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $882,750, were chartered today. They include:

Cleveland Lumber Co., Utica, $20,000; F. H. Ireland, A. R. Kingston, J. A. Smith, Utica.

Arthur W. Liebers, Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, cars, and boats, $25,000; H. Lawrence, M. M. Helfgot, A. W. Liebers, 1,914 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Grocers' Supply Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; I. Rothstein, A. L. Aronoff, A. Miles, 37 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Royal Shirt Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Regat, D. L. and D. Blumberg, 239 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Josephine Hat Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. and M. Rothschild, J. Giuffrida, 1,570 Madison Av.

Specialty and Wearfine Fur Coat Co., Manhattan, $400,000; S. H. Spritz, M. and I. Scott, 565 West 152d St.

Zaldo & Martinez Export Co., Manhattan, $200,000; L. B. Warner, W. Mitchel, E. Dezaldo, 66 Beaver St.

Charles G. David & Co., Manhattan, textiles, $50,000; F. Spungin, C. G. David, L. D. Levy, 312 West 93d St.

S. Weinberg & Co., Manhattan, woolen, worsted, and cotton goods, $5,000; T. J. Gillen, E. and S. Weinberg, 245 West 112th St.

Sun Line, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; G. R. Pierson, T. V. Malley, G. N. Deas, 237 West 108th St.

Waltbills, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $20,000; J. W. Harmon, T. Walter, M. Francis, 246 West 25th.

Sterling Ice Cream, Buffalo, $10,000; R. H. MacGregor, C. C. Foster, L. H. Vogel, Buffalo.

Pepacton Shavertown Creamery Co., Pepacton, Delaware County, $15,000; S. M. Aldrich, P. S. Conklin, H. M. Barnhart, Pepacton.

Freitag Mfg. Co., Manhattan, embroidered wearing apparel for women and children, $100,000; M. Baer, H. and A. Fried, 35 West 84th St.

Noiseless Crossing Co., Manhattan, $15,000; P. J. Lassen, H. G. Collier, C. M. Stein, 283 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Arista Trading Corp., Manhattan, chemicals, tools, and ores, $5,000; A. J. Slap, M. Cohen, I. B. Scheiber, 263 Henry St.

Cuyler Preferred Subscribers Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $60,000; J. T. McGovern, E. W. Russell, W. T. Koch, 132 West 125th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Wickwire Steel Co., Buffalo, $3,000,000 to $8,000,000.

National Wire Wheel Works, Geneva, $350,000 to $1,000,000.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Brooklyn, $60,000 to $500,000.

The Harbour Launch Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

J. P. Cunningham Lumber Co., Rochester, $1,000 to $10,000.

Shepard Knapp Son Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Cromwell Production Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $900,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION:

Consolidated Builders' Supply Co., Albany, $210,000 to $110,000.

MERGERS.

The O'Brien Trading Corp. with Vanderbeak Trading Corp., Manhattan.

Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co. with Unexcelled Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Trail Co., Manhattan.

Commando Cafe Co., Manhattan.

H. H. Fur Co., Manhattan.

Heyman Bros. & Lowenstein, Manhattan.

House of Morrison, Manhattan.

Edward-Moritz Brokerage Co., Manhattan.

Fordham Road Corp., Manhattan.

Mayer Lumber Co., Brooklyn.

McLean Lumber Co., Buffalo.

Lefer Bros., Manhattan.

Florival Farms, Manhattan.

A. Goldman & Co., Manhattan.

Jonas Wolff Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 13.—Charters filed:

Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., $30,000,000; C. D. Buck, John J. Jolis, C. D. Hopkins, Wilmington.

Mountain States Power Co., to manufacture and generate current for light, heat and power, $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington.

Cornelcopia Mining Co., mining business, $200,000; Peter Nelson, A. F. W. Moore, Brooklyn; Andrew Vircuite, Patillas, Porto Rico.

Noble Dairy Farms, Inc., $250,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, Dover.

Great Finds Oil and Refining Co., $30,000; Oil Derrick Oil and Refining Co., $30,000; Quick Action Oil and Refining Co., $30,000; War Baby Oil and Refining Co., $30,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, Wilmington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 13.—Charters filed:

American Standard Metal Unducts Co., Jersey City, $1,000,000; E. B. Cadwell, Howard Brooks, and John H. Wynne, all of Jersey City.

Standard Electric Mfg. Co., Jersey City, $200,000; Jules E. Brand, H. A. Black, and Walter T. Hilton, all of Jersey City.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross..	$229,843	$216,090	$13,758
Net	1,449	52,904	*51,455
10 mos. gross..	2,251,495	1,943,568	307,927

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

Sales of the Jones Brothers Tea Company, which operates the Grand Union Tea Company and the Globe Grocery Stores, for November were $1,128,853, as compared with $855,484 for November, 1916, a gain of $273,368. For the eleven months sales were $10,861,008, as compared with $8,761,973 for the same period of 1916, a gain of $2,099,084, or 23.96 per cent.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Advance from 21 to 59 Points Net on News of Embargo on Shipments.

The cotton market yesterday had its attention drawn, with somewhat of a jerk, from the oceanic traffic situation and the difficulties of European consumers, to the fact that domestic traffic facilities are not all that they should be, by the report that cotton is temporarily, at least, included in the embargo on shipments to New York because of the shortage of warehouse room. The result was a renewed advance in prices for December and January delivery, which had its effect further down the list. The net advance for the day was from 21 to 59 points, the market closing firm.

The volume of business, however, was relatively small, and trade buying was once more only moderately in evidence. However, everybody apparently felt better over the war situation, and there was even some peace talk, which is always popular on the Cotton Exchange. The generally better feeling helped the market along, although there was some nervousness at times.

The market opened steady at an advance of 11 to 30 points in response to firm Liverpool cables. There was considerable Southern selling and some selling from Wall Street sources which caused a reaction of a few points right after the call, but the offerings were readily absorbed and the market soon turned firmer. Near month shorts were particularly active in the covering movement which followed, but after showing a net advance of about 30 to 39 points, the market broke under a renewal of liquidation. Weakness in the stock market seemed partly accountable for this selling, but the offerings were absorbed on a scale down, and the close was within a few points of the best on renewed covering or trade buying.

Reports that a South Carolina mill had been forced to shut down owing to shortage of coal were denied, and the trade found nothing in the news from the goods market to create any fresh view of probable domestic requirements. The Census Bureau will issue a report this morning on supply and distribution for the month of November, which is expected to show a very heavy consumption of cotton in this country. One of the features of arguments on the bull side is the increasing production of heavy-weight goods to fill war requirements, and the increasing use of cotton by manufacturers previously engaged on all-wool or part woolen goods. This, it is said, means an increased use of cotton which may be found out of proportion to the increase in mill construction. Exports for the day were 4,514 bales, making 1,818,439 so far for this season. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
December	29.08	30.35	29.08	30.30@30.40	29.81
January	29.20	29.45	29.15	29.37@29.40	29.06
February	...	...	...	29.16	28.90
March	29.00	29.23	28.82	29.14@29.20	28.88
April	...	...	...	28.98	28.75
May	28.82	29.03	28.67	28.93@28.98	28.71
June	...	...	...	28.72	28.48
July	28.53	28.75	28.40	28.67@28.72	28.43
August	...	...	...	28.37	28.10
October	27.20	27.55	27.15	27.34@27.36	26.93

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points higher at 30.70c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.25c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savannah, 29½c; Augusta, 29.38c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.85c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	13,163	24,140	25,392
Exports	4,514	.....	15,432
Season's exports.	1,818,439	1,756,924	2,746,008
Port stocks....	1,320,601	1,290,017	1,570,795
Interior receipts.	24,115	37,979	16,486
Interior shipm'ts	18,008	54,380	17,008
N. Y. arrivals..	1,880	7,952	6,832
N. Y. stocks....	141,833	139,836	145,616

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 15 points higher at 22.31d; good middling 15 points higher at 21.75d. Sales 2,000 including 1,000 American. Imports 13,000, none American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. Closed quiet at a net advance of 9 to 11 points. Jan., 22.59d; Feb., 22.62d; March, 22.59d; April, 22.54d; May, 22.51d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Ahmeek Mining	$2	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 18
Am. Ag.C.con. & pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Bangor R. & El. pf.	1¾	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Barrett Co.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler 1st, 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Boston & W. El. pf.	$1	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Chat. & Phenix Bk.	3	Q	Jan. 1	.....
Comp.-T.-Recording	1	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
El Paso Elec. pf.	$3	SA	Jan. 14	Dec. 24
Guantanamo Sug.	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Hedley Gold Min.	50c	—	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Keystone T. & Rub.	3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Do pf.	1-3	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Lawyers T. & T.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Maine Central	$1.50	—	.....	.....
Manila E. R. R. & L.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Nat. Paper & T.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Nor. O. L. & P. pf.	3	SA	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Phelps-Dodge	$2.50	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Do	$7.50	Ex	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Regal Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Safety Car, H. & L.	1½	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 8
Southw. Cities El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
S. S. Kresge pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
United Gas Imp.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Utah P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Victor Talk Mach.	5	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	15	Ex	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.75	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'27	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.75	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	16	17	Iron Bloss.	62	68
Bl. St. Gas.	9	10	Iron Cap.	14	15
Begor	50	80	Jerome V.	55	65
Bohemia	60	80	La Rose	31	40
Bing. Min.	9⅝	9¾	Majestic	30	32
Boston Ely.	80	70	Mex. Metal.	27	29
Boston M.	41	43	Mol. Tung.	20	25
Butte & L.	13	15	New Baltic	80	1.00
Butte Det.	25	30	Nixon	1¾	1¾
Boston Ar.	1	2	N. Cornelia	12¾	14¼
Calaveras	1	2	New. Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Crown Res.	20	25	Nat. Z. & L.	28	32
Con. Ariz.	1	1¾	Oneco	26	35
Cortez	10	15	Onondaga	15	25
Champion	3	5	Pioneer	50	1.00
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	Ray Herc.	3¼	3¾
E. & B. B.	2	2¾	Rilia	1	3
Earl-Eagle	10	14	S.W. Miami	.....	.....
Fortuna	4	5	part paid.	75	1.00
Gold Lake	1	3	S.W. Miami, full paid.	1	1½
Gila Copper	17⅛	17⅝	U. Ext.	34	35½
Houghton	60	80	Victoria	1¼	2
Homa	85	90	Yukon	1¾	2
Humboldt	60	75			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.50	.....	6.37½	6.62½
Spelter	.....	7.75	.....	7.75
Antimony..	15.00	15.25	15.00	15.25
Quicksilver.	$115.00	.....	$115.00	.....
Aluminium.	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures ..	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	302	0	0
Tin, futures	295	10	0	296	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

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NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

The World's Sugar Supply

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1. Sugar production
2. The causes of the present shortage
3. The international trade in sugar

Our officers will be pleased to confer on questions pertaining to foreign trade in sugar and other commodities.

Copies of this booklet will be mailed upon request.

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McKeesport & Belle Vernon 6s, 1918
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Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Acme Tea 1st Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Colt Patent Fire Arms
50 Carbon Steel
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
100 New York State Rys. Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
25 Scoville Mfg.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 Thurmond Land Co.
100 Weyman-Bruton Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Acme Tea 1st Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
25 Dela. Lack. & Western Coal
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Guantanamo Sugar
100 Mackenzie Rivers & Forbes Com.
25 National Bank of Cuba Stock
25 National Casket
100 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Weyman-Bruton Pfd.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Butterworth-Judson
Carbon Steel
Eastern Steel
Edmunds & Jones
Guantanamo Sugar
International Motors (All Issues)
Jones Bros. Tea
Lukens Steel Preferred
Mitchell Motors
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Russian Rubles
Closing Price—Bid—Offer

5½% Bonds (F. & A.)	94	97
Exchange Cables	13.30	13.50
Cash (1000 Roubles)	114	121
Cash (6 weeks' delivery)	$102	$112

All Russian Securities

Herbert M. Solomon & Bro.
30 Broad St. N. Y. City
Phone 7754 Broad.

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
500 American Thread Pfd.
20 American Cyanamid Pfd.
100 Connecticut Brass Corp.
100 Fed. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
25 Fidelity Phenix Fire
30 Greenwich Water Co.
50 Guantanamo Sugar
20 National Casket
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Phone Hanover 1645-7.

For Sale
25 Amer. Light & Tract. Pfd.
100 Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
100 Edmunds & Jones
50 Fisk Rubber
100 Marlin Arms
100 N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining
50 Northern States Power Com.
100 Northern States Power Pfd.
100 Wisconsin Edison
100 Western Power Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Russian Rouble 5½s
BOUGHT & SOLD

DIRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Russian Rubles
Closing Price—Bid—Offer

5½% Bonds (F. & A.)	94	97
Exchange Cables	13.30	13.50
Cash (1000 Roubles)	114	121
Cash (6 weeks' delivery)	$102	$112

All Russian Securities

Herbert M. Solomon & Bro.
30 Broad St. N. Y. City
Phone 7754 Broad.

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
500 American Thread Pfd.
20 American Cyanamid Pfd.
100 Connecticut Brass Corp.
100 Fed. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
25 Fidelity Phenix Fire
30 Greenwich Water Co.
50 Guantanamo Sugar
20 National Casket
50 National Sugar
100 Pacific Coast Com.

WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7.

For Sale
25 Amer. Light & Tract. Pfd.
100 Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
100 Edmunds & Jones
50 Fisk Rubber
100 Marlin Arms
100 N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining
50 Northern States Power Com.
100 Northern States Power Pfd.
100 Wisconsin Edison
100 Western Power Pfd.

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Russian Rouble 5½s
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5½% GUARANTEED
First Mortgages and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A."
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

$4,000 PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM CO., LTD., (Original Co.) NOTES, now due, sighed by Rufus L. Patterson and Vernon Brown, will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son. Bids in no Chance at auction will be considered by Geo. Reith & Co., 40 Wall St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between William H. Hennebergerr and Joseph J. Herold, under the firm name of Hennebergerr & Herold, and doing business at Street Number 329 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated, New York, December 1st, 1917.
WILLIAM H. HENNEBERGER.
JOSEPH J. HEROLD.

WARNS AGAINST INFLATION.

Nation Needs Men and Material, Not Money, Says Vanderlip.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—Warning against the danger of paper money inflation as a means of financing the war was given today by Chairman Frank A. Vanderlip of the War Savings Committee in addressing a bankers' luncheon in behalf of the war savings stamp campaign. The Government faced a shortage of men and material, not money, he declared, and therefore the printing press could never satisfy the needs arising from the war.

"There are some impressive reasons why this campaign for economy should have the strongest support of men of large affairs, of great corporations, of savings banks, and of all interests that are concerned with the future security values," Mr. Vanderlip continued. "The alternative of financing this war out of current savings will be the attempt to finance it by inflation; not by the inflation of bank credits alone; that is almost inevitable. The danger is that we might come to inflation by the issue of paper money.

"At no time in the world's history when paper money inflation has anywhere been tried was there a corporate condition such as we have today; a situation where there are many, many billion dollars of securities issued by public service corporations whose income is fixed by law. The advancing price of all things which corporations must have to live, the prices of labor, fuel, equipment, supplies of every sort, would show quick response to the inflation of the currency, but the income of those corporations would still be governed by legal contracts or governmental regulations.

"The burden which always falls upon persons with stationary incomes in a period of credit expansion is well understood, but I am not sure that it is generally recognized that inflation and the consequent rise in prices would have a far more serious effect upon the financial condition of many corporations than was ever the case in former times."

Mr. Vanderlip left here for Omaha, where he speaks tomorrow.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1936	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY OBLIGATIONS

	Yester-Wed's-day. Bid.	Yester-Wed's-day. Ask.	
4½s July, 1967	94½	96¾	96
4½s June, 1965	94½	96¾	96
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96¾	96
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96¾	96
4½s May, 1957	94½	96¾	96
4½s Nov., 1917	97¾		97¾
4½s April, 1966	89½	91½	90
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89½	92	90
4½s Mar., 1964	89½	91½	90
4½s Mar., 1952	89½	91½	90
4½s Sept., 1960	89½	91½	90
4s May, 1959	86	88	87
4s Nov., 1958	86	88	87
4s May, 1957	86		86
4s Nov., 1954	85	87½	86
4s Nov., 1955	85		86
4s Nov., 1938	89½		90½
4s May, 1919	98¾	99¼	98¾

	Yester-Wed's-day. Bid.	Yester-Wed's-day. Ask.	
4s Nov., 1918	99		99½
3½s Nov., 1954	78½	..	78
3½s May, 1954	80	..	78
3½s Nov., 1955	81	..	78

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1981	4.85	4.50	4.80
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.80
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.80
4½s 1918-1919	5.00		5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.80
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.50	4.80
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.80
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.80
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s 1928-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
260	Cities Service	209	204	206½	208½
227	Cities Service pf	71¼	70	70	70¼

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
17	Adirondack Elec. Power	15	17
75	Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	75	85
89	Am. Gas & Electric	89	90
42	Am. Gas & Elec. pf	40	42
205	Am. Light & Traction	200	205
90	Am. Light & Trac. pf	86	90
71	Am. Power & Light	68	71
73	Am. Power & Light pf	73	76
35	Am. Public Utilities	25	30
63	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	63
1½	Am. Water W. & Elec.	1½	2
11	Am. W. & E. particip.	8	11
61	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
30	Carolina Power & Light	30	31
90	Carolina P. & L. pf	90	93
23	Colorado Power	22	23
52	Colorado Power pf	50	52
100	Columbus Electric pf	78	82
54	Com. Power, Ry. & L.	53	55
65	Com. Power, R. & L. pf	63	65
90	Conn. Power pf	83	90
85	Consumers Power	85	90
81	Dayton Power & Lt. pf	79	81
80	Duluth Edison	75	80
55	Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
88	Eastern Texas Elec. pf	78	88
102	El Paso Electric	98	102
88	El Paso Electric pf	88	92
93	Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
100	Electric Properties	90	100
84	Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	88
8	Federal Light & Trac.	5	8
44	Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	..	44
16	Galveston-Tunnel Elec.	15	16
68	Galveston-Hous. El. pf	65	68
300	Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
98	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
100	Idaho Power 7% pf	90	100
44	Illinois Pr. & L. pf	35½	44
42	Interstate Electric	36	42
90	Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
47	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

95¼	Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼
65	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65
95	Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
92	Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
98	Central D. & P. 1st 6s, '51	94½	98
95	Central Ill. Light 5s	94	95
87½	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	83	87½
97½	Col. Gas & El. deb. 5s, '27	70	75
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	96	100
90	Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94
95	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
87½	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98
84	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	102½
92½	Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
90	Denver G. & El. gen. 5s	85	90
95	East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
85	East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
87½	El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	93
90	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	90	100
75	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	75	80
85	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95
100	Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	94	98
96	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
85	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
99	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
93	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atlantic Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
55	Arund.S.&G.	32	31½	32
645	Con. Gas, El. Lt. & Pr.	94	94	94
310	Con. Coal	89	88½	88½
14	Canton	150	150	150
6,266	Cosden	6¼	6	6
1,715	Mtles	3¼	3¼	3¼
275	Davison Chem.	23	23	23

Bonds.

$1,000	B. C. 4s, '51	88½	89½	89½
1,000	Do 4s, '61	88½	89½	89½
9,000	Do 4½s	100	100	100
4,000	Con.5s,	90	90	90
3,000	Con. Coal 6s	100	100	100

BOSTON.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Zinc	12	12	12
10	Do pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
30	Ahmeek	76	75	75
150	Alaska Gold.	2½	2	2
25	Allouez	48½	48½	48½
655	Ariz. Com.	10¼	9¾	10
1,000	Butte & Bal.	60	55	60
46	Cal. & Ariz.	61	59	39
1	Cal. & Hecla	415	415	415
25	Centennial	12	12	12
50	Chino	39	39	39
300	CopperRange	40	39½	40
480	Daly-West	2	2	2
500	Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4
20	Franklin	5	5	5
75	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.
200	Indiana	1¼	1¼	1¼
201	Isle Royale	20½	20	20
40	Kerr Lake	5	4½	5

Railroads.

420	Boston Elev.	30	28¾	29
50	Boston & Prov.	44	44	46
5	Maine Cent.	85	85	85
5	Mass. El. pf.	7½	7½	7½

Miscellaneous.

95	A.Ag.Ch.pf.	91	90	90
60	Am. Pn. Ser.	1	1	1
50	Do pf.	8	8	8
25	Am. Sugar	93½	92	93
32	Do pf.	106	105½	106
1,264	Am. Tel.	101¾	100¾	101¾
65	Am.Woolpf.	88½	87¼	87¼
110	A..G.& W.I.	91½	89	89
50	Cities Service	70	69¼	69½
25	Edison Elec.	142	141	142

Bonds.

$20,000	A.G.&W.I.5s	77	77	77
1,000	C. B. Q. 4s	93	93	93
4,000	Wes.Tel.5s	89¾	89¾	89¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Rad.	255	255	255
100	Booth Fish.	18¾	18¾	18¾
55	Chi. C. C. pf	14	14	14
1,015	Chi. Pn. Tool	41	40	40
50	Chi. Ry.ser. 2	9¼	9¼	9¼
575	Chicago Ry.	106¾	106¾	108½
47	Com. Edison	102	101	101
55	Deere pf.	95	95	95
25	Dia. Match.	94	94	94
90	Hart S. & M.	47	45	47
10	Do pf.	106	106	106

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi. 1st 5s.	82	82	82
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼
13,000	Swift 1st 5s	93¼	92¾	93

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Buff. & Sus.	61	61	61
100	Brill	16	16	16
84	Elec.	47¾	47	47
590	Lake Sup.	10¾	10¾	10¾
405	Leh. Nav.	58	57	57
80	Lehigh Val.	51¾	51¼	51¼
907	Penn.	44	43¾	43¾
1,594	Phila. Elec.	24¼	22¾	22¾

Bonds.

$1,000	E.&Pco.T.4s.	72¾	72¾	72¾
2,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	90	90	90

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
137	Lake	5½	5¼	5½
330	La Salle	2	2	2
40	Michigan	1½	1	1½
50	Nevada	18¾	18¾	18¾
370	North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
166	Old Domin.	38	35½	36
20	Osceola	58¾	56¾	58¾
330	Pond Creek	17½	17	17
10	Ray Con.	21¼	21¼	21¼
244	Shannon	5¾	5¼	5½
43	Superior	5	5	5
455	Sup. & Bos.	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Trinity	3½	3½	3½
200	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	U. S. Smelt.	43	41¼	41¼
130	Do pf.	44½	44½	44½
255	Utah Con.	10¼	9¾	10
150	Utah Metal.	2¾	2¼	2¾
26	Wolverine	33	32	32

Railroads.

50	New Haven	28¼	28	28
15	Old Colony	90½	90½	90½
100	Rutland pf.	18	18	18
150	W. E. S. Ry.	35	35	35

Miscellaneous.

224	Mass. Gas.	75¼	74	74
51	Do pf.	63	63	63
5	Merg'thaler.	120	120	120
1	N. E. Tel.	100	100	100
15	Pac. Mills	129	129	129
767	Swift	118½	116	118½
60	United Drug	69	68	69
406	Unit. Fruit.	113½	110¼	110
450	United Shoe	39¼	38	38¾
115	Do pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,300	Ventura Oil.	4¾	4¼	4½

Bonds.

$34,000	Lib'ty 3½s.	98.50	98.24	98.24
7,400	Do 4s.	97.50	97.30	97.40

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling in volume carried prices down on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, with many prominent stocks touching new low quotations for the movement. The closing was, however, on a rally, which, in some instances, was fairly substantial. Buying by one of the commission houses of a large block of United States Steel common at around the lowest figures of the day was an incident that attracted attention. Early in the day there was a temporary display of firmness in the market. The overnight news was construed as generally favorable.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼
70	Am. B. Sug.	65¾	65	65¾
680	Am. Can.	31⅞	30½	31⅛
40	Am. Cot. Oil	23½	22½	22½
75	Am.H.&L.pf.	59	57½	57½
70	Am. Loco.	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	Am. Su. Tob.	54	53	53½
300	Am. S. & R.	69	68	68½
50	Am. T. & T.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
800	Anac. Cop.	54⅞	53¾	54½
20	A. T.& S.F.	79	78⅝	79
520	Bald. Loco.	52¼	50¼	50½
30	Balt. & Ohio	46¾	46¼	46⅝
2,960	Beth. St'l B.	70¾	67⅝	69⅜
90	Brklyn R. T.	37⅛	37	37
390	Can. Pacific.	128⅛	127	127⅞
270	Cent.Leather	58⅞	56⅝	58¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
200	C.,M.& St.P.	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
40	C.,R.I.& P.	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
10	Chile Copper	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20	Chino Copper	39½	39½	39½
700	Corn Prod.	29	27⅝	28⅜
360	Crucible St'l	50	46½	47⅞
90	Cuba Cane Sug.	26¼	25¾	26¼
180	Dist. Secur.	28⅛	28	28
470	Erie	14½	13⅝	14
580	Gen. Elec.	122¼	118¼	120½
180	Gen. Motors	85¾	84⅜	84⅝
150	Inspir. Cop.	39⅛	38¾	38¾
590	Int. Mer. M.	18⅜	16¾	17½
2,310	Do pf.	88⅝	85	86¾
300	Int. Nickel.	25¾	24½	25
220	Kenne. Cop.	29½	29	29
280	Lack. Steel.	76⅜	74¾	76
20	Max. Motor.	21¼	21¼	21¼
370	Mex. Petrol.	72	68¾	69½
30	Miami Cop.	28½	26¾	26¾
140	Midvale Steel	42¾	41	41¼
140	Mo. Pacific.	22¼	21¼	21¾
30	Nat. E. & S.	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
140	N. Y. Cent.	66¼	66	66
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¼	28	28½
10	Nor. Pacific.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
20	Pennsylvania	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
30	Pres. St'l Car	50	50	50
90	Public Serv.	108¼	108¼	108¼
20	Ray Copper.	21½	21½	21½
2,370	Reading	66⅝	64½	66⅜
490	Rep. I. & S.	71½	68¼	70
10	So. Pacific.	79½	79½	79½
200	So. Railway.	21¾	21¼	21¾
680	Studebaker.	42⅛	40½	41⅜
10	Texas Co.	130	130	130
50	Tob. Prod.	43¼	43¼	43¼
1,390	Union Pac.	107¼	104⅝	106
430	U. Ind. A.	106⅝	102½	102½
20	U. S. Rubber	46	45¾	46
2,570	U. S. Steel.	83¼	80	81½
20	Do pf.	103¼	102⅞	103¼
610	Utah Copper	77	73¼	75⅝
20	Waltham.	35	35	35
420	Willys-Over.	17⅞	17	17½

BONDS.

$4,300	Liberty 4s.	97.40	97.35	97.38
1,100	Do 3½s.	98.50	98.50	98.50

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta.	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
700	Gold. Con.	.38	.38	.38
200	Iron Blos.	.65	.65	.65
500	Jim Butler	.74	.74	.74
500	Montana.	.09	.09	.09
500	Portland.	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	Round Mt.	.20	.20	.20
600	Ton. Ext.	.87½	.82½	.82½
100	Union Con.	1.05	1.05	1.05
300	West End.	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Expl.	8¼	7	7¼
200	‡Air Reduc.	63	60	60
300	Br.-Am.Tob. reg.	15½	15½	15½
800	Do coupon.	16	16	16
50	‡Can. C.& F.	15	15	15
4,000	‡Car L. & P.	2	1⅝	1⅞
100	Cent. Leather.	9	9	9
1,500	Chev. Motor.	62¼	60	62
280	‡Cit. Serv.	210	205	210
450	‡ Do pf.	71	70	70½
200	‡Colon. Oil.	26	25½	25½
925	‡Elec. Gun.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Int. Rub.	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	‡In.Lube Ch.	2½	2¼	2⅜
200	Key.Tire Co.	12	12	12
550	‡S.S.Kresge.	70	65	65

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Ang.-Am.Oil	17½	17	17
100	Do rights.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40	N. Y. Tran.	193	192	192

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	‡‡Allen Oil.	½	1	1
3,500	‡Barn.O.& G.	1⅛	1	1
12,000	‡‡Bos.-Wyo.	19	14	15
6,000	‡Cos.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
200	‡ Do pf.	3½	3½	3½
12,000	‡Crown Oil.	1	1	1
8,100	Cumb.P.& R.	2⅛	1⅞	2
500	‡Elk R. Pet.	6¼	5¾	5¾
1,200	‡Elk.Oil. (a pros.).	½	½	½
1,500	‡Esmer. Oil.	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Friar Oil.	¼	¼	¼
4,000	‡Glenrock Oil	6	6	6
2,700	‡Han.O.& R.	7½	6¼	7½
2,000	‡Houston Oil	21½	21	21
500	‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	‡Inter. Petr.	11¾	11½	11½
5,800	Kenova Oil. (a pros.).	½	½	½

MINING STOCKS.

3,700	Alaska -Brit. Col. Metals	½	½	½
2,000	‡‡Atlanta.	8½	8½	8½
2,000	Bonne-Scrymser	1.45	1.45	1.45
50,000	‡Bos. & Mon	45	40	43
700	‡Brad. Cop.	1⅝	1½	1½
700	Butte C.& Z. Con.	6¾	6½	6¾
1,300	Butte Det.	½	½	½
1,700	‡‡Caledonia.	44	44	44
31,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1
2,000	Can. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Canboy	4½	4	4½
3,900	‡‡C.S.M.&M. (a pros.).	40	37	38
300	Cer. G. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Con. Coal	3	3	3
1,500	Con. Ar. S.	1¾	1¼	1½
1,500	Con. Cop. M.	6½	6¼	6¼
1,100	Cons-Home.	22	22	22
1,200	Copper	¾	¾	¾
2,000	Cres. Con. G.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	‡Emma Con.	½	½	½
100	‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,000	‡Gibson Cop.	2¾	2½	2¾
3,000	‡Gibson D.	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	‡Goldfield C.	3	3	3
800	‡Gt. Verde Ext. Con.	80	65	80
5,000	‡Green Mon.	¼	¼	¼
1,250	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15,000	‡‡Inter Mines	17	13	16
300	Iron Blos.	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,000	‡Jerome-Ver. (a pros.).	⅝	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$6,000	‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. nts.	97	96¾	97
50,000	Can.Gov.5s.	94	93¾	93¾
5,000	Gen.Elr.ts.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	‡G. El. 6s nts	98¾	98¼	98½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Tuesday's low sale in Aetna Explosives was 8¼.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 25258. In Bankruptcy. PHILIP F. SWEENY, MARGARET W. SWEENY and CLARENCE EUGENE SWEENY, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of FRENEAU, SWEENY CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT: Notice is hereby given that on November 26, 1917, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 24th day of December, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 13, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 25068. —In Bankruptcy.—NORMAN SACHS and ANNA DONNEGAN, individually trading as SACHS & DONNEGAN, Bankrupt.

Norman Sachs and Anna Donnegan were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 17th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 27th, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25219.

Notice is given that MORRIS OLARSKY, trading as Queen Skirt Co., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of thirty-five per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before the Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 25298. —In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL TEICH, Bankrupt.

Israel Teich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 24, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25256. —In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH GABA, Bankrupt.

Joseph Gaba was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 27th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 23,965.

Notice is hereby given that ROBERT K. MICKEY has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, Dec. 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 23954. Notice is hereby given that EDWARD W. BAUMEISTER and ALBERT J. FROELICH, individually and as copartners trading as EDWARD W. BAUMEISTER & CO., have applied for a discharge from their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25231. —In Bankruptcy.—HARRY SELTZER, Bankrupt.

Harry Seltzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Dec. 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 24, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24914.

Notice is given that DAVID COHEN, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Dec. 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,362. In Bankruptcy—JANE BLANEY, Bankrupt.

Jane Blaney was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 11th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 27th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24783.

Notice is given that FRANK H. RODMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MacGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23533.

Notice is given that ELLA M. READ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24239. —Notice is given that JOSEPH FINKENTHAL, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE FISCHER, trading as Georgette Shop, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,654 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Dresses, Fixtures, etc. JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

On Monday, December 17th, 1917, at 2 P. M., a public auction will be conducted of all of the assets of JOHN MARIEN, Bankrupt, consisting of drugs, medicines, soda fountain, store fixtures, and other property contained in a drug store. The sale will be conducted at No. 324 North Avenue, Dunnellen, N. J.

DAVID BOBKER, Attorney for Receiver, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Further snows over the new Winter wheat belt were looked upon as favorable for the new crop, as they will both give protection against cold weather and add moisture. The movement was small and apparently shippers are having difficulty in moving wheat as a result of the cold weather. Advices from Argentina indicate unsettled political conditions, but shipments to Europe were larger, amounting to 1,110,000 bushels, compared with 417,000 the previous week and 1,992,000 last year.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Unfavorable weather for the movement caused an early advance in the corn market, the Chicago December position selling at the previous high record of $1.25. Temperatures west of the Mississippi were very low, ranging from zero to 28 below, while in the Ohio Valley there were extensive snows, ranging from light to heavy. There was little animation to the market, however, and price changes were narrow. Part of the early advance was lost, and final quotations were unchanged to ½c higher. The local cash market was firm; kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, being quoted at $1.79½, cost and freight, 15 days' shipment subject to embargo, and Argentine corn at $2.25 free on board, cars to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	126	124⅝	124⅝	124⅛	89¼
January	121⅞	121¼	121¼	121¼	..
May	119⅝	119¼	119⅛	119¼	91

OATS.

New high records were established in the oats market early, when the December position at Chicago sold at 76¾c and May at 73c. Reports that exporters had taken about 750,000 bushels in the West on Wednesday for shipment to Gulf and South Atlantic ports stimulated buying. The cash and export demand was less active at the advance, however, and a decline of ¼c to ⅝c in cash premiums in the West encouraged quite active selling toward the close, with the result that prices gave way, closing ½c net lower. The local cash market was firm and unchanged; standard quoted at 89@89½c; No. 2 white, 89½c; No. 3 white, 88½@89c; No. 4 white, 86@88¼c; fancy clipped white, 90¼@91¼c; ordinary clipped white, 89@89¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	75¾	49⅝
May	73	71⅞	72⅛	72½	53½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak and lower, some positions showing the full maximum loss for any one day and closing near the bottom. The demand was slow and longs were inclined to sell. The cash market was slow as to the domestic demand was concerned, and it is evident that the market is feeling the influence of widespread economies in the consumption of meats. Hog receipts were larger and prices were easier, Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000; estimated for Friday, 30,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 7,400 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.30	24.00	24.00	24.35	15.97
May	24.25	24.05	24.12	24.35	16.00
Ribs—					
January	24.60	24.27	24.27	24.77	13.85
May	24.72	24.40	24.40	24.87	14.20
Pork—					
January	46.35	45.70	45.70	46.62	26.85
May	45.65	45.60	45.60	46.60	26.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cotton seed oil was feverish and irregular, prices moving largely in accordance with the nature of the orders at hand. There was a fair demand for January early, while later the trade was buying March. On the whole there was little new feature in the situation and final quotations were 10 points lower to 2 points higher. Total sales were 5,500 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.50@	..
December	..	..	18.40@18.55	18.50
January	18.63	18.55	18.50@18.60	18.55
February	..	..	18.50@	18.50
March	18.80	18.71	18.75@18.76	18.73
April	..	..	18.70@	..
May	..	..	19.00@	..

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was quiet again yesterday, with prices showing an easier tendency under offerings, which appeared to come chiefly from trade sources. March contracts sold off to 7.20c and September to 7.70c, with the general list closing at a net decline of 5@9 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00	7.00
January	..	..	7.02@7.04	7.06
February	..	..	7.10@7.14	7.16
March	7.25	7.20	7.18@7.20	7.25
April	..	..	7.26@7.27	7.33
May	7.40	7.35	7.34@7.35	7.41
June	..	..	7.42@7.43	7.50
July	7.54	7.54	7.50@7.52	7.59
August	..	..	7.59@7.61	7.67
September	7.73	7.70	7.68@7.70	7.74
October	..	..	7.75@7.77	7.82

SUGAR.

There was no change in the sugar market and no announcement from the Food Administration in regard to the freight rate. No sales were reported and prices for raws were nominal for the old crop at 5.69c for Cubas cost and freight, 6.70c for centrifugal and 5.82c for molasses. New crop was quoted at 4.90c cost and freight, the price fixed by the committee. In refined new business is still light, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and prices are unchanged at 8.15@8.35c for fine granulated, with most of the refiners out of the market. The committee is still busy distributing the sugar on hand.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,324 packages. The late advance in both fresh and held creamery is firmly maintained and there is fair trading, though the market is not quite as active as it was yesterday. Ladies and packing stock have moved up another ½ cent. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 49¼@50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@49c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43¾c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@52¼c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45¼@45¾c; firsts, 42½@43c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 49@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39½@40¼c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 34c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 30@32½c.

EGGS.—Under sales. The advance in prices has checked the demand to some extent, buyers taking stock for most urgent current needs, but the receipts continue light. Weather continues cold in the country and still very unfavorable for shipping, and the market is held steady, with about enough stock available to supply the needs of the trade. Much of the stock is still more or less frosted, and values are irregular. Storage eggs are offering a little more freely at the recent improvement, but there is still fair trading, and the market is sustained with steadiness. Nearby white eggs in light supply, but the demand is limited and the market shows no material change. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 60c; extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 55@57c; seconds, 52@54c; thirds and poorer, 45@50c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 37¼@38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35½c; lower grades, 26@33c. refrigerator, nearby whites, 38@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 66@70c; ordinary to good, 60@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@66c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 50@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 54@63c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 60@62c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 54@60c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.06
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.20	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.65
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	3.45	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.74	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.03	Kewanas	.04
Mispah	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.04	Spearhead	.03
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Extension	.90	Morning Glory	.10
West End	.68	Union Amalg	.04
West Tonopah	.09	White Caps	.51
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.07	Nevada Hills	.03
Booth	.04	Packard	.15
Florence	.09	Rochester	.35
Goldfield Cons	.38	Round Mountain	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅝	Granite	41	50
Doctor	3½	5	Isabella	9	9¼
Elkton	3⅝	3⅞	McKinney	5¼	9
El Paso	22	25	Portland	115	118
Fanny Rawson	2	5	Gold M. M.	14	15
Golden Cycle	150	151	Vindicator	35	38
Gold Sovereign	2	3			

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Permanent location of the metal trades centre in the Front and Water Streets section is indicated by an important series of sales just closed involving the entire block bounded by Maiden Lane, Fletcher, Front and Water Streets.

The Smith Valley Realty Corporation, through George R. Read & Co., has bought, after months of negotiation with various ownerships, the thirteen parcels in the block, the most recent purchase concerning 157 to 159 Water Street, acquired from the Emily L. Kent estate.

The other properties, at 143 to 149 Maiden Lane and 150 to 160 Front Street, were sold by the Kennedy Estates, Ltd.; 141 Maiden Lane by George F. Riggs, 139 Maiden Lane by the estate of Solomon Appel and Gustav Basch, 153 Water Street and 135 to 137 Maiden Lane by George F. Martens, and 155 Water Street by Sarah F. Willets.

The Smith Valley Realty Corporation has already begun the demolition of the easterly end of this block, 143 to 149 Maiden Lane, running through to Fletcher Street, with the entire frontage between the two streets on the west side of Front Street, on which it will erect a seven-story modern fireproof office building. This property has been leased for a long term of years to the New Jersey Zinc Company, which will occupy it exclusively for offices. The company is now located in the National City Bank building, and it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1918.

Sale Along New Subway Route.

William C. and George A. Reeber, dealers in building materials, who were pioneer business men in the Mott Haven section of the Bronx, have sold to the J. C. Hoffman Company the five-story brick loft and the three one-story frame buildings at 2,585 to 2,593 Third Avenue, running through to Morris Avenue. The properties have a frontage of 150 feet on Third Avenue and 171 feet on Morris Avenue, with a northerly line of 149 feet, and have been held at $125,000.

They are one block north of the new express station on the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway at Third Avenue and 138th Street. John A. Steinmetz was the broker in the transaction.

Dwelling Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 79 West 119th Street, on a lot 18 by 100, near Lenox Avenue, has been sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client of Harry Sugarman.

Buyer For Tenement.

S. Weinstein bought from Rae Shinsky 340 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 24.2 by 96, east of Scammel Street.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of J. Shank purchased from Greenwood Cemetery, Inc. the six-story new-law tenement with stores, occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of 167th Street and Prospect Avenue.

A. I. Romanga purchased from Emilio Farago the five-story new-law tenement, occupying a plot 49 by 95, on the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and 166th Street.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for James V. Gurge to clients, for investment, the two four-story brick apartments, on a plot 60 by 100, at 512-14 Forty-eighth Street. This is the third sale of these buildings by the same brokers since the first of the year.

Queens Borough Sales.

John Greer sold for John Lorenz, to Elizabeth McCutcheon, a house on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 250 feet south of Washington Avenue, Long Island City, as an investment.

The Jamaica Securities Company sold to S. S. Welch the property 40 by 100 feet on the southwest side of Meade Street, 100 feet northwest of Lynn Avenue, Glendale.

J. F. Kendall sold to L. Elliott of the Bronx the dwelling on the south side of Kimball Avenue 65 feet east of Briggs Avenue, Richmond Hill.

W. L. Pyne sold to O. O. Gardiner the dwelling and plot 37 by 107 feet at 16 Clinton Terrace, Jamaica.

Staten Island.

The Standard Oil Company of New York purchased, through C. E. Griffith's Sons, from Eberhard Faber, the two-story house on the waterfront at Tower Hill, Port Richmond, consisting of a plot 176 feet on Richmond Terrace and running back to the Kill van Kull River, with riparian rights. This property adjoins the present Standard Oil depot.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for Mrs. Georgina B. Whitney her hollow tile residence, with a large plot of ground, on Greenfield Avenue, Bronxville, to Stephen Donahue, of New York City, who will occupy the place in the Spring.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold the country estate of Robert Frothingham, known as "Tenacre," on Purchase Street, White Plains, N. Y., to a New York client. The property was held at $40,000.

George Howe sold two large corner plots situated at the intersection of Hillside Road and Briarcliff Road, Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, New York, to Mrs. Katharine Morrison. Mrs. Morrison plans to build houses for sale on the property.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold the residence of Frederick L. Schuyler at 25 Beech Road, Prospect Park, Ridgewood, N. J., to Willard P. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Yorker Buys at Greenwich.

Kenneth B. Van Riper of New York has purchased from James H. Snowden his property in Field Point Park, Greenwich, Conn., which has been valued at $250,000. The property is the estate of Mrs. Seymour Hyde and George M. Pynchon. Douglas L. Elliman and Ladd & Nichols were the brokers in the sale.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons leased the building at 316 Washington Street, between Duane and Jay Streets, to the Drohan Company, Inc.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to Jacob Tuppert sixteen lots on Southern Boulevard, 132d Street and Brook Avenue, for a term of years; also the store and second floor, containing 10,000 square feet, at 157 to 159 West Fifty-sixth Street, to the Taylor Motor Truck Company, as the store at 145 to 149 West Eighteenth Street to the Electrical Repair Company.

Fifth Avenue Building Height Restriction Hearing Today.

The Board of Estimate will hold a hearing this morning upon the advisability of restricting building heights along Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth to Ninety-ninth Street to 100 feet.

The plan has the backing of the Fifth Avenue Association and several owners in that section, and was recently given a hearing before Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who reported back to the Committee on City Plan, which in turn referred the matter to the Board of Estimate.

At the hearing in the Borough President's office several owners or their representatives protested against the proposed change. Under the present ruling buildings may rise to a height of 150 feet. It is proposed to cut this limitation fifty feet or more, so as to preserve the private-house character of fifth Avenue.

Realty Notes.

William G. Rehbein has negotiated a first mortgage loan of $50,000 for three years, for the M. K. M. Realty Corporation, on the properties at 444 to 462 Seventh Avenue, 329 to 331 Sixteenth Street, and 342 to 350 Fifteenth Street.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for this evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Joseph P. Day, at the invitation of M. Morgenthau, Jr., Treasurer of the National Committee on Army and Navy Music, and Clarence Corney of the New York Community Chorus, will appear at the Concert of the Massed Bands from Camp Upton at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, next Sunday evening. He will make an appeal for $2,000, needed to place the bands on an efficient basis.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association will hold its next meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 17, 1917, at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The annual election of officers, Directors and Board of Counsel will take place.

Justice Garretson, sitting in the Queens County Supreme Court, has granted permission for the Corporation Counsel to take testimony in court for the opening of Bogerum Avenue from Jackson Avenue to the Whitestone Branch of the Long Island Railroad, at Flushing.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8, three-story dwelling; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations against G. L. Sterm et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $14,497.83; taxes, &c., $443; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

235th St, 52d East, n s, 146.1 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; North Side Savings Bank against Mary McKernan et al.; A. E. Gutgsell, attorney; due, $2,858.39; taxes, &c., $85.99; to the plaintiff for $3,150.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner 50th St, to three three-story garages, stable, &c.; R. Dietz et al., 330 Park Av, owners; P. J. & R. P. Clark, 1,889 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

58th St, 13 and 15 East, to a four-story stable; Downtown Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, owner; Landsman & Bartos, 280 Grand St, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Manhattan.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address part of the second part.

DOWNING ST, 49 and 51, n s, 120.2 ft w of Bedford St, 39.6x90; Joseph A. Caragher to Eliz. R., his wife, 2,323 Newkirk Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, Oct. 10 ..... $1

HAVEN AV, w s, 362.10 ft s of 181st St, 75x119; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Bert L. Haskins, Pawling, N. Y., mtg $75,000, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

PARK AV, 1,601, e s, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, 24.10x80; Irving W. Spiro to Lena Bernstein, 941 Rogers Place, mtg $10,000, Dec. 12; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway $400

45TH ST, 431 West, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John G. Peppler et al., heirs, &c., Christian and John Peppler, to Emeline Rofke, (Peppler,) 2,305 Prospect Av, Bronx, all title, b. and s., June 18; address, 720 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J. $1

47TH ST, n s, 507.5 ft e of 10th Av, 42.9x100.5; Sarah Peppler to Hebig Realty and Building Co., b. and s., June 18; Hy. W. Peppler, 720 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J. $1

48TH ST, 323 EAST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Meta Piepenbring to Ignazio Martorana and Gioacchino La Rose, 117 Elizabeth St, mtg $14,000, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

79TH ST, 220 EAST, s s, 245 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.5, mtg $12,000; 108th St, 59 East, n s, 238 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, mtg, $7,000, all liens; Equality Construction Co. to Pauline Schimmer, 219 Audubon Av. $11,000

12TH ST, 117 WEST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; David J. Ryan to Bert L. Haskins, at 26 Elmore Place, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg, $10,000, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, Theo. R. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bert L. Haskins to Martha Hensle, 91 Fletcher Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., all liens, mtg $9,200, Dec. 7; attorney, same $1

137TH ST, 245 West, n s, 488 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Harry H. Meyers et al. to Jessie Goldstein, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 14, 1910; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Frances M. Williams to Monarch Lodge, No. 45, Improved B. P. O. of Elks of the World, 245 West 137th St, all liens, Nov. 8, 1917; attorney, same, ... $8,000

Bronx.

AVENUE B, s e corner, road from Highbridge to railroad depot, 50.6x158x72x101; Katherine A. Dorgan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner 172d St, 50x100; James H. Brewster, trustee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 5, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x104.9; Jacob Rumpf to Samuel Schoenberg, 226 Webster Av, Jersey City, prior mtg $18,700, Dec. 10, due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Schoenberg, 226 Webster Av, Jersey City $700

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 668-72, s e corner 39th St, first and second lofts; Charles E. Johnson to Samuel F. Mangee, 129 West 86th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; address, 116 West 22d St. $7,500

13TH ST, 124 East, all; Edward W. Kearney to Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co., 24 East 13th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918, 5 years rental $2,800

45TH ST, 23 West, ground floor and part basement; Jules Mayer to Liberty Lunch Co., 10 years from completion of alterations to Feb. 29, 1928; attorney, J. Blumofe, 140 Nassau St. $5,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

12TH ST, 119 to 125 West; Jarcho Bros., Inc., against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor $1,782.86

12TH ST, 742; Jacob & Regenbogen against Laura A. Palmer, owner; Jack W. Thompson, contractor $87.00

77TH ST, 150 West; Abraham Drescher against Robert L. Hoguet, owner; M. Coyne, contractor $33.00

144TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x100; Riger Construction Co. against West 144th Street Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor $646.50

Bronx.

CORLEAR AV, 3,404; Vincent Valente against Mrs. Day, owner; A. B. Carucci, contractor $85.00

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 15½x235; Frederick R. Stoneall against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Thomas F. Penders, contractor $1,800.00

SAME PROPERTY; August Mundorf & Son, Inc., against same, owner; same, contractor $1,200.00

SAME PROPERTY; La Pour Iron Works, Inc., against same owner; same contractor $2,200.00

TREMONT AV, 1,010; Jarcho Bros. Inc., against 1,010 Tremont Av, Corporation, owner; Lustgarten Co., Inc., and 1,010 Tremont Av. Corporation, contractors. $1,226.57

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

21ST ST, 534 and 536 West; Margaret F. Smith against Richard T. Lynch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh.

67TH ST, 209 East; City Real Estate Co against Lucy Hardy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

71ST ST, 222 East; Charles P. Buckley et al. against George T. Dunn et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. W. Buckley.

Bronx.

FULTON AV, w s, 41.6 ft n of 168th St, 87.1x111.1; Anna K. Beck against McEvoy & Kocester Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. O. Knoeppel.

LOT 22, Block 3,309, Section 12, tax map; same against Catherine Steinke et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 39, Block 2,611, Section 10, on tax map; same against Charles Blair et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 144, Block 3,855, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against Patrick J. Duffy, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 145, Block 3,355, Section 12, tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 182, Block 2,526, Section 9, on tax map; same against Homer Lee et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOTS 208, 209, 210, and 211, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; William G. Bumsted against Joseph Capeano et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. O. Townsend.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n w corner of Crosby Av, 52.1x87.9; Julia Cole against Pasquale Monaco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. Schellke.

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; New York Trust Co., as trustee, against Artee Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$500,000 at 5%

($100,000-$300,000) *Manhattan.*

EDWARD W. SCOTT, Jr.
WALTER E. SCOTT

Tel. 1610 John. 34 Pine St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

Two P. M. on Premises, Rain or Shine,

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r,

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"MAYWILL,"

THE GEER PLACE, AT

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Modern Colonial Dwelling, Garage, Outbuildings and 15 Acres Fine Land.

Geer Place is situated on Talmadge Hill Road, near Gracie St., New Canaan, Conn., in midst of fine country estates, and has view for miles of Sound and surrounding country.

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN AT PAR.

Auctioneer's Offices, 100 B'way, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Full Commission Paid.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

53rd St., near 9th Ave.

Rent $12,000
1st Mortgage $51,000
Land Area 10,000 Sq. Feet

GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 ACRES

Borough of Queens

Golf Links with Club House

This ideal property for nearby Country Club, with grounds completed in golf course, tennis courts, etc., and commodious club house.

Ideal location within 30 minutes by Penn.-L. I. R. R. trains, with subway connection from Manhattan to Jamaica.

Trustees must close estate. For particulars address "Trustee," C 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

A COZY HOME

For rent or sale; all-year-round residence; steam heat, open grates, electricity and gas; heated garage; large grounds; 30 minutes from Grand Central, near transportations; restricted colony; special rental for Winter months. Apply to owner, H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sacrifice of
Colonial Suburban Home
24 Acres.

Immediate cash purchaser may avail himself of remarkable opportunity to purchase delightful nearby Suburban Country Home, modern Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; spacious garage with living quarters; stable, greenhouse, other necessary outbuildings; unusually attractive house, grounds; kitchen garden, tillable fields and orchard; a wooded stream is a notable feature; good roads, excellent train service. Photographs, maps, other particulars this office. Prompt action will prove profitable

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Absolutely clean small kitchenette apartment, near subway; furnished or unfurnished; moderate rent; give particulars. G 431 Times Annex.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 164 W. 72d. Col. 8696.

One or two rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat; between 53d and 130th Sts., west; state lowest price. W 4 Times.

Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; between 50th and 65th Sts. G 425 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished three or four room modern housekeeping apartment; convenient to subway; rental not to exceed $50 per month. Telephone Rector 6670. J. R. Pratt.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107H, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

24TH, 122 EAST.—One large, sunny room; other room, clean, refined house.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)— Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Newly furnished, private bath, electricity, apartments.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4.

37TH, 125 EAST, (Murray Hill 991.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

43D, 11 EAST.—Apartments, studios, suites, single rooms, $3.50, $5, $7; gentlemen.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

61ST, 23 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—One furnished room, $35; distinctive; electric light, elevator; references.

MADISON AVE., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms with or without private bath; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-2 room suites, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunshiny, quiet, single room, well heated; dainty apartment; view, home privileges; hot water always, evenings. Henry.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant double room; running water; private house; reference; single room.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; steam heat, running water; gentleman.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 52 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; quiet home; every convenience.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Furnished, one room, with shower and lavatory; suitable for man.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; homelike.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Well located room, couple gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

65TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny single, double rooms; private entrance. One airlight. Call evenings.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9639.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Mrs. Atkinson.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST. — Refined, cozy, large rooms; French family.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows front and southerly exposed room, second floor, private house. Telephone 3740 Columbus.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

71ST, 30 WEST. — Comfortable room; well heated; electricity, private bath; unique house.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, sunny hall room, bath adjacent.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

72D, 261 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; near subway; references.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 111 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 710.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.

Large, small rooms adjoining bath; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; room with kitchenette, electricity. $265 Columbus.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, heated, southern exposure, dressing room, running water, electricity.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive small front room, $4; also skylight, running water, $2.50.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting; bath; single, en suite.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Elegant front suite accommodating two; electric light, steam heat, private entrance, adjoining bath; telephone. Vandesandt.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, steam heat, electricity; telephone, reference.

82D, 250 WEST.—Cozy genial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small front room, second floor.

83D, 54 WEST.—Second floor front, bath; kitchenette; other rooms; best references.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive large back parlor, with bath, refined private house.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, sunny; running water, electricity; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful front room, parlor, kitchenette, electricity, $35-$45.

88TH, 110 WEST. — Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droocam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwelling; beautiful rooms, moderate prices.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, twin beds; southern exposure; reasonable.

90D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen; phone; private family.

93D, 203 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Warm, comfortable medium room, adjoining bath; private home; conveniences; gentleman.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Butters.

97TH, (753 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

101ST ST., 209 WEST (Apt. 3.—Two sunny, connecting rooms; attractive home; every convenience; gentlemen, couple. Phone River 5040.

102D, 1 WEST.—Attractive single or two rooms; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Wright.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; convenient for two; next to bath; elevator apartment; French family. Apartment 35, Ducolomb.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—High-class, modern apartment; large outside room; lavatory; private bath; exceptional appointments; references. Phone Academy 3238.

108TH, 301 WEST.— Two rooms, private bath; private family. Call 5-7, Apt. 1 A.

113TH, 540 WEST (Broadway).—Transient can engage handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, apartment, housekeeping, until January; immediate possession.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH (near Riverside and Columbia).—Sunny parlor with bedroom and running water if desired; telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; also large room, kitchen privileges. Apt. 41.

122D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; with shower; modern elevator apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 31.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, near shower bath; elevator; subway, buses; $5. Scott.

152D, 598 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; private house; telephone.

ATTRACTIVE room; en suite; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BRIGHT, pleasant, half block subway; private family; reasonable; phone, elevator. L. 124 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880 (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike; quiet. Telphone 3,903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CALL RIVERSIDE 902.

Homelike, sunny room; southern exposure; private bath; in exclusive family occupying own house, close to 103d Subway; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful suites overlooking Park; also single room.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d.)—Large and small rooms, with running water; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 195. — Attractive, two-room front suite; elevator; private family. Morningside 9100.

DESIRABLE room, bath, highest class, with small, refined, congenial home near subway. Phone Ellis, 211 Morningside.

IN THE WEST 70S, with English family, beautiful, large rooms, private baths, with or without kitchenettes; references exchanged. L 71 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV. 50 (Apt. 4.)—Elegantly furnished large room, elevator house, with family of two; breakfast if wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910 (Corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room, overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7 F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large outside room; everything new and complete; $10; also sunny room, 2 windows; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.) — Large room, also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42, Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 95TH. — Attractive room; private family; elevator apartment. Phone Worrell, Riverside 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 81st St.)—Comfortable suite, also single room; all facing river; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 773.—Attractively furnished rooms on third, fourth floors; private house; home privileges; ladies preferred; references. Miss Smith.

WEST END AV., 680.—Would give room free to refined girl student who would be in four or five evenings a week, share room with five-year-old child; references required. 5996 Riverside. Pollok.

WEST END AV., 840.—Two beautifully furnished large rooms, connecting or separate, in modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, with or without bath; breakfast. River 3050.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 223, (Subway.)—Large room, hot water, heat, large closet, conveniences; also back parlor, parquet floor. Prospect 9513.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO PLEASANT rooms for gentleman and wife, in modern apartment or private house, West Side; 70th to 100th streets, near Riverside Drive, or East Side, 34th to 59th Streets, near 5th Avenue. C 336 Times Downtown.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants furnished room and bath with private family, board inclusive; district, River side Drive, between 72d and 110th Sts. Z 243 Times Annex.

Well furnished room wanted by young man; Riverside Drive, not above 125th; please state price and particulars; private family only. G 427 Times Annex.

Young gentleman in modern apartment with very small private family; no other roomers; between 96th and 120th Sts., west; give telephone number. N 146 Times.

Young couple want one or two sunny rooms, kitchenette; electricity; private bath preferred; between 60th and 110th Sts., west side; $35. Z 267 Times Annex.

Business woman wants room with private family, with conveniences. N 154 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; excellent meals served; refined surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere, outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.

Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure, private bath; reference.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; first service.

72D, 263 WEST.—Two double rooms; private bath; second floor; unusual accommodations; reasonable.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 113 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Small rooms; rates special; good table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable small room, adjoining bath, with board.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuvier 8227.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Few homelike rooms; also back parlor; excellent cooking; conveniences; references.

88TH, 164 WEST.—Two attractive large, single rooms; homelike table, congenial surroundings.

97TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

106TH, 329 WEST.—This is no boarding house, nor hotel, but a palatial residence, converted into a high-class pension; rooms with, without private bath, or en suite; cuisine, service, unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4930.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St., Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room in private Jewish family; six windows facing Riverside Drive; bath, telephone; elevator service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.

Large, attractive room, twin mahogany beds; two closets; running hot water; best home cooking. Morningside 6600, Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 519.—Steam heated rooms adjoining bath, shower; $10-$12. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight; Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Fine house; just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 871, (101st.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE desire accommodations as paying guests in refined private home, not a boarding or rooming house; location central west side; meals desired, but not essential; would furnish if necessary. Address Auspacher, 100 Fifth Av.

GENTLEMAN and two sons wish two rooms and board with private family on Washington Heights; moderate. L 247 Times Downtown.

Lady.—Large, sunny room; modern conveniences; west side; American family. W 11 Times.

Accommodation in refined family, business couple, with care of child. N 157 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTO CAR delivery wagon, suitable for carrying small or large packages; just the car for Christmas trade; general condition good; very cheap.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1917-1918.

Touring, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918; run 75 miles; extra equipment of tires and bumpers; reasonable. Ecclestone, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

BUICK.—1917, Winter and Summer top, run 3,500 miles, big bargain. Kaufman-Morris, 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC, 1917, Landau Brougham; motor excellent; painted blue; upholstery buff-colored broadcloth; wire wheels, one extra; tires fine; wonderful purchase at a reasonable price; immediate delivery.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN,
seven passenger full four door; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green, beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 35th St. Telephone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, late 1916; three-passenger Cabriolet, upholstered cloth, run less than 6,000 miles; complete equipment, $1,400; no dealers; can be seen any time. 631 St. Nicholas Av., 141st St. Gregory.

CADILLAC Limousine, 1917 landaulet top; perfect condition, Summer upholstery covers and two brand new extra cord tires, $2,950. Phone Murray Hill 4813, or Flatbush—3284W.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA COUPE, BEAUTIFUL CAR, JUST LIKE NEW, AT A BARGAIN. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, 1916, SEDAN, like new; bargain. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven - passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS Limousine, model 18; motor fine, starter and lights; body gray whipcord, in wonderful condition; very cheap; great car for renting business.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

CHALMERS COUPELET.
As good as new; electric equipped; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

CHALMERS limousine, late model; cannot tell from new; many extras; $800. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1917, $650; wire wheels; perfect every way. Willys Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av., corner Hancock St. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car, model 8-50; many extras; fine condition; no dealers. 168 Douglas St., near Bond, B'klyn.

COLE.—Brand new 8 cyl. 7 pass. at a saving of $595, owing to transfer of agency. Box L 132 Times.

COLE 1917, seven - passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE Limousine, with extra touring body; mechanically fine; painted green; tires excellent; upholstery gray; suitable for private or renting business; wonderful car at short price.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 59th St.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT.—Beautiful baby limousine, condition guaranteed; new paint and shoes; a real bargain. Phone Columbus 8099 for details.

FIAT 1915, 35 horse power town car; first-class condition; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

FORD 1917 1½-ton truck, closed body, with extension, $650. Call 1-5, L. B., 80 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

GRANT 1917 Sedan, like new, cost $1,100, sell $650; no dealers. Box 315, Great Neck Station, L. I.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

LANDAULET LOCOMOBILE, 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger; overhauled and guaranteed; painted attractive green; upholstery gray; tires excellent; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; must be seen to be appreciated.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE LOCOMOBILE, 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger; excellent mechanical condition; painted dark blue; upholstery black leather; would make fine renting car for exclusive patrons; must be sold immediately.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LOCOMOBILE
1917 6-cyl. 48 h. p.
LIMOUSINE.
Most exceptional purchase.
Immediate Delivery.
Practically new in every way; seating capacity, 7 passengers, (5 inside;) upholstery gray, black stripe broadcloth; painted dark green; motor and mechanical parts in finest possible condition; guaranteed; tires 37x5, excellent, with 2 new shoes.
NO WAR TAX.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., next to Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913, 6-48, Limousine; overhauled by our own mechanics; newly painted blue; fine condition every way; brand-new tires; suitable for renting work.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Practically brand-new; latest model; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MARMON 1917 Landaulet, also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven - passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.
As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER 1914 raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCEDES TOURING, 1914 MODEL, $500. Excellent mechanical condition; new shoes, new paint, chains, tools, &c.; all parts obtainable here; a Christmas gift at this price. Phone Columbus 8590.

MITCHELL Sport Car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5-passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OAKLAND SEDAN.
Runs and looks like new; fully equipped; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE COUPELET.
Every possible equipment; like new; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
Cars Bought from Manufacturer Assure Satisfaction.
We will store free until Spring any car bought now. $100 will hold car. An opportunity to save at least 25% on Spring prices.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

OVERLAND LANDAULET,
latest model, fully equipped; guaranteed; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-35 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD Twin Six Runabout; small mileage; A1 condition; selling for owner's account. Ellis Motor Car Company, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4000 Mulberry. Pierce Arrow distributors.

PACKARD, limousine body, 1915, model 3-38, perfect shape, for sale; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

PACKARD limousine, 4-35, exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PIERCE ARROW Limousines and Landaulets, in good running order; one at $1,000; two at $650; every car a bargain. Ellis Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4000 Mulberry. Pierce Arrow distributors.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Thoroughly overhauled; new shoes; many extras; guarantee offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

PULLMAN 1916 Roadster, "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

RENAULT.—Latest model; 65-H. P. roadster; Westinghouse light and starter; Dunlap wire wheels; luxurious equipment and appearance; absolutely perfect condition; cost $7,500; owner going to war; will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,668 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, like new, $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Landaulet, with Westinghouse air springs; in very good condition; tires all good; for quick sale $500. Ellis Motor Car Co., 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4000 Mulberry. Pierce Arrow distributors.

STANDARD '16, 7-passenger touring. Standard, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4"; Fleetwood limousine, imported linings, beautiful fixtures and vanity cases, renovated, gray whipcord linings; newly painted Napier green; renickeled and made to look like new; new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7800.

STEARNS KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1916 limousine, landaulet; all 1917 improvements; newly painted; mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $1,000. Can be seen at any time, 225 West 66th St. Aalder's Garage.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body; all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder 1916 town car; run very little; big bargain. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, 1917; runs and looks like new; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

STUDEBAKER 1917, 4-cylinder, new tires; bargain. McGovern, 359 West 45th.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Runabout, also roadster and bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sell one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7282.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON six limousine overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; nine hundred. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, $382 cash, $50 monthly. Willys Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av. corner Hancock. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
CHALMERS LIGHT TOURING, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 OVERLAND 1918 Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
Open evenings and Sunday till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORA

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line
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Agents Wanted	40c
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HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man for neat trading of fine machine details. Call Room 2505, 120 Broadway.

DYE FOREMAN wanted, high grade, with old concern; first-class opportunity for good man. Z 241 Times Annex.

ENGINEER to operate new plant entirely above ground, healthy location in country; living quarters new and furnished free, with light and heat. N 112 Times.

ERRAND BOY wanted; $30 per month. Redfield Advertising Agency, Inc., 34 West 33d St.

ESTIMATOR AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.—Building contractor wants estimator and construction superintendent; must be familiar with all trades. Builder, W 3 Times.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICIANS.

MEN EXPERIENCED IN ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING TELEPHONES AND OTHER SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN CONSIDERED. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

ELECTRICIANS.—Experienced, union men. Apply 228 West 57th St.

EXPORTING AND IMPORTING MAN thoroughly conversant with Far East and Oriental markets is wanted by large New York house; state full details, experience, and nationality. C 315 Times Downtown.

HEAVY HARDWARE,

TOOLS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

HERE IS

AN OPPORTUNITY

IF you have shop experience

IF you have technical training

IF you are ambitious

IF you desire to develop in sales work

Send your qualifications and photograph to the

Industrial Bearings Division,

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

All communications will be considered confidential.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

JOB PAPER RULER wanted, first class, on blank book and loose leaf work; permanent position to the right man. Address F. O. Box 714, Springfield, Mass.

LABORERS.—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN, 20 TO 28 YEARS OLD, AS ASSISTANT TO EXPORT MANAGER; MUST SPEAK AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE DRY GOODS LINE AND SOURCES OF PRODUCTION; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. C 329 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, C 284 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS and Machinists Helpers wanted. Apply 47 West St., City; 7th floor.

MAIL CLERK.—Excellent opportunity for experienced man or boy, with good salary. G. S., Times Harlem.

MAN, experienced, to roast and take charge of peanut butter plant; night shift; steady work, good pay. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Manufacturing Department, 153 Bay St., Jersey City.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and Credit Man, one who had experience with wearing apparel, manufacturing concerns preferred; good opportunity for man who is not afraid of hard work; reply in detail stating age, experience, references, and salary. L 249 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—EXPERIENCED IN LINE; OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUSTLERS; WRITE PARTICULARS. L 106 TIMES.

PATROLL AUDITORS.—Wanted, by one of the large casualty companies, three experienced men who have had actual field experience in the auditing of all forms of casualty insurance policies; salary $25 a week, with opportunity for advancement; apply by letter, giving full information as to experience; answers will be considered confidential when requested. C 327 Times Downtown.

PRESIDENT of large downtown bank requires the services of a competent and experienced secretary; must be a good stenographer, preferably with a knowledge of bookkeeping; no replies will be considered unless written in own handwriting, setting forth age, education and experience. Address C. J. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

PRESSMAN.—Seasoned cylinder pressman wanted for working foremanship in shop of five cylinders; steady work; best of conditions. The Du Bois Press, Rochester, N. Y.

PROOFREADER.—Non-union; if you are a first-class reader and looking for a first-class position, here's your chance; state experience and last place employed. N 147 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Man who has held similar position and knows the line. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

RESIDENT MALE TUTOR TO COACH BOY GOING TO HIGH SCHOOL; LANGUAGES, LATIN, ALGEBRA, NECESSARY; YOUNG MAN PREFERRED; ONLY THOSE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED WITH FIRST CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY. 1,160 PARK AV., BETWEEN 92D AND 93D.

SALESMEN.—Reliable, experienced salesmen wanted, woolen knitting yarns; entire time or side line; commission basis; state territory covered; reference required. Box 816, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—We are open for a good silk salesman, to sell to the dress and waist manufacturers; commission basis. L 128 Times.

SALESMAN.—One with fur experience preferred; must be able to furnish $500 bond. Write, stating salary and experience and reference, L 110 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS, PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS REGARDING EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. C 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN by leading specialty handkerchief and ladies' neckwear house in New York for entire South from Richmond; house has now established trade in larger points; no attention paid to replies unless accompanied by list of trade houses represented, amount sales, and territory covered; commission basis. R. H., 257 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN of education in charge of displays of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for New York City and Eastern States; only A1 men of excellent character; splendid remuneration and opportunity to advance if possessed of initiative and ability; commission basis, with drawing account. Call 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—We need capable salesmen immediately to cover our trade in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; a man of integrity, neat appearance, and education can be sure of good income, with opportunity for advancement; drawing account against commission. T. O., 46 Times.

SALESMAN.

Liberal commission and permanent position for active, refined, experienced salesman in financial district; must be between twenty-two and one and 3, Cortlandt 2574, or write. We supply leads. T 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by an established manufacturer of wall decorations, capable of handling New York City and State, also New Jersey territory; one having experience as a decorator preferred; salary and commission. Reply to Post Office Box 103, Bloomfield, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent, experienced American salesman, 25 to 45 years of age, with A1 references from previous employers; opportunity for advancement to executive position; guaranteed drawing account against commission. B. B., 64 Times.

SALESMAN, Italian, capable of speaking English fluently, for best-selling popular-priced commercial and pleasure cars on market; drawing account against commission; excellent opportunity for right party. N 131 Times.

SALESMAN to cover the South with a line of ladies' neckwear boudoir caps and silk underwear; only those with former experience in these lines will be considered; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN for Pennsylvania and Ohio for strong line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps by large manufacturer; acquaintance with line and territory required; commission basis. Address B. X., 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Photoengravers' salesman who now controls some trade; good opportunity for right man; progressive house; salary and commission. L 84 Times.

SALESMEN wanted: live salesmen to carry a high grade small line ladies' fabric bags; 10% commission; South, Middle West, Coast territories open. L 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN.—Nine dollar ladies' waists; small side line; state territory covered; references; commission basis. N 151 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SELECTOR.—Young man thoroughly experienced in the business; good salary. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, competent shipping clerk to take complete charge and who is thoroughly familiar with the business; good proposition and liberal salary to right man. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SOLICITORS for long-established magazine; annual subscription $6; commission $1.50. Apply Room 1053, 47 West 34th St.

STEAM DRILL RUNNERS.

Good jobs for three men. Report to S. J. Hoar, Glenville Mill, Glenville, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER—Spanish, with knowledge of English preferred, who can take dictation in Spanish; salary to start $20 weekly. Address W. W. G., Box 96, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in wholesale house; one with some experience in the novelty jewelry line preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary wanted. L 120 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SALESMEN of character by long-established Protestant weekly. Salary or commission. Z 355 Times Annex.

TRACERS.

Young men, exempt from conscription; must be neat, fast, accurate, and good letterers, with mechanical drawing experience; salary, $13 to $20, depending upon experience and ability; steady positions and advancement. Call eleventh floor, 360 Madison Av.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office accounts and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

WESTERN SALESMAN.

Large coat house wishes a man with large following to take side line on commission basis. S. S., L 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, good education, one who can write and edit copy for manufacturers' house organ; experienced in handling layout work, engravings, and in ordering printing; application should cover full experience, age, nationality, references, and salary desired; send samples of house-organ work which you have executed. Z 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 350, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN under 20 years of age for training in real business; must be ambitious and willing to do conscientious work; unusual opportunity for young man of the right stamp to secure training and development in practical business methods. Address L. B., Box 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—A good opportunity for a conscientious, willing, and bright young man, 18-20 years of age; one accurate at figures and good penmanship desired; give all details, age, salary desired, experience, etc. 1 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, wanted by large manufacturing company; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography and familiar with general office work, filing records, correspondence; salary $15 to $18 to start. C 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, typist and bill clerk, wanted by wholesale firm; possibilities for advancement; salary to start $12. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references. L 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, typist and general office work; stenography not essential; salary, $10 to $12; good prospect. L 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, in office of steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN for reception hall and clerical work in large publishing house; bright, clean boy will find advancement with us; salary $8 to $9; give full particulars. L 122 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

We have now many good opportunities for accountants, bookkeepers, executives, correspondents, stenographers, shop foremen, advertising men, cost accountants, assistant bookkeepers, and clerks at salaries from $3,000 per annum to $10 weekly.

30 TIMEKEEPERS, STOREROOM MEN, AND COST CLERKS FOR NEW JERSEY, $1,300 PER ANNUM.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS, — 7 positions, knowledge of export business; permanent city locations; $1,300 per annum.

We also have several openings for BOOKKEEPERS having experience figuring manufacturing cost; salary $20 to $25 per week.

Education Notes.

Charges of gross misconduct and insubordination preferred by the Superintendent of School Buildings against Gerald McMurray, an inspector of masonry and carpentry, have been dismissed.

The Board of Education has commended the work done by the District Superintendents, teachers, and pupils in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign.

The Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association will hold its next meeting on Dec. 15, at 8 P. M., at the Miller School, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Edw. J. Kilduff, Dr. M. E. Zinman, and Charles E. Smith.

The New York University School of Commerce Accounts and Finance announces an illustrated lecture on "Motion Study in Office Work," by W. H. Leffingwell, manager of the office efficiency department of L. V. Estes, Inc., engineers, Chicago, at 7:45 this evening, in Room 805, eighth floor of the University Building.

The forty-eighth semi-annual declamations in the Boys' High School speech improvement work will be held at 8 P. M. today.

The Class in Aesthetic Dancing and Technique, under Miss Mary B. Michener, will meet on Monday at 8 P. M. at Community Centre, Public School 158, Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A.

The Federation of Teachers' Association will hold mass meeting on Sunday at 8 P. M. in the Stuyvesant High School to protest against the publicity that has been given to the alleged disloyalty of a small number of public school teachers.

The Teachers' Council will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. today in the Board of Education Hall.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (4) accts. ability, over 30 yrs., $25-$30; bookkeepers, (3,) $25; stenographers, (2,) $1,200; stenographers, (2,) $25; boy, $14. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

TRANSLATORS.—50 Spanish-English translators wanted; $100 monthly; citizens preferred; Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.; call early.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—High class bankmen, all branches, $1,000-$3,000; bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $16-$15; Typists, $12-$8; Clerical, $7. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment for trained rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

RADIO OPERATORS.—Big demand; special 90-day course now forming; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HAVE YOU A BUSINESS OR ARTICLE—NO SCHEMES—THAT $200,000 A YEAR IN ADVERTISING FOR 5 YEARS WILL MAKE A WINNER? WE WILL PAY FOR THE ADVERTISING AND MAKE A COMBINATION. WHAT HAVE YOU? ANSWER QUICK, MENTIONING ARTICLE. L 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Forced to sell on account of draft, incorporated company having the agency for two popular cars for Bronx and Manhattan, including established showroom and service station with equipment; situated on one of New York's busiest growing automobile thoroughfares with 75-foot frontage at reasonable rent on long lease; wonderful opportunity for big future; must act quick. B. S., 541 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in manufacturing, who can invest $5,000, can make a profitable connection with a New York company manufacturing power-house equipment; only those competent to take charge of engineering department need apply. Address L 230 Times Downtown.

DEAFNESS.—Those wishing to know about the Anderson, which improves hearing marvelously may obtain information by writing or calling Anderson Electric Corporation, 145 West 36th St., 1 E., New York.

Partner Wanted.—Old-established, good paying picture frame manufacturing business; selling account other interest; stand investigation; particulars principals only. Box A D, 864 Broadway.

Mail order silk goods merchants, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell mailing list to limited number of applicants; 11,000 names of high-class women. Call or write, 95 Madison Av., Room 607.

Designer, on ladies' and misses' coats; excellent opportunity for good man to go into business; only those who have been working on a better line need reply. H 173 Times.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer of national necessity automobile device, used throughout the world, wants active partner with $1,500. W 16 Times.

ADVERTISING MEDICAL OFFICE for sale; fourth floor; poor health; established; well equipped; income $6,000 net. C. Burtt, 221 East 17th.

Business Notices.

Let us handle your deliveries promptly by auto truck; reasonable rates. Allers Bros., 224 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES; LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NO INTERESTS, CHARGES, WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2612.

Excellent bargain in scarfs, muffs, and sets, $15 up; caracul coats, with skunk collar and cuffs, $35; ladies' Jap mink coats, $37.50 and up; men's fur-lined coats, $25 and up; automobile robes, $10 and up; automobile coats, $17.50 and up; everything in the fur line; orders taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; money refunded if not satisfactory.

A. MURSTEN, 23 EAST 8TH ST., COR. UNIVERSITY PL. STUYVE. 3071.

Reduction of floor space requires wholesale house selling excess shelving, wall fixtures, salesmen's selling trunks, sample cases, platform scales, mimeograph, counters, stock tables, stock segments, large Mosler safe, one 50-employe Dey time clock, step ladders, &c. Store, 6 and 8 West 33d St. Phone Madison Square 8119.

Foster screw machine, hexagon turret; power presses, Adriance No. 3 and No. 4, V. & O. file cutting machine, sand blast, square and circle shears. National Product Mfg. Co., 494 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $30; never worn; chauffeur's Esquimo fur coat, $15; lady's kit coney cape; also Hudson seal stole and muff; pair fur automobile robes, $15; perfect condition. 862 West End Av.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, new and second-hand low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 33 West 32d St., near B'way.

Multigraphs (two) for sale; No. 4 model; in good condition; now in actual service, including four segments; full type equipment and stands; sell for cash only. Phone Cortlandt 917

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 493 Broadway.

For Sale.—For $1,500 cash I will sell my beautiful Rajah-Mir (Indo-Persian) rug; the dimensions are 17 feet 10 inches long by 15 feet 7 inches wide; a great bargain. Circle 925.

Addressing Machine.—Perfect working order; 4,000 new stencils; bargain. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

Bargain.—200 double yacht bed blankets, also horse blankets, fire hose and fire department bells. E. J. Kane, 39 Ann St.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Harris, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Johnston.
Holt, Capt. C. H., to Base Hosp. No. 116, New York.
O'Neill, 1st Lt. O., to Camp Greenleaf, with Hosp. Train No. 22.
Zink, 1st Lt. C. M., and Chumley, 1st Lt. C. F., to St. Louis for inst.
Kepler, Capt. C. O., hon. discharged.
Ingalls, 1st Lt. S. S., to Camp Beauregard.
Cassels, Capt. W. G., to Camp Lewis.
Roberts, Maj. D. D. V., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, N. Y.
Miller, 1st Lt. E. D., and Watkins, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Johnston.
Shannon, 1st Lt. H. M., previous orders amended to direct him to report to Cmdg. Off. at Ft. Bliss.
Terry, 1st Lt. A. H., Jr., to Camp Devens.
Ramsey, 1st Lt. D., to N. Y. for inst.

Following to Phila. for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Fowler, E. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ferguson, R. T. | Hess, H. L.
Hiller, J. B. | Leavy, I. M.
Hunt, K. S. | Jones, M. La C.
McCarthy, F. P. | Norris, S. A.
Sonnenschein, H. D. | Vanderwerker, E. E.
Giles, H. J.

Hudson, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Doniphan.
Gatlin, 1st Lt. J. S., and MacLaughlin, 1st Lt. H. E., hon. discharged.
Anderson, 1st Lt. J. K., to St. Louis for inst.
Russell, Capt. C. N., previous orders revoked; to Base Hosp., No. 116, N. Y.
Phythian, Capt. J. L., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Thomas.

Following to Camp Mills, to examine command with a view of eliminating the mentally unfit:

CAPTAINS.

Meagher, J. F. W. | Sharp, G. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dickinson, W. G. | George, J. C.
McCurdy, J. T. | Pinto, N. W.
Grimberg, L. | Hausman, S. W.
Powelson, A. W. | Redwood, F. H.
Millias, W. W.

Abbott, 1st Lt. LeR. C., previous orders amended to read May 7 instead of May 15.
Sims, 1st Lt. C. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Reynolds, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Strong, Capt. J. A., to Camp Greene.
Robinson, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Taylor.
Butler, Capt. J., to Camp Lewis.
Margulies, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Wadsworth.
Thomas, Capt. G. A., to Hoboken.
Peyton, Capt. H. A., to Post Graduate Medical School, N. Y., for inst.
Lutz, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Greene.
Hoagland, Capt. H. W., to Camp Sheridan.
Duryea, 1st Lt. C. F., previous orders revoked; to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.
Stewart, Capt. A. C., to Camp Lewis, to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.
Burgess, 1st Lt. T. S., to home.
Podesta, 1st Lt. A. J., to Camp Sherman.
Titus, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Greenleaf, with Ambulance Co. No. 42.
Greene, 1st Lt. E. H., to Atlanta, to enlist personnel of Base Hosp. 43.
Cattell, 1st Lt. H. W., and Murphy, 1st Lt. P. S., to Ft. Riley.
Chailvin, 1st Lt. H. S., hon. discharged.
Grubb, Capt. A. L., to Walter Reed Hosp., for inst.
Hanna, Capt. M. A., to Camp Travis.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, B. L. | Manning, G. W.
Bissell, A. H. | Payne, C.
Eckerson, L. B. | Reynolds, J. H.
Horton, G. R.

Ruhland, 1st Lt. G. C., previous orders amended to read Major.
Rhea, 1st Lt. J. O'D., previous orders amended; to Camp Meade.
Lupton, 1st Lt. M., to Western Dept.
Westmoreland, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Shelby.
Garvin, Capt. C. L., to Camp Kearny.
Beebe, 1st Lt. J. A., to home.
Shohl, 1st Lt. A. T., previous orders amended; to camps specified, then to station in this city.

Following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jones, W. H. | Eaddy, J. D.
Cornae, C. N. B. | Leiderman, E. H.
Quinn, R. J. | Fetzer, L. W.
Kemble, E. W. | Richard, W. A.
Robinson, C. G. | Bigler, C. A., Jr.
McCracken, J. L. | Tilley, J. S.
Adams, I. N. | Beck, S. G.

Meyer, Capt. L. B., previous orders amended, to N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital for inst.
Prowitt, 1st Lt. H. P., to Camp Taylor.
Porges, 1st Lt. I. A., will revert to inactive list.
Sturgeon, Capt. C. T., to New York Orthopedic Hosp.
Abbott, Capt. T. J., to Base Hosp. No. 116 at N. Y.
Williams, 1st Lt. P. F., to Hoboken.
Reitzfeld, 1st Lt. L. N., to N. Y. Orthopedic Hosp. for inst.
Traver, 1st Lt. P. C., to Camp Taylor.
Siebert, Maj. E. G., to Hazelhurst Field for temp. duty, then to station in this city.
Wilkerson, 1st Lt. F., and Beebe, 1st Lt. J. A., hon. discharged.
Lawrence, Capt. G. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
MacKay, 1st Lt. D., to Ft. Robinson.
Youland, 1st Lt. W. E., Jr., to Base Hosp. No. 116 at N. Y.
Oertel, Maj. T. E., to Camp Logan.
Southall, Maj. E. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Lyon, Capt. P. H., previous orders revoked.

Previous orders relating to following revoked:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

De Wolf, H. | Du Bois, C. F.
Plum, F. A. | Wilhoit, S. E.
Cable, I. M. | Chamberlain, W. G.
Gillespie, D. P. | Sachs, L. M.
Fontaine, J. M. | Pittman, I. W.
West, J. | Whitefort, W. J.
Woodbury, H. E.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Rand, 1st Lt. E. D., will report to Chief War College Division, for intelligence duty.
Merrill, 1st Lt. C. E., appointed Temp. 1st Lt. in Sig.C. Reg. Army.
Rodgers, 2d Lt. E. T., to Camp Upton.
Newson, Capt. H. D., will report to Chief War College Div.
Pickett, 1st Lt. C. A., and Lyon, 2d Lt. E. A., relieved from active duty.
Ford, 1st Lt. J. T., Jr.; Houston, Maj. J. G., and Maher, Maj. F. J., prev. orders revoked. They will proceed to Camp Travis with 90th Div.

Quartermaster Corps.

Jordan, 2d Lt. C., to Detroit, thence to his station.
Hebblethwaite, Capt. J. R., to New York as asst. to Depot Qm.
Kay, Maj. J. C., to Camp McClellan as Qm. of 6th Div.
Collins, 2d Lt. R. P., to Camp Sevier as asst. to cmdg. off. of Aux. Remount Depot 310.
Clark, 2d Lt. A. P., to Phila. as asst. to Depot Qm.
Mead, 2d Lt. S. M., to Camp Dix as Qm. of Base Hosp.
Kellogg, 2d Lt. G. M., Jr., will report to cmdg. off. of Auxiliary Remount Depot 321, as his asst.
Clarke, 2d Lt. M. G., will report to Qm. Gen.
Parr, 2d Lt. L. C., and Lange, 2d Lt. E. M., to Presidio of San Fran. for inst.
Batley, 2d Lt. K. E., to Ardmore, Penn.; thence to his station.
McGrath, Capt. J. A., to Camp McClellan as asst. to Qm. of 6th Div.
Curlee, 2d Lt. G. M., prev. orders amended so as to assign him to permanent duty in office of Qm. Gen.
Barnewall, Capt. A. V. R., to Camp Meigs.
Venable, Maj. V. L., to Camp Jackson as Adjt. of 186th Brig.
Reass, 2d Lt. J. H., to Camp Wadsworth with Aux. Remount Depot 307.
O'Brien, 2d Lt. P. J., and Wilder, 2d Lt. M. E., to New York as asst. to Depot Qm.
Starnes, 2d Lt. R. R., to Camp Cody as asst. to cmdg. off. of Aux. Remount Depot 326.
Laubach, Capt. J. H., to Camp Lee as asst. to Camp Qm.
Lauterbach, 2d Lt. C. E., prev. orders revoked.
Stewart, 2d Lt. J. D., to Ft. Leavenworth as asst. to Qm.
Starnes, 2d Lt. C. M.; King, 2d Lt. C. E., and Yeager, 2d Lt. H. E., prev. orders amended to assign them to Camp Funston.

Following to Camp Funston as asstS. to Camp Qm.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Kelly, J. P. | Ogle, C. G.
Lauterbach, C. E. | Whytem, G. P., Jr.
Rucker, W. L. | Eckman, V. H.
Kaiser, C. | Davis, C. P.
Rathbone, W. H. | Burson, C. J.
Larrieu, H. R. | Prince, A. J. B.

Peare, 2d Lt. H. B., to New York, reporting to Capt. W. E. Kruesi for inst., and then to Jeffersonville, Ind., reporting to Depot Qm. as safety engineer.
Shuldinger, 2d Lt. H., to New York, reporting to Capt. W. E. Kruesi for instructions, thence to Phila., reporting to Depot Qm. as safety engineer.
Shadbolt, 2d Lt. H. W., to Des Moines as asst. to officer in charge of utilities, Camp Dodge.

Following to Governors Island to conduct 600 men of the Qm.R.C. to Camp Johnston:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Mills, C. H. | Willis, F.
Stern, N. J. | Stevenson, J. G.

Following to N. Y. as asstS. to Depot Qm.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Davis, A. C. | Lane, D. T.
Wienges, P. C. | Leary, R. W.
Tolman, C. S. | Savage, H. L.
Taylor, V. A. | Dellette, B. J.
Cooney, S. L. | Jones, B. T.
Fairbairn, T. S. A. | Thomas, A. W.
Noel, R. C. | Miller, F. B.
Moore, H. C. | Barnaby, W. F.
Todd, L. C. | Maxwell, S.
Foster, H. G. | Wright, P. B.
Danner, N. B.

Smith, 2d Lt. F. P., to Camp Meade as asst. to Cmdg. Off., Aux. Remount Depot 304.
Foland, 2d Lt. R. R., and Blackburn, 2d Lt. W., hon. discharged.
Jeffersonville, Ind., as asstS. to Depot Qm.
Schmerber, 2d Lt. L. J., to Fort Myer, Va., as asst. to Qm.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Berman, 1st Lt. J., and Janeway, 1st Lt. L. W., hon. discharged.
Evans, Capt. R. P., Jr., to Schenectady and report by letter to Chief of Engrs.
Jahn, 1st Lt. N. F., and Janushek, 2d Lt. A. J., hon. discharged.
May, Capt. O. J., appointed temp. Capt. in Sig. C.
Granger, Capt. A. H.; Dorsey, 1st Lt. J. M.; Van Vleck, 2d Lt. P.; Smith, 2d Lt. R. C., hon. discharged.
Stevens, 2d Lt. G. R., and Morgan, Capt. A. J., prev. orders revoked.
Randolph, Capt. R. I., to Camp Meade.
Whitman, 1st Lt. W. S., will report to Chief of Engrs.
Dougherty, 1st Lt. C. O., prev. orders amended so as to direct Dougherty, 1st Lt. C. O., to Camp Mills, for Motor Mechanics.
Child, Capt. R. E.; Sylliaasen, 1st Lt. V. L., and Cook, 2d Lt. F. B., Jr., attached to 4th Engs. at Vancouver Barracks.

Following attached to 20th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.:

CAPTAINS.

Miller, L. S. | Uhrich, M. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hetrick, C. E. | Jepson, M. E.
Hall, G. G. | Smith, W. T.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frost, E. F. | Kallander, C. H.

Following attached to 23d Engs. at Camp Meade:

Varney, Capt. K. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Heinecke, C. W. | Hoffeditz, W. L.
Gray, G. R. | Metcalf, L. G.
Watson, H. S. | Tripple, G.
Hale, C. S. | Raisch, A. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hayes, J. R. | Peck, H. S.
Cunnane, W. B., Jr.

Following attached to 304th Engs. at Camp Meade:

CAPTAINS.

Wickes, L. W. | Cook, F. S.
Ware, N. | Lintner, G. V.
Zimmerman, E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ready, M. E. | Palmer, C. H., Jr.
Mosier, P. M.
Breslin, 2d Lt. T.

Following attached to 303d Engs. at Camp Dix:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dorsett, E. C. | Brigham, W. B.
Conover, R. | Herman, R. E., Jr.
Davis, E. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Barnes, R. M. | Hampton, G.

Carlock, Capt. J. B.; Geiger, Capt. A. W.; Feeley, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., and Johnston, 2d Lt. D. M., attached to 30th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.

Following assigned to 109th Engs. at Camp Cody for temp. duty:

CAPTAINS.

Vance, W. N. | Piper, O. A.
Walter, J. M., Jr. | MacMillan, J.
Bressler, C. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Krishaum, L. G. | Chaffins, C. J.
Darling, H. C. | Weber, G.
Gewan, F. P. | Roper, F. E.
Smith, D. D.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Arnold, E. A. | McKeever, G. V.
Emerson, R. P. | Isakson, C. O.
Hodges, J. B. | Riordan, E. J.

Following assigned to 115th Engs. at Camp Kearny for temp. duty:

CAPTAINS.

Haynes, R. S. | Degnan, L. V.
Kitts, J. A. | Mehlert, E., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Morbio, A. | Spear, W. H.
Boley, A. L. | Schorr, W. B.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Smith, J. S. | Wakefield, L. R.
Creighton, C. | Goldman, O.
Zander, G. | Grasle, W. R.

Following assigned to 316th Engs at Camp Lewis for temp. duty:

CAPTAINS.

Szumanski, S. | Bissell, W. H.
Gough, W. J. | Boland, F. J.
Wilson, G. H., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Becker, F. F. | Peckham, H. R.
Davis, G. W. | Rose, P. O.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Farmer, H. D. | Reynolds, R. W.
Irvine, R. R. | Waite, C. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bryan, 1st Lt. A. W.; Albert, 1st Lt.

PUNISH TWO FIRMS FOR SUGAR PRICES

Federal Food Board Suspends Licenses of Wholesalers and Orders Them to Refund.

BOTH PLEADED GUILTY

Board Insists They Must Repurchase All Goods Except Cornmeal Disposed of in "Combination."

The Federal Food Board of New York yesterday suspended the licenses of two wholesale grocers, Goldberg & Cohen of 205 East Fourth Street, and Herman Dworkis of 292 Second Street, and temporarily put them out of business. Both firms had been found guilty of charging their customers more for sugar than the price fixed by the Food Administration. Goldberg & Cohen, it is said, had a business of $150,000 a year and Dworkis of $500,000 a year. The license of Goldberg & Cohen is suspended until Jan. 15 and the license of Dworkis's until March 1.

This action was taken at a meeting of the board at which John Mitchell presided. The board was inclined to be lenient in view of the fact that both offenders pleaded guilty and agreed to restore the overcharges. The recommendations of the Food Administration here were approved by Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. Hire is the finding of the board withdrawing the license from Herman Dworkis:

The defendant, Dworkis, a wholesale dealer in food under license by the Federal Food Administration, partly on evidence and partly by his own confession, has been found guilty of the charges made against him. The decision follows:

(a) The decision of the Federal Food Board of New York is that said Dworkis shall refund to his customers all sums charged in exces of the price fixed by the Federal Food Administration for sugar since Oct. 8, 1917, and that he shall repurchase any and all foods other than cornmeal sold in combination sales on and after Nov. 17, 1917, in connection with sugar, at the price paid by the purchaser.

(b) That he shall advertise in not less than three of the local English and Jewish papers, at least twice, offering to comply with the foregoing conditions. This advertisement, as to the publications selected, its size and language, is to be approved by the Federal Food Board before publication.

(c) The license under which the defendant is engaged in the sale of food is to be withdrawn and not to be renewed prior to March 1, 1918, or as soon thereafter as the refunding of overcharges and the repurchasing of goods sold through combination sales have been complied with in accordance with the foregoing. A new license will then be issued by the Federal Food Administration.

(d) The premises of the defendant are to be closed to the public not later than tomorrow, Friday, evening, Dec. 14, 1917, at 6 o'clock, and to continue so closed until a new license has been issued.

The finding in the case of Goldberg & Cohen was in the same form as the above.

The Federal Board was able to deal with these cases because the offenders were amenable to the Federal License law. The State Food law is to be invoked against small dealers who are accused of profiteering, according to Mr. Mitchell.

After the board adjourned yesterday Mr. Mitchell said that it had made plans to appoint deputy food administrators in every county of the State. It will also organize food councils in every large city. According to Mr. Mitchell the board probably will issue within a few days another list of prices. This list will include at least a dozen commodities. The wholesale prices will be given and the board also will publish what it considers fair retail prices. These current wholesale prices of frozen fish were made public yesterday by the Food Board:

	Box.	Broken.
Medium dressed weakfish	12	14
Small dressed weakfish	9	10
Small round weakfish	8	9
Medium bass	15	17
Large butterfish	10	13
Large or medium mackerel	15	17
Steak pollock	8	9
Small croakers	6	7
Medium and large croakers	7	8
Bone squid	5	6
Whiting	4	5
Ling	3	4
Medium halibut, 20-60 pounds	20	22
Halibut, 10-20 pounds	20	22
Chicken halibut	18	20
Fall salmon	16	18
Silver salmon	15	10
Steak cod	10	12
Extra frozen smelts	20	23

George M. Rolph, head of the International Sugar Committee, said yesterday that there was no prospect of filling the market demand for sugar this month. The committee announced that 9,500 bags of Venezuelan sugar was in transit to New York. This sugar was bought at 4.644 cents a pound.

Frank L. Lowry, Chairman of the Refiners' Distribution Committee, said that the distribution of 7,000,000 pounds of sugar begun on Wednesday was completed yesterday. Eleven thousand bags of Cuban sugar contracted for on Tuesday will be ready for delivery within the next few days.

Statistics as to the cost of milk production were presented to the Federal Milk Commission yesterday by Professor C. F. Warren of the Agricultural School of Cornell University. While there had been an increase, he said, in the population in this State since 1915 there has bee nadecrease in the number of cows.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Reward if the finder of the articles of jewelry missing since about Nov. 1, 1917, from Millbrook, N. Y., will return them to the owner's agent, John T. McGovern, 141 Broadway, New York City; a very substantial reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Old-fashioned gold pin, scroll and two small flowers, between 113th and East 30th, near Madison; return to Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East 29th; probably lost in bus or car; reward.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $200 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST.—Amber Lorgnette, with two sets of glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; good reward for return. Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray, 925 Park Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, on 5th Av. bus or West 46th St., Monday. Finder will be liberally rewarded upon return to Mrs. L. M. Gordon, 15 West 67th St.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank book No. 626822 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Leather folding frame containing two pictures of Lieutenants, uniformed, 45th St. and Lexington Av., or Town Taxi; return to Mrs. Wing, 430 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—Between Claridge Hotel, Globe Theatre, Amsterdam Roof, and Reisenweber's, diamond brooch. Liberal reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel Chatham.

LOST—Gramercy section, gold wrist watch, with gold link bracelet; initials "E. V. B."; reward. Mrs. Van Bell, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Large dinner ring, Sunday night, Hotel Navarre; 34 diamonds, heart-shaped centre, platinum setting; liberal reward for information leading to recovery. L 101 Times.

LOST—On Nassau St., between Beekman and John, platinum top, diamond cluster ring, without centre stone. Reward if returned to B. Gutter & Sons, 170 Nassau.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch with engraving G. L. S., somewhere between 302 West 72d and Colonial Cafe, on 67th. Finder return Z 268 Times Annex.

LOST.—Gold pin, Thanksgiving Day, initials "M. V. P."; reward; lady who called about same, please call between 12 and 1 P. M. Vivas, 543 West 146th.

LOST.—Platinum ring with three large diamonds and 10 small ones, on Friday; return to 500 West End Av., apartment ground C; liberal reward.

LOST.—Dark taupe fox muff, containing khaki knitting, on 10th Av. car going downtown, 1 to 1:30 P. M. Thursday; reward. Studio Club, 35 East 62d.

LOST.—German silver mesh purse, containing two bills, change, pencil, and two keys. Communicate with J. L. Williams, 152 West 57th; reward.

LOST.—Hippodrome, Dec. 12, 7:30 P. M., black pocketbook, with money and documents. Return to S. Volnoff, 231 East 17th Street.

LOST.—Gold garter clasp, between Van Rensselaer and McAlpin Hotels; between 8 and 10 P. M.; liberal reward. G 429 Times Annex.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch on black silk band; initials E. M. F.; liberal reward. Return Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Wednesday, on 34th St., between 5th Av. and R. H. Macy & Co., skunk muff lined with brown silk; reward. W 12 Times.

LOST—Mink scarf, two stripes, with tails, between 57th and 5th, to Colony Club; reward, L 92 Times.

LOST.—Green turquoise matrix circular brooch, surrounded with small pearls. Phone Bryant 3566. Reward.

LOST.—White Plains, Wednesday, long platinum diamond bar pin; liberal reward. J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St., New York.

LOST.—Please return bag containing cards, &c. Miss Breta Longacre, 27 West 67th. Liberal reward.

LOST—Suit case, with initials L. S. B., Saturday, on Boston Post Road. Reward for return to Fitch Gilbert, Jr., 801 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday night, Dec. 8, gold and black enamel wrist watch marked E. L. D.; $50 reward. Apply V 194 Times.

LOST.—Envelope containing correspondence for S. H. Nylholm, 11A So. Portland Av., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Persian neckpiece Wednesday matinee, Cohan & Harris. Phone 2532 Newtown. Roper.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, initials L. J. S., fastened leather strap. Kennedy, 243 West 107th.

LOST. — Muskrat muff, Rector's and 59th, Saturday night; reward. Chester, 215 West 91st.

LOST.—Muff, in taxi, en route to 43 Park Av., 5:30 P. M., Saturday; reward offered for return to 50 East 58th St. Apartment 2H.

LOST—A bunch of keys at 43d and 8th Av. or 60th St. and Broadway. Reward if returned to 412 West 15th St.

LOST.—Tuesday, gold Masonic fob; reward. A. S. Grier, 3,800 Broadway.

LOST.—Tan purse containing $10 and key; reward. Apt. 43, 316 West 93d St.

LOST.—Lorgrette and gold chain with six diamonds; reward. 115 East 70th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, diamond ring, about Sunday, Dec. 9, with three large diamonds running up and down finger, surrounded by smaller diamonds set in gold. Return to L. T. P., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 875. No questions asked.

$5 REWARD for black brief case containing letters, almanacs, manuscripts, small lavender bag, on city-bound South Beach train, S. I. boat, or shuttle, Wednesday morning, Room 1014, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5140.

$100 REWARD.

BLACK HAND BAG, containing money and jewelry, on Broadway car, betwee 207th and 145th Sts. LAMSON, 516 Wes. 47th, apartment 302.

$200 REWARD.

for flexible bracelet, 46 diamonds, lost Monday in vicinity of Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$300 REWARD

return diamond and emerald ring lost Dec. 13, between 45th and 57th Sts.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 48th St.

$200 REWARD for large diamond bar pin lost between Hudson Theatre and 565 Park Av., to 824 5th Av. Mrs. D. Wilcox, 824 5th Av. No questions.

REWARD.—Silver hairpin, 5 inches long; Dec. 6. Phone Circle 3648, 9-5.

PAINTS LURID PICTURE OF OUR WORLD HUNGER

Cologne Paper Sees Only Huge Annexation Plans and Scheme to Displace Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 13.—The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung says that Lloyd George's postponement of his statement on war issues may be attributed to President Wilson's recent speech and to the fact that the British Premier required a few days to reconsider his position. The paper asserts that America shows no inclination to hurry with her help for the Entente, although Wilson demanded a credit of $11,500,000,000. The fact that this was the largest war credit ever asked in Congress, it says, pleases the vanity of Americans.

"How it is to be used depends on Wilson," says the Volkszeitung, "and this depends on the Wall Street interests." The paper holds that the declaration of war on Austria-Hungary and the "prosnective" declaration against Bulgaria and Turkey show clearly America's imperialistic tendencies and the complete abolishment of the old Monroe Doctrine. Wilson, it says, not only wants to control the peace conditions of Europe, but demands that he shall have the deciding word in regulating the affairs of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the whole Orient. This is the gist of Wilson's address to Congress, the paper says, and it naturally tickles the Americans' vanity and swells the hopes of the munition interests.

"America endeavors to become the arbitrator of the world," the Volkszeitung asserts, "and we have pointed to this danger for years."

The paper continues with arguments designed to create jealousy between England and America by describing America's alleged annexationist and imperialistic desires and how they are "sure" to conflict with England. It argues that if America is interested in Turkey and the Balkans she will some day show the same interest in Africa and India, may take possession of Bordeaux, may build new railways to Paris, and may show the same inclination regarding Cadiz.

Discussions about the increase of America's merchant fleet are continued by the Volkszeitung. This interest in the merchant fleet may be partly due to the fact that for the moment Germany has stopped shipbuilding and has even forbidden it except for the navy. It is admitted in the best-informed shipping circles that Germany now possesses only about half her original merchant fleet.

The Volkszeitung says that if the war was business for England it is still more so for America, and that Wall Street is thinking of the future. "It means business," says the paper, "and Wilson is its solicitor."

The paper remarks that the world is waiting anxiously for Lloyd George's speech, and that he must not only deal with Lord Lansdowne's letter but also with Wilson's address, and must explain America's "rapidly growing imperialism." It concludes:

"If he dare not do this, he recognizes that there is nothing left for England but to play second fiddle to America."

CANCEL TWO FAST TRAINS.

B. & O. to Cut Down Royal Blue Service After Jan. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—While no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will discontinue after Jan. 6 two of the Royal Blue Line trains between Washington and New York. The train leaving Washington at 11:10 A. M. and arriving in New York at 4:10 P. M., and that leaving New York at 4 P. M. and arriving in Washington at 9 P. M., will be the ones to go.

This reduction in fast passenger service is part of the effort by the Baltimore & Ohio to facilitate the movement of freight. The company recently discontinued a number of accommodation trains.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Adv.

$3,000,000 ESTATE OFFERED TO PUBLIC

William Hall Walker Wants His Property to Go to Charitable and Educational Purposes.

FORTUNE MADE IN KODAKS

Friends and Employes Receive Generous Bequests—Final Disposition in Hands of Wife and Daughter.

The will of William Hall Walker, one of the largest stockholders of the Eastman Kodak Company, who died on Nov. 29 last at the age of 72, suggests that the bulk of his estate of more than $3,000,000 be devoted to charitable and educational purposes. Mr. Walker, who received a technical training as a mechanical engineer, but later branched into photography and had much to do with the perfection of the art, gave $100,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology several years ago, and in his will directs that half his residuary estate be given to Stevens unless his daughter, Gertrude D. Walker, disposes of it in her will. He left the remaining half of the residue in trust to his wife, Harriet D. Walker, to be disposed of as she chooses, but in his will he says:

"It is my desire to provide generously for the welfare of the two persons most near and dear to me, to wit, my wife and daughter, so long as they shall live, and when the use of the bulk of the fortune I have accumulated shall no longer be necessary for their maintenance and support, I prefer my estate to be devoted to charitable or educational purposes rather than to go to individuals who have no claim upon me, to be used for their personal ends."

Mr. Walker provided generously for his friends and employes. He directed that all servants employed at his estate, Brookside, at Great Barrington, Mass., or at his town house, 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, who had been in his employ more than five years are to receive half their annual salary, and those employed more than five years are to get 10 per cent. more. Those employed less than five years get $200 each. Under this clause thirty-nine persons receive bequests of from $200 to $1,062. The manager, farmer, and head gardener at Brookside get $2,000 each, and an equal sum is left to Alfred Richards, butler, and to Martin Frain, "faithful servant."

The only public bequests other than the contingent residuary bequest to Stevens are $25,000 to Fairview Hospital and $10,000 to the Visiting Nurses Association at Great Barrington; a stone gong in his library to the Peabody Museum, and a picture of Whistler by William M. Chase and one by Vollon to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with four Chippendale chairs.

Among the many gifts to friends were: Helen J. Watt, $10,000; E. Tatnall Nichols, Jr., $10,000; Jeanette A. Edwards, London, $5,000; Edith Jones, $10,000; Christina James Burgess, Florence, Italy, $10,000; Dr. Charles E. Atwood, $10,000, "in recognition of fidelity and assistance to me and of nursing me during a severe illness;" Mrs. Orlando Dana, $10,000, "in recognition of many kind qualities of mind and ever present sympathy;" Helen Atwood, cousin, $1,000, "in recognition of many admirable qualities of mind and heart, and particularly her broad and liberal attitude toward others not of the Roman Catholic faith."

The testator gave Brookside to his wife and daughter, and left a fund of $1,500,000 to maintain it, but suggested that they would probably not care to occupy his town house, and for this reason empowered his trustees to sell it. His wife and daughter are permitted to take what they choose of its contents.

HEFTER LEFT $200,000.

Expects Daughters to Wed, So Sons Will Get Bulk of Estate.

The estate of Louis Hefter, of 730 Riverside Drive, who was founder of the Hefter Package Co. and Hefter & Co., and who died Nov. 29, last, is valued at more than $200,000 and is left to his family. He gave $50,000 to his son, David, to aid him in carrying on the business, and left $30,000 to his wife, Ray Hefter, who also gets the residue. His daughters Janet and Sadye each get $5,000, and $1,000 goes to his daughter Rose. Benjamin Hefter, a son, gets $500 and the income from 150 shares of stock of Hefter & Co., because he is in poor health and his father desires him to have a steady income.

In explaining why the sons receive more than the daughters the testator said it was not due to any difference in affection, because he loved them equally, "but because it is my expectation and hope that my said daughters Sadye and Janet will contract happy marriages with spouses capable of supporting them as has my beloved daughter Rose."

Maturin L. Delafield Left $300,000.

The will of Maturin Livingston Delafield, lawyer, who died on Nov. 5 last at his home, at Riverdale, disposes of an estate of more than $300,000, which is left to his wife, Mary Coleman Delafield, and three daughters and five sons.

FUSION FUND RECORDS TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Expenses of Candidates Will Reach $2,000,000, Says District Attorney, Who Will Push Inquiry.

A feature of the investigation yesterday by the District Attorney's office of the campaign expenditures of the Fusion Committee of 1917 was the inquiry started at Albany into the accounts filed by individuals and organizations, which Mr. Swann asserts will bring the total spent for all candidates approximately to $2,000,000. Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe and six stenographers went to Albany to copy the records, but it was decided that to make copies or even to photograph the hundreds of documents would take too long, and arrangements were made to have the reports brought here today by a representative of the office of the Secretary of State. The reports will be then formally subpoenaed for use by the District Attorney on Monday.

Mr. Swann said yesterday that he would not make any suggestion regarding a legislative investigation until he had brought out all the facts from the vouchers and documents in his possession. If legislative action does not follow the District Attorney's inquiry it is expected that it will take the final form of a bill providing for limitations on individual or organization expenses for political campaigns or restrict the expenditures to certain necessary features of party work.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black said an inspection of the bills of the Fusion Committee disclosed that the board and lodging of three members connected with the headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel had been paid out of the contributions. Mr. Black said that Emory R. Buckner, manager of Mayor Mitchel's campaign; F. Curtis Childs, a member of the committee, and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll had lived at the hotel as guests of the Fusion Committee throughout the campaign.

According to the vouchers examined by Mr. Black, the expenses of Mr. Buckner from Oct. 14 to Nov. 7 included these entries: "Valet, $9; laundry, $17; room rent, $106" and "restaurant, $280.20." The total paid for his account is given at $422.52. Mr. Childs's total was $166, from Oct. 17 to Nov. 3, including restaurant charges of $47. Driscoll's bill covered the period of Oct. 6 to Nov. 2, and included room rent, $129.50; restaurant, $173.15; laundry, $6.45; valet, $3.75, and $1.50 "tip."

Other bills for expenditures show that some of the campaign speeches were valued at only $5 each. Captain W. B. Dwight, in charge of the speakers' bureau, received a weekly salary of $75 and daily expenses of $5. In all, $8,038 went to the speakers' bureau. A few speakers received $40 for each of their campaign talks. Morris Moskowitz, who had charge of some of the east side meetings, received $700.

One of the vouchers, Mr. Black said, shows that $1,500 was paid to Josiah T. Newcomb, and marked "T. B. A. F.," or to be accounted for later. In a telegram from Washington last night Josiah T. Newcomb described the work he had done in the campaign, and declared he had received no personal profit whatever. He said Mayor Mitchel had talked to him over the telephone to Washington, as the result of which he came here and organized workers and watches in all the boroughs.

"I had, however, the very able assistance in this of Colin H. Woodward, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, which was the first to declare for Mitchel, and later the aid also of Mr. C. S. Haydt, vice president of the Republican County Committee, who was a Mitchel supporter from the first," said Mr. Newcomb.

"We spent for the meetings, and the organizations, and the work that was done to get out registration and the vote on election day about half of the sum expended by the Fusion Committee in all departments," he said.

NEW YORK AND NATION BREAK RECRUIT RECORD

Regular Army Gains 10,701 Men for the Day—Has Added 42,290 Since Dec. 3.

All Regular Army recruiting records for the New York district were broken yesterday when about 1,000 men were enlisted for the regular service at the various recruiting stations. The above announcement was made last night by Colonel W. H. Chatfield, the district recruiting officer. The district embraces all of New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken.

During the last five days, said Colonel Chatfield, the rate of acceptances for the Regular Army has speeded up to five times the average which has hitherto prevailed." The ordnance corps gained the greatest number of recruits yesterday, the men enlisted for that branch, being destined for service in the great ordnance base now in process of construction in France.

The questionaires which will govern the selection of future draft armies will probably be mailed to the first 10 per cent. of uncalled New Yorkers of draft age tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The recruiting officers of the army yesterday continued the custom established during the last week of breaking a record every day. The high record of 9,401 recruits taken in Tuesday paled before the new record of 10,701 men taken into the army yesterday. Since Dec. 3 the army has taken in 42,290 recruits. The daily recruiting statement of yesterday for Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Dec. 12.	Since April 1.		Obtained Dec. 12.	Since April 1.
Conn.	146	4,107	New York	836	33,803
Delaware	14	643	Penn.	1,441	36,645
Maine	74	1,716	R. Island	91	1,811
Mass.	446	15,756	Vermont	169	464
N. Hamp.	18	950			

*Quota not obtained.

The rush is caused by the fact that after Sunday draft registrants cannot voluntarily enlist in the regular army.

ROOSEVELT TO TALK ON WAR

Going to Ohio to Make Addresses—Will Hurry Back to Help Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left tonight for Cincinnati, where he will deliver a war address at the dinner of the National Security League and the Business Men's Club. Governor Cox is to preside and will introduce Colonel Roosevelt.

On Saturday Colonel Roosevelt will visit Camp Sherman at Chillicothe and will return to New York City on Sunday in time to get to Hempstead, where he will make the opening address for the drive for Red Cross members before the Nassau County Red Cross associations.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will speak at the armory in Prospect Street on Sunday evening to aid the great drive of the Red Cross Society to get 30,000 members in Nassau County. Colonel Roosevelt will speak at two overflow gatherings, it is expected—one at the Presbyterian Church and the other at the Methodist Church, Dr. Allen MacRossie, who has been on the firing line, will tell what the Red Cross nurses have been doing abroad. After the addresses the 1,500 workers will then complete their arrangements for the next day, when the campaign will start.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE REBUKES FOE OF DRAFT

Georgian Cut Short When He Declares the People Have Not Approved the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A sharp rebuke administered by Chief Justice White to one of the lawyers attacking the law enlivened argument before the Supreme Court today in cases testing the constitutionality of the Army Draft act.

J. Gordon Jones, representing Albert Jones, convicted in Georgia of failing to register, declared the law was unconstitutional because it required men to take part in a war which had never received the people's approval. His remarks were cut short.

"I don't think your statement has anything to do with the legal arguments," said the Chief Justice sharply, "and should not have been said to this court. It is a very unpatriotic statement to make."

The Attorney apologized and continued his argument.

Counsel in nine pending suits addressed the court. They admitted the right of the Government to draft citizens through the State Militia, but not as individuals, and contended the law prevents political and religious freedom and denies citizens equal protection.

Harry Weinberger of New York, representing Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, confined his attack principally to the assertion that the law deprived citizens of religious liberty and added that the Government had no right to grant exemptions on religious grounds. Others argued that judicial power was usurped by delegating to the President authority to establish local draft boards to determine what men should be chosen for service and which exempted.

Solicitor General Davis for the Government will reply tomorrow.

AMERICANA SALE CLOSES.

Total Amount Paid for Books Reaches $5,677.25.

The sale of Americana was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. The day's total was $2,829 and the grand total $5,677.25. C. F. Heartman paid $62.50 for catalogue No. 1076, "David Avery's Narrative of the Difficulties Between the Minister and People of Bennington, Vt.," 1783. Catalogue No. 1216, Robert B. McAfee's "History of the War of 1812," Lexington, Ky., was bought on order for $40.

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With a Duplex Fireless Stove the modern housewife prepares her meal for cooking, places it in the Duplex and lets it cook itself.

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These are days when conservation is demanded of us as a war means. The Duplex enables you to conserve without depriving yourself. It represents the truest of real household economies.

Your dealer will be glad to show and explain how simply and perfectly you can cook and save money with a Duplex.

There is a size to fit your family at a price to fit your pocketbook. For sale by all Department and Housefurnishing Stores everywhere. Send for booklet.

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On a parity with our best expressions of seasonal good will is the character of our

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And, in a year of stern realities, it rather accords with the Season that something more substantial than good wishes is the basis of our success and growth.

The Wallach Policy of satisfaction to every customer—*money back if you wish*—is assurance enough that a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat means style, service and fit that are right.

Prices begin at $20, less than which Hart Schaffner & Marx all-wool quality is impossible. No end of remarkable values at $25, $30 and $35. Suits range to $50—Overcoats hit the top at $85.

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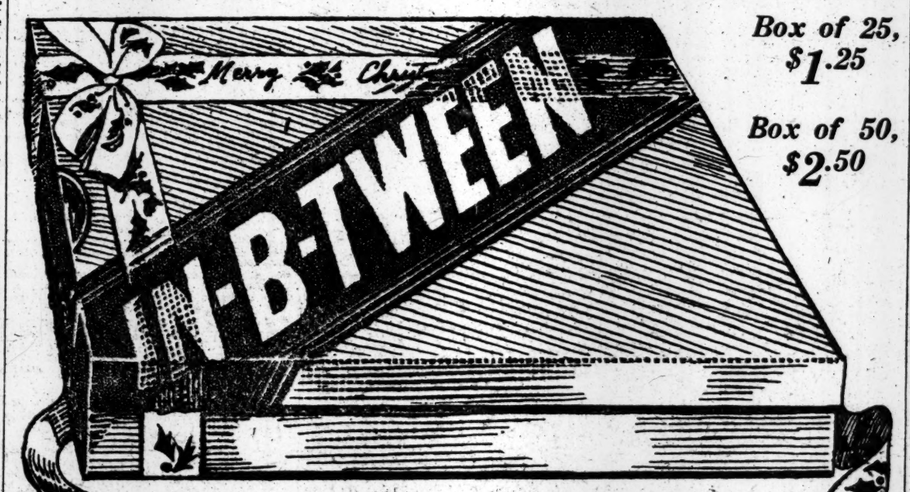

Box of 25, $1.25

Box of 50, $2.50

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THE Most Admirable, Acceptable, Appropriate Christmas Gift for a Red-Blooded, Two-Fisted Man. Economy Without Sacrificing Quality and Dignity. Costs little; counts a lot; conveys a fragrant compliment upon giver and to receiver. Ideal for Customers, Employees, Friends.

Holiday Boxes for sale at Hotels, Clubs, Cigar Stands and Chains-of-Stores everywhere.

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